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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Sawantwadi State

1885-86; 1890-91, 1892-93; 1893-94; 1894-95;
1897-98; 1899-1900 & 1900-01

00134973

BOMBAY BRANCH

OF THE

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE SA'VANTVA'DI STATE FOR 1885-86.

Area ...	...	...	...	Square miles 921
Population (1881) ...		...	...	... 174,43[illegible]
Revenue	...	...	...	... Rs. 4,32,1[illegible]

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PART II.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

The Sir Desái.

An emphatic warning given to the Sir Desái in November of the serious consequences that must ensue unless he reformed considerably alarmed him and he has since shown some desire for improvement. But his conduct constantly fluctuates between indulgence and reform, and his evil habits seem to have gained such a hold upon him that it is very doubtful if his weak and selfish nature will ever be able to throw them off and persistently hold to better courses. The Sir Desái paid a visit to His Highness the Gáikwár on the occasion of his marriage at Baroda, and while there was favoured with an interview with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. Since his return to Sávantvádi he has certainly made unusual professions of a desire to amend, but whether they will result in an altered life or not time will show. Every effort is still made to induce the Sir Desái to take an interest in the administrative business of the State, but beyond attending the courts of justice occasionally and being present at meetings of the Local Fund Committee and Town Municipality, he shows little interest in the affairs of the State. Some intriguing persons endeavoured to create an agitation in favour of the Sir Desái's early installation to power in the native newspapers, but their efforts found no favour in the eyes of the respectable and law-abiding people of the State. A decided spirit of disloyalty and hostility to constituted authority characterized the articles alluded to, and also some anonymous letters published about the same time cavilling at almost every measure of improvement introduced into the State, and ignoring altogether the repeated efforts that have been made for the reformation and proper training of the Chief.

The Princess Tárábái.

2. In accordance with the agreement entered into at the time of the marriage of the Princess Tárábái of Baroda with the Sir Desái, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was paid by the Baroda State as Her Highness' dowry. The money is invested in Government 4 per cent. paper and the allowance which Her Highness received from the Baroda State has been since reduced by a sum equal to the interest realized from the investment. The total receipts on account of Her Highness' allowances from Baroda and Sávantvádi amounted during the year to Rs. 40,608-7-4, out of which an expenditure of Rs. 17,560-12-2 was incurred for Her Highness' establishment and expenses. There remained a surplus of Rs. 23,047-11-2 of which Rs. 16,000 are invested in Government 4 per cent. paper. The arrangement made with the approval of His Highness the Gáikwár for Her Highness Tárábái's expenditure to be controlled by the State Kárbhári under the supervision of the Political Superintendent during Her Highness's minority remains in force. Her Highness is in her 15th year.

The Sir Desái's cousin.

3. With the approval and sanction of Government, as conveyed in their Resolution No. 4317, dated 11th July 1885, the Sir Desái's first cousin Shrirám Sávant Bhonsle, who is better known as Ráo Sáheb, was in the month of November removed from Kolhápur, where he had been previously prosecuting his studies, to Belgaum and placed under the supervision of the Head Master of the Sardárs' High School there. He joined the 2nd standard class and has since been reported to have made satisfactory progress in his studies. His conduct is excellent. Indeed Ráo Sáheb, although not talented, is a very amiable lad and gives promise of proving a better representative of the house of Bhonsle than Sávantvádi has known for some time. He is now in his 15th year. A liberal allowance was provided for

his maintenance and education with the sanction of Government during the year. His private tutor Mr. Anant Bálkrishna Kantak has given much satisfaction in the way in which he performs his duties, and the Political Superintendent fully concurs in the opinion expressed by Mr. Hoogwerf, the Head Master of the Sardárs' High School, that "it would be impossible to get a more conscientious and efficient tutor and one who has his pupil's interest more at heart." The supervision exercised over Ráo Sáheb's education and training by Mr. E. Hoogwerf is also very beneficial.

Changes in the Administration.

4. There have been no changes in the administration calling for notice during the year of report.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Survey.

Revenue Survey and Settlement.

5. The final report of the Superintendent of the Ratnágiri Revenue Survey on the Survey and Settlement operations in the Sávantvádi State was reviewed by Government in their Resolution No. 114, dated 7th January 1886. The survey operations extended over a period of 13 years from 1872-73 to 1884-85 during which time 200 villages comprising 538,296 acres were surveyed, classed and assessed. The work done during the year 1885-86 consisted chiefly of finishing off "Suds", issuing maps, calculating assessment, rectification of village boundaries and enquiries regarding Inám and Dewsu land, &c. A contour survey and demarcation of 24 villages held by the Desái of Párma was also completed.

Survey of town of Vádi.

6. Arrangements were in progress during the year for surveying the town of Vádi. The whole area of the town is only 436 acres. Owing to its being split up into a great many small holdings, most of which are free-hold, the work will probably be tedious and not eventually produce much additional revenue, but it will be useful for statistical purposes. Sanction for the commencement of this survey, the cost of which has been estimated at Rs. 500, has been received from Government and the work will be carried out during the next fair season.

Survey records.

7. An establishment consisting of one Record-keeper, two Surveyors, one Kárkún and one peon was sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 1254, dated 2nd March 1886, at a monthly cost of Rs. 98 for the custody of the survey records, correction of maps, assessment of alluvial and reclaimed lands and sub-division of survey numbers, &c. Subsequently arrangements were made for the removal of the records from Ratnágiri to Sávantvádi, where a suitable record-room was prepared for their reception.

Cost.

8. The total amount expended by the Survey Department on the survey upto the close of the year of report was Rs. 3,22,913-3-1 and the Darbár has expended an additional sum of Rs. 37,180-12-11 upon the establishment engaged to assist the Survey Kárkúns, the inspection of boundary-marks, the erection of boundary-marks in unoccupied and waste numbers, the preparation of fair copies of Botkhats and other papers, in which numerous alterations were made by the survey officers, &c. The total expenditure on account of the survey up to the close of the year under report has therefore amounted to Rs. 3,60,094. Of this sum Rs. 6,393-6-1 were expended during the year of report. Some further expenditure will yet have to be incurred upon small items of work during the next 3 or 4 years.

Financial results of the Survey.

9. The financial results of the Survey Settlement after meeting all charges such as "Gram Kharch," remuneration to village officers, &c., is a net annual increase of Rs. 54,467-11-4 or 39·77 per cent. over the former land revenue, but

this increase will not be realized in full until the period of 3 years for which certain remissions have been granted expires. From the time that the Survey Settlement began to be introduced in 1878-79 up to the end of 1884-85 additional revenue to the amount of Rs. 1,71,812-6-1 has been recovered. Of this sum Rs. 36,079-0-1 were realized during the year of report and Rs. 1,35,733-6-0 in previous years. There remained a balance outstanding at the end of the year amounting to Rs. 11,800-2-4. Remissions of revenue amounting to Rs. 764-5-0 were granted to the holders of garden lands, the trees in which were damaged by locusts in previous years. These remissions were estimated by the Superintendent of Survey in proportion to the injury done, and they will be continued until the plantations have recovered sufficiently to admit of the full assessment being paid.

Inspection of field boundary marks.

10. The inspection of field boundary marks was carried on during the year in accordance with the rules framed under the Land Revenue Code. In the whole of the Kudál Peta and in 20 villages of the Vádi Peta, in which more than three years have elapsed since the introduction of the Survey Settlement, the inspection was performed by the Kamávisdár's establishments, but in the Bánda Peta and the remaining villages of the Vádi Peta, temporary hands had to be engaged. Some portion of the work in the Bánda Peta remained to be done at the close of the year as the "Suds" and maps of some of the villages were not ready in time.

Frontier boundary marks.

11. The frontier line between the State, the Belgaum District and the Goa territory was inspected by the State Surveyor and the boundary marks where necessary restored. Six boundary pillars on the Goa frontier were rebuilt and 17 repaired.

Boundary dispute on Goa frontier.

12. It was not found practicable for Mr. Young, Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey and British Commissioner for the settlement of the boundary dispute between the village of Virdi and the adjoining villages of the Goa territory to meet the Portuguese Commissioner during the year, but it was arranged for the Commissioners to meet on the 25th May 1886 to complete the work. A final settlement is understood to have been made, particulars regarding which will be available for notice in next year's administration report.

Enquiries into the rights of holders of Inám and Dewsu lands.

13. Since the introduction of the Survey Settlement into each peta of the State enquiries have been made into the rights of the holders of Inám and "Dewsu" lands. The latter were not shown in the accounts before. During the year enquiries were made in 52 cases of this description with the result that the lands were continued to their respective occupants in 31 free of assessment, in 5 on payment of $\frac{1}{4}$th, and in 14 on payment of $\frac{1}{8}$th of the survey assessment. In 2 cases the lands were resumed and allowed to remain in the occupancy of the original holders on payment of the full survey assessment. The additional annual revenue obtained from these lands amounts to Rs. 87-7-4.

Sheri Thikáns.

14. Leases of 93 sheri thikáns, which had expired, were renewed during the year for a period of five years, the result being an increase to the revenue of Rs. 528-15-5. Government decided that the holders of sheri thikáns on perpetual leases were entitled to have their lands re-assessed at the time of the survey on reasonable terms, and it was found that the ferms upon which such lands were let by the State were similar to those on which superior holders of Dhára lands usually sublet their holdings. Committees of respectable experts were therefore appointed at harvest time to measure the produce of the lands in the presence of the tenants and to fix the value of the share to which the State is entitled. In this way some inequalities in the rents will be rectified and the total revenue on the sheri lands is likely to be increased by Rs. 1,544-1-0 if the rents, as estimated by the Committees, are accepted by the tenants. Futher particulars under this head will be given in next year's administration report.

Waste Lands.

15. There is little or no waste land in the State and none was brought under cultivation during the year.

Wards' Estates.

16. The only estate of any importance which came under the supervision of the Political Superintendent during the year was that of Sardár Sábáji Rágh Sávant Talikar. There were altogether 30 minors' estates under the management of the State officials at the close of the year. The estate of one minor was restored and five estates were taken charge of during 1885-86. Particulars are given in the subjoined table :—

No.	Name of Minor.	Age.	Native Place.	Place of Education.	Balance at the beginning of year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance at the end of year.		Value of Moveable Property in hand.	Area of Land under Management.
								In Cash.	In Government Securities.		
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Shrirám Sávant Bhonsle.	15	Sávantvádi.	Belgaum.	16,340 13 8	9,025 3 0	8,652 12 4	213 4 4	16,500 0 0	20,299 4 8	Cannot be ascertained.
2	Subhánráo Pátankar.	15	Do.	Sávantvádi.	94 13 5	5,162 0 0	5,150 5 11	106 7 6	.....	600 0 0	Do.
3	Sid Sávant Talikar.	15	Mángaon, Sávantvádi State.	Do. ...	893 12 0	653 6 3	1,048 6 10	498 11 5	.....	4,409 14 6	Has not yet been ascertained.
4	Anant Purna Bharáthi.	22	Talavna.	...	1,630 2 8	506 1 3	707 0 0	1,429 3 11	.....	419 15 3	Do.
5	26 other petty estates.	...	Do. ...	...	409 3 0	1,012 15 10	440 15 6	981 3 4	.....	1,037 3 1	366 acres.

The receipts, disbursements and opening and closing balances shown opposite to the 26 petty estates entered in the above table relate to 12 of the estates only which are under the direct management of the Civil Courts. The remaining 14 estates are managed by administrators whose accounts not having been received have been directed to be furnished for embodiment in future reports.

Shrirám Sávant Bhonsle.

17. Information as to the progress and education of Shrirám Sávant Bhonsle has been given in para. 3 above. The estate of this Sardár is free from all liabilities and the funded capital was increased by the investment of a sum of Rs. 500 in Government securities.

Subhánráo Pátankar.

18. Sardár Subhánrao Pátankar has continued to make satisfactory progress in his studies in the Anglo-Vernacular School at Sávantvádi and is an intelligent, promising lad. His estate, which is deeply involved in debt, is in danger of becoming still more embarrassed. Owing to heavy mortgages on the property lately recovered in Sátára, the income derived from it is still very trifling. The income of the whole estate does not suffice to meet the minor's expenses and pay off all the interest on his debts. For the year of report the income together with the previous year's balance amounted to Rs. 5,256-13-5 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,150-5-11. There remained a cash balance of Rs. 106-7-6 and the liabilities of the estate amounted to Rs. 45,166-13-4. Efforts are being made to dispose of some shares in the Sátára property so that the proceeds may be available for the reduction of the liabilities to such an extent as will admit of their being gradually cleared off out of the income.

Sardárs Sid Sávant and Rágh Sávant Talikar.

19. Sábáji Rágh Sávant, a Sardár of the Sávantvádi State, died in September, leaving a widow and an infant son and daughter. His younger brother Sid Sávant and his infant son Rágh Sávant have succeeded to the estate. The former is a boy of 15 years attending a Vernacular School at Sávantvádi and appears to be intelligent and promising, and the latter is not yet two years old. The management of the estate has been entrusted to the State Kárbhári. The

accounts of the deceased being in much confusion, the assets and liabilities of the estate could not be ascertained until after the close of the year. A cash balance of Rs. 893-12-0 left by the deceased, together with the receipts from an annual Nemnúk paid by the State and arrears of rent recovered up to the close of the year, amounted to Rs. 1,547-2-3, out of which expenditure, including assessment on land and expenses connected with the obsequies of the deceased Sardár, was incurred to the amount of Rs. 1,048-6-10. There remained a balance to the credit of the estate at the end of the year of Rs. 498-11-5. The annual income of the estate is estimated at Rs. 1,940-10-8, and a Budget estimate has been prepared which provides for expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,213-11-0 for the maintenance of the family. The precise amount of the liabilities had not been ascertained at the close of the year, but it is expected that they can be discharged within 2 or 3 years' time out of the surplus income.

Anant Purna Bharáthi.

20. Anant Purna Bharáthi, the Bawa of the Talawna Math, has attained full age, but he continues so eccentric and his conduct has been so disorderly that it has not been thought proper to make over charge of the Math estate to him. He is therefore still treated as a minor and has been placed under the supervision of the Kamávisdár of the Bánda Peta. The Kárbhári reports that no improvement in him is yet observable. The cause of the expenditure of the estate having exceeded the income during the year under report is that a cash allowance payable by the State to the Math remained undrawn. The estate is quite free of debt.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Police.

Strength and cost of Police.

21. The number of men of the Sávantvádi Local Corps employed upon Police duties, together with the establishments of the three District Faujdárs or Chief Constables and of the Kotvál of the town of Vádi, was 139 or 6 more than in the previous year. Of the additional 6 men 5 were employed on postal lines and 1 was lent to assist the preventive establishment of the Abkári Department of the State. The actual cost of the Police, including a moiety of the salary of the 2nd in Command, Sávantvádi Local Corps, who performs the duties of Superintendent of Police, amounted to Rs. 22,195-7-5 as against Rs. 20,959-6-11 in 1884-85. The increase of Rs. 1,236-0-6 is due to the moiety of the 2nd in Command's salary having been larger than in the preceding year in consequence of the appointment having been filled by an officer who drew the full salary for the entire year, to pensionary and leave contribution having been paid to Government for the officer's services, and to the increase in the number of men employed on Police duties mentioned above. The proportion of policemen to area and population was 1 policeman to every 7 square miles and to every 1,255 persons.

Work done by the Police.

22. The results of the Police operations for the year under report, contrasted with those of the preceding year and the average for the previous five years, are shown in the following comparative table :—

Peta.	Number of Offences reported to the Police.			Number of Accused arrested.			Number of Accused sent for trial.			Number of Accused convicted.			Number of Accused acquitted or discharged.			Percentage of convicted to Accused arrested.			Percentage of convicted to Accused sent for trial.		
	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Vádi	118	142	285	141	147	265	133	134	199	72	92	104	57	39	91	51	62	40	54	68	64
Bánda ..	124	96	227	115	157	279	82	130	210	35	88	142	44	40	64	30	56	53	43	67	66
Kudál	65	83	184	74	120	132	67	95	120	44	50	64	18	38	54	59	41	47	65	52	51
Vádi Town ..	25	45	63	14	20	71	13	20	64	11	14	38	2	6	24	78	70	55	84	70	62
Total ..	332	366	759	344	444	747	295	379	593	162	244	348	121	123	233	47	55	49	54	64	58

The number of 332 offences reported to the Police includes cases taken up by the Magistrates direct in connection with which the Police were employed. The decrease of 34 in the number of offences reported and of 100 in the number of accused arrested is attributable to there having been less crime in the State. The percentage of convictions to arrests and to persons brought to trial, *viz.*, 47 and 54 are not so good as in the previous year. This is mainly owing to unsatisfactory work having been done by the District Faujdár of the Bánda Peta, where the percentage of accused arrested fell from 56 in the previous year to 30 in the year of report. This officer, who was only acting in the place, has since been removed and will not be again employed upon Police duties. The attention of the Acting 2nd in Command of the Sávantvádi Local Corps has been drawn to this low percentage, and he has been requested to subject the Police returns and diaries to more careful scrutiny in future. The number of accused apprehended who were released under Section 169 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 49. Of the 295 persons brought to trial before the Magistrates 162 were convicted, 9 acquitted, 72 discharged for want of sufficient evidence to frame a charge against them, 40 released on the cases being compounded and 12 awaited trial at the close of the year.

Enquires in non-cognizable cases.

23. The Police were employed by the Magistrates to investigate 41 non-cognizable offences in connection with which 65 persons were arrested and brought to trial. Of these persons 30 were convicted, 25 liberated on the cases against them being compounded and 10 acquitted.

Village Police.

24. The number of Village Faujdárs invested with powers to try petty cases of assault and using abusive language, and thus check brawling was increased from 4 to 154 during the year, as Government in their Resolution upon the administration report for last year disapproved of the removal of persons accused of such trifling offences from their villages for trial by the Magistrates. It was considered undesirable to invest some 64 Village Faujdárs with these powers on account of their want of education or intelligence, but arrangements have been made to replace these men by more competent persons according as their offices fall vacant, and thus bring the Government system into general operation. Meanwhile petty offences committed in the villages where the Faujdárs have not received these powers will be disposed of by the duly empowered Faujdárs of the nearest villages.

Property stolen.

25. The value of the property reported to have been stolen and recovered during the year of report, as compared with the figures for the previous year and the average for the preceding five years, is shown in the subjoined table :—

	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Percentage of Property recovered to Property stolen.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1885-86	2,502 9 2	1,663 8 3	66·46
1884-85	1,433 1 0	979 7 4	68·31
Average for previous five years ...	3,895 15 8	2,039 12 4	50·59

The value of the property reported to have been stolen was Rs. 2,502-9-2 as against Rs. 1,433-1-0 in 1884-85. A percentage of 66·46 was recovered as against one of 68·31 in the previous year. Though the percentage is slightly lower than in 1884-85 it is good and shows considerable improvement on the average for the preceding five years.

Property destroyed by fire.

26 Particulars as to the description of property destroyed by fire are given in the subjoined comparative statement. The number of fires which occurred during the year of report was 45 against 53 in 1884-85 :—

	1885-86.			1884-85.			Average for previous five years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Houses, huts, &c.	177	7	0	364	8	8	244	9	3
Grain	117	2	8	291	7	7	71	10	9
Clothes	31	4	0	115	14	0	97	3	5
Miscellaneous	108	4	9	581	0	9	192	9	10
Total ...	434	2	5	1,352	15	0	606	1	3

Accidental deaths.

27. The following abstract statement compares the number of accidental deaths with that of the previous year and the average for the preceding five years :—

	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.
By drowning in streams	10	11	32
„ „ in wells	8	7	
„ falls from trees	8	6	12
„ wild animals	1	10	2
„ snake-bites	20	11	24
„ intemperance	2	...	2
„ falls	3	2	3
„ being burnt	1	4	3
„ other causes	2	2	1
Total ...	55	53	79

Although the total number of deaths from all cases shows a slight increase, it is satisfactory to note that the number by drowning was again far below the average. This is mainly owing to the construction of more temporary bridges over streams in the previous year. The only head under which there is a noticeable increase is that of snake-bite, the figures being 20 against 11 in the previous year. Richardson's antidote was administered to 13 persons, of whom 8 were cured, and if the drug had been applied for and given in time in the other cases the number of lives saved would probably have been larger. Orders have been issued to the Police to let it be more widely known that this medicine, which is undoubtedly efficacious, can be procured at the Police stations. There was only one death caused by a wild animal. The number shown under this head last year, which attracted the notice of Government, included deaths arising from the bite of mad dogs, none of which occurred during the year under report in consequence of prompt measures having been taken for the destruction of stray dogs. The variations under other heads are so slight as to require no explanation.

Suicides.

28. There were two cases of suicide against 6 in the previous year. Both of them were caused by drowning.

Criminal Justice.

Courts of Criminal Justice.

29. There has been no change either in the number or constitution of the Courts exercising criminal jurisdiction in the State. They are as follows :—

1. The Court of the Political Superintendent, exercising the ordinary powers of a Sessions Judge and of a High Court under Section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

2. The Court of the *ex-officio* Assistant Political Superintendent, exercising the powers of a 1st Class Magistrate.
3. The Court of the State Kárbhári, who is invested with the powers of a District Magistrate.
4. The Court of the Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent, exercising the powers of a 1st Class Magistrate.
5. The Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate of the town of Vádi.
6. The Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate of the Vádi Peta.
7. The Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate of the Kudál Peta.
8. The Court of the 3rd Class Magistrate of the Bánda Peta.

Work done by the Criminal Courts.

30. The number of cases and persons dealt with by the several Courts is shown in the following tables:—

No. I.

	1885-86.		1884-85.		Average for previous five years.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
By the Political Superintendent...	4	8	5	6	14	30
,, the Assistant Political Superintendent ...	30	37	6	9	16	27
,, the District Magistrate (Kárbhári)	14	18	7	8	17	24
,, the Judicial Assistant	29	51	62	121	1	1
,, the 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates	395	652	585	1,122	500	940
Total ..	472	766	665	1,266	548	1,022

No. II.

	1885-86.						1884-85.						Average for previous five years.					
	Convicted.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted after trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Depending.	Total.	Convicted.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted after trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Depending.	Total.	Convicted.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted after trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Depending.	Total.
Tried by the Political Superintendent	8	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	2	..	..	6	22	1	6	..	1	30
Tried by the Assistant Political Superintendent	20	16	..	..	1	37	5	4	..	..	.	9	19	7	2	..	..	28
Tried by the District Magistrate ..	17	..	1	..	..	18	7	..	1	..	..	8	15	7	2	1	1	26
,, by the Judicial Assistant ..	23	20	8	..	..	51	83	25	13	..	..	121	1	..	..	..	..	1
,, by the 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates	334	260	36	..	22	652	481	454	172	3	12	1,122	459	343	128	2	6	938
Total ..	402	296	45	..	23	766	580	483	188	3	12	1,266	516	358	138	3	8	1,023

The above tables show a decrease of 193 in the number of cases and of 500 in the number of persons involved in them, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1884-85. The percentage of convictions to trials was larger than in the previous year, the figures being 54 and 47 respectively. The proportion of accused discharged without trial to those prosecuted remained almost the same as in 1884-85, *viz.*, 38 per cent. Of the 296 persons discharged 162 were released for want of evidence, the complaints against 59 were compounded and against 75 the cases were dismissed for non-appearance of the complainants. The ratio of persons convicted to population was ·23 per cent. against ·33 per cent. in the preceding year.

Punishments.

31. The following table shows the details of punishments awarded:—

	1885-86.			1884-85.			Average for previous five years.		
	In Courts of Political Superintendent, Assistant Political Superintendent, State Kárbhári and Judicial Assistant.	Subordinate Courts.	Total.	In Courts of Political Superintendent, Assistant Political Superintendent, State Kárbhári and Judicial Assistant.	Subordinate Courts.	Total.	In Courts of Political Superintendent, Assistant Political Superintendent, State Kárbhári and Judicial Assistant.	Subordinate Courts.	Total.
Imprisonment for six months and upwards	19	9	28	5	8	13	24	15	39
Imprisonment for less than six months	20	41	61	13	86	99	21	129	150
Fines	27	282	309	80	381	461	8	287	295
Whipping...	1	2	3	...	6	6	...	27	27
Bound over for good behaviour.	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
Transportation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Death	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total ...	68	334	402	99	481	580	56	458	514

The total number of persons sentenced to different descriptions of punishment was less by 178 than in the previous year. Of the 402 persons punished 89 or 22·14 per cent. were sentenced to different periods of imprisonment, 309 or 76·86 per cent. were fined and 3 were whipped. There was only one person bound over for good behaviour. No sentence of death or transportation was passed during the year.

Fines.

32. Particulars as to the amount of fines inflicted and recovered are given in the subjoined table:—

	1885-86.			1884-85.			Average for previous five years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Fines inflicted	2,138	4	0	2,381	9	0	2,796	15	6
Fines recovered	1,912	14	4	1,779	5	6	1,769	12	11

The percentage of fines recovered to fines inflicted was 89 against 75 in 1884-85.

Nature of offences.

33. The statement given below distributes the crimes committed under their respective heads :—

Offences against the Indian Penal Code.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.
Murder and culpable homicide	1	3	3
Attempt to commit suicide	1	4	5
Robbery	...	...	1
Forgery and using forged documents	...	1	2
Theft	132	154	281
Breach of trust and misappropriation of property	26	24	35
Receiving stolen property	25	30	26
Cheating	2	..	3
Hurt	224	172	286
Mischief	21	30	28
House-breaking	11	15	23
Criminal trespass and intimidation	12	10	21
Contempt of lawful authority of public servants	34	26	12
False evidence and offences against public justice	10	12	14
Criminal force and assault	15	25	18
Miscellaneous	25	12	32
Total ...	539	518	790

Offences against the Indian Penal Code.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.
Offences against Special Laws.			
Salt Smuggling Act No. VII. of 1873	3	1	26
Gambling Act No. III. of 1866	...	...	1
Abkári Act No. V. of 1878	22	59	35
Cattle Trespass Act No. I. of 1871	10	17	11
District Police Act No. VII. of 1867	2	1	1
Village Police Act No. VIII. of 1867	42	145	73
Municipal Act No. VI. of 1873	1	4	12
Forest Act No. VII. of 1878	...	...	5
Arms Act No. XI. of 1878	...	1	...
Total ...	80	228	164
Grand Total ...	619	746	954

The above figures show a decrease in crime during the year of report. This decrease is chiefly noticeable under the heads of offences against the Abkári and Village Police Acts. The equalization of the tax on toddy trees with that of the Goa territory and the adjoining British districts has rendered liquor smuggling unprofitable, and therefore fewer offences were committed against the Abkári laws. The Magistrates disposed of fewer offences under the Village Police Act owing to more Village Faujdárs having been invested with powers to try petty cases of assault and abuse and to fewer complaints having been made since the introduction of the Government Court Fees Act requiring stamps to be affixed to written complaints in criminal cases. A considerable number of the hurt cases were compounded. With the exception of one case of murder under enquiry at the close of the year, in which a man was accused of killing his brother by striking him with a piece of wood on his head, there was no offence affecting human life. Of the offences under the head of miscellaneous 4 were for causing miscarriage and 10 for defamation.

Work done by Village Police.

34. The following table shows the results of work done by the Village Faujdárs during the last four years :—

	Number of Offences reported.				Number of Persons accused.				Number of Persons convicted.				Number of Persons discharged.				Depending.			
	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.
Assault ..	..	..	19	17	..	..	42	29	..	..	13	9	..	..	29	20	..	..	..	..
Abuse	23	24	40	22	33	40	67	49	6	7	15	10	27	33	52	39	..	..	..	..
Total ..	23	24	59	39	33	40	109	78	6	7	28	19	27	33	81	59	..	..	..	..

The returns furnished by the Village Faujdárs appear to be inaccurate as many of them through ignorance do not seem to have included cases which have been withdrawn after formal complaints were made. The attention of the District Faujdárs and Magistrates has been drawn to this defect, and they have been directed to take steps to have it remedied.

Detection of crime.

35. The following table shows the number of offences remaining from the previous year and those committed, detected, and remaining to be detected during the year under report :—

Offences committed.			Offences detected.			Offences remaining to be detected.		
In previous year.	During the year.	Total.	Of previous year.	Of current year.	Total.	Of previous year.	Of current year.	Total.
28	619	647	26	598	624	2	21	23

There were 23 offences, being 5 less than in the previous year, remaining undetected at the end of the year.

Proportion of crime to area and population.

36. The proportion of crime of every description committed during the year to area and population was smaller than in the previous year, being ·67 offences to every square mile and 3·67 offences to every 1,000 persons as compared with ·82 offences to every square mile and 4 offences to every 1,000 persons.

Appeals.

37. The subjoined statement compares the results of appeals against the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates :—

	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.
Remaining from last year	2	7	...
Filed during the year	76	59	29
Total ...	78	66	29
Results.			
Sentences confirmed	48	42	17
Do. mitigated	22	10	6
Do. annulled	8	12	4
Pending	...	2	2
Total ...	78	66	29

The number of appeals filed during the year was 76 as against 59 in 1884-85. Adding 2 remaining from the previous year the total for disposal was 78. Of this number 12 were decided by the Sessions Court of the Political Superintendent and the rest by the State Kárbhári and the Judicial Assistant. The results show that the original sentences were reversed in 8, mitigated in 22 and confirmed in 48 cases. There was no appeal to the Commissioner, S. D., against the decision of the Political Superintendent, but applications for revision were made in 5 cases all of which led to the decisions passed being upheld.

Review of Proceedings.

38. The Political Superintendent reviewed the proceedings of the lower Courts in 235 cases during the year against 231 cases in the previous year. Of the cases reviewed the decisions in 4 were reversed, re-trials having been ordered in 3, and in 2 amended. In 82 cases irregularities were brought to the notice of the Magistrates concerned.

Prisons.

Jails.

39. The new Jail at Sávantvádi, particulars regarding the completion of which were given in the Administration Report for 1884-85, has been found to possess great advantages over the old one. While the convicts are kept in safer custody and under better discipline with a smaller guard, their health has greatly improved since they were moved into the building. Dr. Dalgado, who is Superintendent of the

Jail, has continued to devote the same careful attention noticed in previous reports to the health and discipline of the prisoners. The jail was visited several times and the three lock-ups occasionally by the Political Superintendent during the year, and all were found well regulated and in good order.

Prisoners.

40. The following table shows the total number of prisoners confined in the jail at Sávantvádi during the years 1885-86 and 1884-85 and the corresponding figures of average for the preceding five years :—

	1885-86.			1884-85.			Average for previous five years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number remaining on the 1st April ...	28	18	46	29	22	51	54	15	69
Do. admitted during the year	66	11	77	78	15	93	149	35	184
Total ...	94	29	123	107	37	144	203	50	253
Number transferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. released	73	15	88	77	18	95	149	34	183
Do. escaped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. died	1	...	1	2	1	3	4	...	4
Do. executed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Remaining in Jail at the close of the year	20	14	34	28	18	46	48	16	64
Total ...	94	29	123	107	37	144	203	50	253
Daily average number ...	27	15	42	30	16	46	49	16	65

The number of prisoners admitted was less by 16 than in 1884-85 and by 107 than the average for the previous five years. The continued decrease in the number of convicts is attributable to labour on the Marmagão and Southern Marátha Country Railways being available to destitute persons unable to support themselves by agriculture or in other regular way.

Mark system.

41. A claim was earned by three prisoners to the indulgence of having portions of the imprisonment to which they had been sentenced remitted under the mark system, which is in force at Sávantvádi. Remissions were accordingly granted by Government at the recommendation of the Political Superintendent to the extent of 8, 5 and 3 months respectively.

Lock-ups.

42. The subjoined table exhibits the number of prisoners confined in the lock-ups during the year of report, the previous year and the average for the preceding five years :—

	1885-86.			1884-85.			Average for previous five years.		
	Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.	Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.
1. Vádi	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	6	6
2. Bánda	...	2	2	...	10	10	...	11	11
3. Kudál	...	1	1	...	2	2	1	5	6
Total ...	...	4	4	...	14	14	1	22	23

The number of prisoners being so much smaller than in the previous year was owing to a decrease of petty offences. No prisoner remained in any of the lock-ups at the end of 1885-86.

43. Of the total number of 77 prisoners sent to jail 67 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The sentences of 9 were for periods exceeding six months and of 58 for shorter periods. Nine prisoners were sentenced to simple imprisonment for terms less than six months and one for more than six months. There was no prisoner sentenced to capital punishment or transportation.

Nature of sentences.

44. Of the 77 prisoners confined 15 were persons who had previously been convicted. Of these 8 had been convicted twice and 7 oftener. There was no escape either from the jail or from any of the lock-ups.

Re-convictions and escapes.

45. The Medical Officer in charge of the Jail reports that the general health of the prisoners was good. The total number treated was only 36, as compared with 47 in the previous year. Of those discharged 69 per cent. gained in weight. There was only one death. The conduct of the prisoners is also reported to have been good. Of 27 prisoners punished for breaches of jail discipline 22 were punished with reduced diet and 1 with flogging.

Health and conduct of prisoners.

46. The total cost of the prisoners confined in the Sávantvádi Jail was Rs. 5,638-3-11 against Rs. 6,510-1-3 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the number of prisoners having been smaller and to the strength of the Jail establishment and guard having been reduced. The average gross cost per prisoner was Rs. 134-3-11 against Rs. 141-8-4 and the net cost after deducting value of labour was Rs. 102-6-8 against Rs. 111-9-7 in the previous year. The cost of diet per diem was 1 anna and 2 pies or 1 pie more than in 1884-85.

Cost.

47. The State was for the first time called upon to pay the cost of the maintenance of its convicts transferred to the Andaman Islands and arrears for 10 years were demanded. A sum of Rs. 17,320-1-7 was paid on this account. This charge was unexpected and has produced an appreciable effect upon the finances of the year of report.

Extraordinary expenditure for transported convicts.

Civil Justice.

48. The constitution and functions of the Civil Courts in the Sávantvádi State continued unaltered during the year of report.

Constitution and functions of Civil Courts.

49. The following statement shows the results of the work done by the three original Courts of (1) the Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent, (2) the Nyáyádhish of Vádi and (3) the Munsif of Kudál during 1885-86 as compared with the corresponding results for 1884-85 and the average for the previous five years :—

Suits instituted and disposed of.

Name of Court.	Balance at the beginning of the year 1885-86.	Filed during			Total for disposal.			Disposed of			Balance.		
		1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.
Court of the Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent	20	981	880	1,010	1,001	904	1,050	959	884	1,015	42	20	35
Court of the Nyáyádhish	230	175	223	341	405	484	522	208	254	328	197	230	194
Court of the Munsif ..	197	770	931	881	967	1,091	1,147	820	894	967	147	197	180
Total ..	447	1,926	2,034	2,232	2,373	2,479	2,719	1,987	2,032	2,310	386	447	409
Of these the Small Causes were	48	1,356	1,213	1,458	1,404	1,257	1,531	1,332	1,209	1,466	72	48	65

The above figures show a decrease for the year under report as compared with those of the preceding year, of 108 in the suits instituted, of 45 in the suits disposed of and of 61 in the suits remaining on the file at the end of the year.

The proportion of small cause suits was a little higher and that of long cause suits a little lower to the entire number of suits instituted during 1885-86 than in the preceding year. Of the 570 long cause suits instituted 186 related to land, 313 to money dealings and 71 to miscellaneous transactions. Both the Nyáyádhish and Munsif disposed of more suits than were filed in their Courts, and the balances on their files were consequently less than in the previous year by 33 and 50 respectively. The cause of the balance on the file of the Judicial Assistant's Court having increased by 22 is stated to be that the number of suits filed was larger by 101 than in the previous year. Of the suits adjudicated 82 per cent. were disposed of on their merits and 18 per cent. were compromised, struck off, &c., as compared with 71 and 29 per cent. respectively in 1884-85.

Rate at which suits were disposed of.

50. The original suits were disposed of at the average daily rate of 4 small cause suits by the Judicial Assistant, ·8 regular suits by the Nyáyádhish and 1·5 small cause and 1·4 regular suits by the Munsif.

Average duration of suits.

51. The following statement shows the average duration of suits disposed of in the three original Courts :—

	1885-86.			1884-85.			Average for previous five years.		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
In the Judicial Assistant's Court.									
Small Cause suits	...	1	3	...	1	10	...	1	11
In the Nyáyádhish's Court.									
Regular suits	1	1	1	1	2	20	...	8	20
In the Munsif's Court.									
Regular suits	...	4	22	...	3	25	...	4	11
Small Cause suits	...	...	29	...	2	18	...	1	10

In respect of the duration of suits in the Court of the Nyáyádhish a slight improvement is observable and still better results can hardly be expected until all the cases of long standing on the file of that Court are disposed of.

Number and value of suits.

52. The following table shows the number and value of suits filed in the three Courts by subjects of the Vádi State and of the British Government respectively during 1885-86, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1884-85 and the average for the previous five years :—

	1885-86.		1884-85.		Average for previous five years.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
By Vádi subjects	1,737	69,627 9 1	1,893	86,589 7 10	2,051	74,446 13 3
By British subjects ...	189	15,591 5 9	141	12,583 9 6	181	12,286 1 11
Total ...	1,926	85,218 14 10	2,034	99,173 1 4	2,232	86,732 15 2

While there has been a decrease in the number and value of suits filed by Vádi subjects there has been an increase in the number and value of suits filed by British subjects. The net decrease in the value of the suits filed amounting to Rs. 13,954-2-6 is attributed chiefly to the number of suits filed being smaller.

53. Particulars as to the number of applications for execution of decrees filed, disposed of and remaining for disposal in 1885-86 and 1884-85 with the average figures for the previous five years are given in the following table :—

Execution of decrees.

	Number of Applications on the file at the end of the year 1884-85	Filed.			Total for disposal.			Disposed of.			Balance.		
		1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.
Nyáyádhish's Court ..	365	1,650	2,160	2,086	2,015	2,363	2,283	1,655	1,998	2,087	360	365	196
Munsif's Court	311	1,454	1,812	1,743	1,765	1,970	1,937	1,473	1,659	1,760	292	311	177
Total ..	676	3,104	3,972	3,829	3,780	4,333	4,220	3,128	3,657	3,847	652	676	373

A decrease of 868 applications filed, of 529 disposed of and of 24 remaining for disposal at the end of the year is observable as compared with the figures for 1884-85. There were 169 miscellaneous cases for disposal out of which 101 were disposed of and a balance of 68 remained at the close of the year.

54. The following table shows the results of the work done by the Appellate Court during 1885-86 as compared with the results for 1884-85 and the average for the previous five years :—

Appeals.

Cases on the file at the end of the year 1884-85.	Filed.			Total for disposal.			Disposed of.			Balance.		
	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.
25	139	152	169	164	162	186	134	137	168	30	25	18

The number of appeals filed during the year of report was less by 13 and the total for disposal greater by two than in the previous year. The number disposed of was less by 3 and the balance greater by 5 than in 1884-85. The percentage of decisions on merits was 97 against 94 in the preceding year. The average duration of the appeals disposed of was 3 months and 1 day as against 33 days in 1884-85. The longer duration during the year under report is partly attributable to the Judicial Assistant having had less time to devote to the work in consequence of his having held charge of the Kárbhári's office in addition to other duties for 2 months. The rate of decisions was nearly the same, namely, 1 in 2 days as in the previous year.

55. There were 14 special appeals to Government remaining to be reported upon at the close of the year 1884-85. Adding 41 received during the year under report there were 55 for disposal. Of these 38 were reported upon, one abated and a balance of 16 was left at the close of the year. Of the 41 special appeals including 3 of the previous year before Government for disposal during the year of report 33 were decided and a balance of 8 remained. The decisions in 24 cases were confirmed, in 6 reversed, in 1 amended and 2 cases were remanded for re-trial. Besides the regular special appeals 10 applications for extraordinary jurisdiction were reported upon to Government all of which were rejected.

Special Appeals.

Proportion of suits to population.

56. The proportion of original suits to population was 1 suit to 91 persons against 1 suit to 85 persons in the previous year.

57. During the year of report the value of stamps used in the Civil Courts both for suits and for process fees was Rs. 13,028-15-0 against Rs. 12,868-8-0 in the previous year. The slight increase apparent is attributable to a change made in the stamp rules towards the close of 1884-85 having caused more process fees to be paid in stamps than in cash.

Stamps.

Records of the Civil Courts.

58. The work of sorting and indexing the records of the Civil Courts was completed during the year and they are now carefully arranged on shelves in a convenient record-room.

Receipts and Expenditure.

59. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the three Civil Courts for the year under report as compared with the corresponding figures for 1884-85 and the average for the previous five years :—

	Receipts.				Expenditure.			
	Stamps used in Civil Suits.	Process Fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Permanent Establishment.	Process Establishment.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1885-86	8,626 15 0	4,430 0 0	48 13 9	13,105 12 9	12,189 1 7	3,530 6 3	577 15 1	16,297 6 11
1884-85	11,168 0 0	4,460 13 0	3 15 10	15,632 12 10	11,581 12 1	2,633 3 10	601 10 10	14,816 10 9
Average for previous five years ..	10,805 3 0	4,741 6 5	61 3 6	15,607 13 2	9,184 8 2	4,717 13 5	444 7 3	14,346 12 10

While the receipts for the year of report were less by Rs. 2,527-0-1, the expenditure was more by Rs. 1,480-12-2 than in the previous year. The decrease in receipts was owing to the value of stamps used in civil suits being less in consequence of fewer suits having been filed. The increase in expenditure is partly owing to pensionary contribution having been demanded with arrears for 3 years from the Judicial Assistant, in consequence of which his salary was raised, and partly owing to the establishments of the Courts having been reorganized in September 1884.

Working of British Acts.

60. The new Civil Procedure Code and the Limitation, Stamp and Court Fees Acts introduced into the State towards the end of 1884-85 were found to work satisfactorily during the year under report, and the administration of the Civil Courts has been thereby rendered almost similar to that of the Courts in British territory.

Judicial Conference.

61. The Judicial Assistant again held a conference of the Judges and Vakils of the lower Courts at which many doubtful points were discused and settled so as to assimilate the practices of the Courts.

Inspection of Subordinate Courts.

62. The records of the Nyáyádhish's Court having been examined by the Judicial Assistant and those of the Munsif's Court by the Political Superintendent, instructions for the amendment of such irregularities as were discovered were issued.

General results.

63. More suits than the number filed were disposed of, more decisions were given on merits and the average duration of suits was reduced in the Civil Courts. This testifies to the satisfactory manner in which the business of the Courts was transacted.

Registration.

Establishment.

64. The Registration establishment has undergone no change during the year. It consists of one Chief Registrar, whose duties are performed by the State Kárbhári, and two Registrars, one for the Vádi and Bánda Petas and the other for the Kudál Peta, with 4 kárkúns and 2 peons.

Registrations.

65. Particulars as to the number of documents presented for registration and the value of the property or transactions to which they related are given in the subjoined table :—

	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Value.
				Rs. a. p.
1885-86	1,574	107	1,681	1,95,613 8 7
1884-85	1,818	93	1,911	2,25,971 6 11
Average for previous five years ...	2,305	104	2,409	2,13,240 2 8

The total number of registrations during the year under report was less by 230 and the value involved by Rs. 30,357-14-4 than in the previous year. This decrease is attributed in some measure to the Railway works in progress at Marmagão having afforded employment to a large number of the people of the State, mostly agriculturists, who were thereby enabled to earn wages instead of borrowing money or transferring their lands for their support. Of the total number of documents registered the registration of 1,574 was compulsory and of 107 optional.

Refusal to register.

66. During the year the registering officers refused to register 13 documents, but no appeal was made against any of the orders of refusal.

Receipts and Expenditure.

67. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the Registration Department for the year of report as compared with those of the previous year and the average for the preceding five years :—

	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.
Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Compulsory documents	5,592 5 1	6,482 5 6	6,387 6 10
Optional do.	97 4 6	48 5 0	58 1 8
Other receipts	133 15 11	130 15 0	156 10 11
Total ...	5,823 9 6	6,661 9 6	6,602 3 5
Expenditure.			
Establishment	1,031 10 8	1,032 0 0	1,031 5 10
Other expenses	157 10 5	144 7 8	196 1 1
Total ...	1,189 5 1	1,176 7 8	1,227 6 11

A comparison of the figures of the last two years shows that there was a decrease in the total income of 1885-86 of Rs. 838 and that the expenditure was nearly the same in both years. The surplus left to the State after meeting all expenses was less by Rs. 850-13-5 in 1885-86 than in 1884-85.

Municipal Administration.

Municipality.

68. The Municipality at Sávantvádi has been in existence since 1878. Its administration is under the management of a Committee, consisting of 18 members, half of whom are official and half non-official. Four general meetings and 10 meetings of the Managing Committee were held during the year 1885-86. The population of the town was 8,662 against 8,573 in the previous year. The number of births registered was 235 and of deaths 146 against 238 and 173 respectively in the preceding year. The decrease in the number of deaths shows some improvement in the public health.

Imposts.

69. During the year under report no changes were made in the existing scale of taxation and no fresh taxes were instituted.

Income and Expenditure.

70. The following statement shows the income and expenditure of the Sávantvádi Municipality for 1885-86, 1884-85 and the average for the preceding five years :—

Receipts.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.	Expenditure.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance at the beginning of the year ..	363 6 2	132 4 11	297 10 3	1. *Establishment.*			
Receipts during the year.				(*a*) Head Office ..	228 0 0	228 0 0	255 14 9
				(*b*) Collection of Octroi.	245 5 8	253 4 1	175 8 10
1. Octroi	1,360 1 9	1,528 7 9	1,468 2 6	(*c*) Do. of other taxes.	96 0 0	85 0 0	47 6 5
2. Tax on houses and lands	661 2 0	476 12 0	434 3 2	2. *Sanitary.*			
3. Wheel-tax	31 0 0	32 0 0	24 12 10	(*a*) Conservancy and cleaning	1,511 10 1	1,277 6 4	1,103 11 10
4. Taxes on trades, &c.	492 6 8	490 11 2	547 15 9	(*b*) Drainage Works ..	159 13 1	100 15 8	20 3 2
5. Rent of Fish Market.	346 0 0	382 0 0	381 6 5	3. *Lighting*	378 11 0	359 7 10	227 2 9
6. Municipal fines ..	51 0 0	51 2 0	66 0 5	4. *Public Works.*			
7. Grants-in-aid from State Funds.	1,636 2 3	2,749 11 3	1,764 2 4	(*a*) Construction and maintenance of roads	2,084 10 8	2,684 7 4	2,679 0 1
8. Do. from Local Funds	12 9 9	37 11 11	46 5 9	(*b*) Water-supply ..	59 9 3	36 13 8	283 13 9
9. Halálkhor Cess ..	171 12 0	106 12 5	64 5 11	(*c*) Buildings	106 1 1	440 11 3	267 0 10
10. Miscellaneous ..	650 10 9	216 11 0	181 13 8	5. *Miscellaneous* ..	79 8 0	374 12 1	144 6 6
Total ..	5,412 13 2	6,071 15 6	4,979 4 9	Total ..	4,949 4 10	5,840 14 3	5,204 4 2
				Balance	826 14 6	363 6 2	72 10 10
Grand Total ..	5,776 3 4	6,204 4 5	5,276 15 0	Grand Total ..	5,776 3 4	6,204 4 5	5,276 15 0

The decrease in the income is chiefly owing to a special grant having been given in 1884-85 from State Funds for the improvement of some of the roads within municipal limits in addition to the sum usually allowed. The decrease in the receipts from octroi duty was in consequence of the dullness of trade. The receipts on account of taxes on houses and lands were larger owing to some arrears of the previous year having been recovered. A large demand for fireworks for marriage ceremonies caused the increase under miscellaneous receipts. It will be observed that the expenditure was kept well within the income, and that the balance at the end of the year exceeded that of the previous year by Rs 463-8-4.

Public Works.

71. A small piece of new road was opened in the town and all the existing roads and drains were thoroughly repaired. Four additional public privies and two dust-bins were provided.

Sanitary arrangements.

72. The manufacture of night-soil into poudrette was carried on as usual, and with a view to induce cultivators and others to purchase the manure it was found necessary to continue to sell it at low price. 352 maunds were sold as against 165 maunds in the previous year. The public and private privies under the control of the Municipality were well looked after and regularly inspected. The extension of the water-supply of the town engaged the attention of the Committee and a project for bringing water from an adjacent spring by means of pipes was under consideration at the close of the year.

73. The wants of the public as far as funds available admit are well attended to by the Municipality and the attention given by Captain Newnham Smith, Dr. Dalgado and the State Kárbhári to municipal improvements, is deserving of praise.

Military.

Sávantvádi Local Corps.

74. The annual inspection of the Sávantvádi Local Corps was taken in the month of January by the Political Superintendent who, considering that the men had been engaged in building new lines in addition to their ordinary duties during the greater part of the year, found the drills and parade movements executed with really surprising smartness and accuracy. A short course of musketry and ball practice through which the men were put improved the firing. Captain Newnham Smith mentions that he is indebted to the native officers and non-commissioned officers for the assistance they have rendered him in looking after the discipline and well-being of the men. He himself deserves commendations for the zeal and attention with which he has maintained the efficiency of the Corps. The conduct of the men was excellent and they enjoyed good health. There were only two deaths, one of which arose from fever and the other from intemperance.

Temperance movement.

75. The Acting 2nd in Command states that thanks are due to the influence of Dr. Dalgado and the Reverend Father DeSouza for a temperance movement which has been started

with very beneficial results. Nearly all the Christians in the Corps have taken the pledge, and in one instance only was it broken during the year under report.

Pensions.

76. Six men were discharged with pensions and five men, who had not completed their full service for pensions, were allowed gratuities on account of old age and incapacity for further service. Captain Newnham Smith would like to see a larger number of old men pensioned annually, but it seems unnecessary to put the State to additional expense for pensions for men, who, although they may not be as smart soldiers as they were formerly, are still capable of performing useful service.

New Lines.

77. The arrangements made for rebuilding the lines of the Local Corps were stated in the last report. One entire block was nearly completed and the foundations and plinth of a second block were almost ready for the superstructure. Captain Newnham Smith takes great interest in the work and mainly owing to his exertions it is being successfully carried out.

Cost.

78. The cost incurred by the State for the maintenance of the Corps amounted to Rs. 48,615-1-6 as against Rs. 48,860-14-11 in the previous year. The items of expenditure are as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of 2nd in Command	9,829	6	8
Pay of Native Rank and File	37,578	15	3
Miscellaneous	1,206	11	7
Total ...	48,615	1	6

In the pay of the 2nd in Command a sum of Rs. 922-0-6 paid as an increase at the rate of Rs. 116-10-8 per mensem to enable him to pay pensionary and leave contributions demanded by Government from 4th August 1885 is included.

Reduction of strength.

79. A report on the feasibility of a reduction in the strength of the Local Corps having been submitted to Government, in which it was shown that the men are employed upon various duties besides those usually performed by policemen, His Excellency the Governor in Council was pleased to approve of the Political Superintendent's proposal that the strength should only be reduced from 436 to 400 of all ranks. This reduction was effected during the year under report, and on the 31st March the strength was below 400. In this way an annual saving to the State of Rs. 2,592 has been secured. It was decided by Government that the appointment of 2nd in Command should be maintained for the present.

Savárs.

80. The Pága Savárs were put through a short course of drill by the Acting 2nd in Command of the Local Corps who reports that the horses are now fairly well broken for all practical purposes. Since Captain Newnham Smith has taken these Savárs in hand considerable improvement in them is observable and the sick horses have also benefited much from his treatment.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Area cultivated and uncultivated.

81. The total area of the State as ascertained from the survey records is 537,698 acres, of which 417,004 are culturable and 120,694 unculturable. Exclusive of the lands set apart for forests, temple sites, &c., there are 366,244 acres of arable land available for cultivation, of which 63,589 are regularly under rice and 74,240 under náchni and other grains, and 5,696 are planted with cocoanut and supári trees. Excepting in 4 cases in the Bánda Peta and 3 in the Vádi Peta, in which the occupants of Dhára lands who complained of the assessment on their small holdings being too high and threw them up, there were no complaints made of the survey rates of assessment being excessive.

Coffee Estates.

82. The subjoined statement shows the income and expenditure of the Támbuli coffee estate and the small plantation on the Ghát at Nányáche Páni during the year of report, as

compared with the figures for 1884-85 and the average for the previous five years :—

	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Income	1,638 12 1	186 15 10	1,110 12 6
Expenditure	1,280 7 9	1,310 5 9	1,347 1 6
Difference ...	358 4 4	1,123 5 11	236 5 0

The coffee trees and black pepper vines in the estates which were so much injured by locusts in the previous years, had recovered so far that the income derived from the produce during the year of report exceeded the expenditure under all heads by Rs 358-4-4. Coffee yielded Rs. 832-0-1 and black pepper Rs. 551-12-6 as compared with Rs. 16-4-0 and Rs. 30-2-0 respectively in the previous year. Rafters felled on the estates sold for Rs. 187-10-10 and the miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 67-4-8. The expenditure of Rs. 1,280-7-9 includes Rs. 450 paid on account of the annuity which Mrs. Spencer receives from the Támbuli estate.

Musa textilis.

83. The Musa textilis cannot be said to thrive well in a wild state below the Ghâts; it has to be cultivated and kept alive there by irrigation throughout the dry season. There is consequently little probability of this plant ever being extensively cultivated in the Konkan, as it would not pay to grow it where crops yielding useful food-grains may be raised. Some plants put on the slopes of the Ghâts have thrived fairly well in shettered spots near mountain springs, where the ground retained moisture in the dry season. Dr. Dalgado has extracted some starch from the fruit of the plant but its properties and value do not appear to exceed those of the fruit of the common plantain.

Proposed experiments with Carolina rice.

84. The bed of the river near Chowkul, a village above the Ghâts, consisting of about 100 acres was considered by Mr. G. M. Woodrow of the Government Botanical and Agricultural Department in respect of altitude, depth of soil and moisture to be admirably adapted for the cultivation of Carolina rice, and he strongly recommended that this variety should be tried there as well as in other similar river beds. A small quantity of seed has therefore been procured from New York in order to give the experiment a fair trial, and the result will be stated in next year's report.

Weather and Crops.

85. The monsoon commenced as usual early in June. The rain-fall registered at Sávantvádi was 139 inches and 5 cents, which, though slightly below that of 1884-85 and the average for the previous five years, would have been sufficient to ensure an abundant harvest, if it had been better distributed throughout the season. The yield of rice is estimated at 12 annas and that of inferior grains such as náchni, wari, &c., at 10 annas in the rupee. The outturn of the rice crops was therefore about equal to the average, while that of the hill crops was a little below it. Late rain, which came in October, though unfavourable to the rice crops, proved beneficial to the cocoanut and supári palms, some which have now quite recovered from the damage done to them by locusts in previous years. The State was quite free from the visitation of locusts during the entire year under report.

Rain-fall.

86. The following table shows the rain-fall registered at the different places in the State, where rain-gauges are kept :—

	Sávantvádi.		Amboli.		Kudál.		Bánda.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
1885-86	139	5	256	80	120	40	120	17
1884-85	142	52	286	60	112	4	132	15
Average for previous five years	142	44	277	54	117	59	121	31

87. The subjoined statement gives the average prices of the principal staple food-grains, *viz.* rice and náchni, during the year of report and the previous year, as compared with the average for the preceding five years :—

Prices of food-grains.

	Coarse Rice.		Náchni.	
	Pounds.	Tolás.	Pounds.	Tolás.
1885-86	22	30	48	4
1884-85	24	29	44	8
Average for previous five years	26	38	50	20

The grain produced in the State not being sufficient for local consumption the people have to import a good deal from outside. The fluctuations in prices do not therefore entirely depend upon the extent of the local produce. The rise in the price of rice is attributed to the quantity imported into the State from Bombay and the Malabár Coast being less than usual. Náchni fell in price, the cause assigned being that the demand was less owing to a large number of the labouring classes, who generally consume this grain, having been absent on the Marmagão Railway works for the greater part of the year.

Forests.

88. The subjoined statement gives the area under forests, reserved and protected, in each of the three petas of the State :—

Area.

No.	Names.	Area on the 1st April 1885.		Excluded or Disforested.		Added during the year.		Area on the 31st March 1886.		Total Forest Area.
		Reserved.	Protected.	Reserved.	Protected.	Reserved.	Protected.	Reserved.	Protected.	
		A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.
1	Vádi	25,498 36	46 34	377 28	...	3 0	...	25,124 8	46 34	25,171 2
2	Bánda	9,104 4	382 30	2 8	...	70 36	30 37	9,172 32	413 27	9,586 19
3	Kudál	1,511 5	...	...	...	7,860 23	...	9,371 28	.....	9,371 28
	Total ...	36,114 5	429 24	379 36	...	7,934 19	30 37	43,668 28	460 21	44,129 9

It will be seen that the area at the commencement of the year of report was 36,543 acres 29 gunthás, which consisted of reserved forests 36,114 acres 5 gunthás and protected forests 429 acres 24 gunthás. During the year 7,934 acres 19 gunthás of reserved and 30 acres 37 gunthás of protected forests were added, while 379 acres 36 gunthás of reserved were excluded or disforested. Thus the total area under forest reserves at the end of 1885-86 was 44,129 acres 9 gunthás, most of which has been demarcated and finally settled. Besides this area 3,347 acres 19 gunthás of land selected for forest purposes in the Vádi Peta await final enquiry and settlement. The above area gives 10 gunthás per head of population and constitutes $\frac{1}{7}$th of the entire varkas land of the State.

89. At the request of the Political Superintendent Captain Newnham Smith has prepared very valuable descriptive lists of the reserved and protected forests in the State. These lists show the survey numbers, area and situation of the forests together with the kind, stage of growth, and density of the timber with which they are stocked. Many of the forests are still very stunted and bushy. Owing to the land having been for many years under kumri cultivation before it was brought under forest conservancy, it will not be covered with large trees until new seedlings have had time to grow to maturity.

Descriptive lists of forests.

Concession of forest produce to rayats.

90. The State dealt as liberally as before in making concessions of forest produce to its subjects. Besides the wood allowed for agricultural implements and fuel, free grants of timber and rafters were made for charitable purposes, such as the construction and repair of temples, mosques, dharmshálas, &c., and also for repairs to the houses of dependents and relations of the Sir Desái and hereditary officers of the State. The number of trees felled for these purposes during the year of report was 1,730 and the estimated value of them amounted to Rs. 400.

Forest Establishment.

91. The strength of the forest establishment both permanent and temporary with its cost is given in the following table :—

Establishment.	Forest Officer.	Deputy Forest Officer.	Kárkúns.	Nákádárs.	Peons and Guards.	Cost.
						Rs. a. p.
Permanent	1	2	2	5	12	2,236 10 1
Temporary	...	2	...	...	4	515 6 10
Total ...	1	4	2	5	16	2,752 0 11

Owing to the area of the forest reserves in the villages above the Ghâts having been considerably increased, the temporary establishment was strengthened towards the end of the year by placing the Public Works Kárkún at A'mboli in charge of the Ghát forests, in addition to his ordinary duties under the designation of Deputy Forest Officer, and charging a moiety of his salary to the Forest Department. In addition to two sepoys of the Local Corps employed as Forest guards, 14 men were detached as usual for short periods to superintend the felling of timber trees.

Forest Offences.

92. Particulars as to the number and results of prosecutions for forest offences during the year are given below :—

Number of Offences.	Number of Persons sent for trial.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of Persons awaiting trial.	Amount of Fines inflicted.
					Rs. a. p.
45	113	86	5	22	256 2 0

In addition to the above, 22 petty offences, mostly trivial breaches of Forest laws, were disposed of departmentally by the State Kárbhári. Forty-three persons implicated in these offences were all punished and the fines which they were required to pay amounted to Rs. 337. 141 cases, involving 391 persons, were also compounded before the State Kárbhári under Section 67 of the Forest Act, the amount of compensation recovered for the damage caused being Rs. 167-9-9. Last year the number compounded was only 23 and the increase during the year of report indicates a desire on the part of the Forest Department to settle petty cases by compromise, instead of going the length of prosecuting the offenders. The number of persons concerned in all descriptions of forest crimes during the year was 547, of persons convicted and punished 520 and of persons acquitted and discharged 5 as compared with 529, 428 and 19 respectively in 1884-85. The amount of fines inflicted and the compensation settled was Rs. 457-2-9 and the confiscations realized Rs. 15-5-0.

93. The number of forest fires during the year was 22 against 20 in the year preceding, the damage being estimated at Rs. 61-7-3, as compared with Rs. 28-5-9 in 1884-85. The area destroyed is roughly estimated at 100 acres. The Forest Officer reports that most of the fires were deliberately caused by villagers, with the twofold object of burning the grass to improve its growth, and causing ashes to be washed down into the adjoining fields.

Forest Fires.

94. With a view to the improvement of the forests they were thinned as usual in places by felling unsound, dead and stunted trees, and also by removing brushwood and creepers. A considerable number of harda plants raised in nurseries last year were planted out both below and above the Ghâts in the forest reserves, and about half of them survived and are reported to be doing well. Encouraged by these results the Forest Officer has again formed a harda nursery at Ámboli from which seedlings are to be transferred to the newly reserved forests in the Ghát villages, where they should thrive well.

Tree-planting and thinning of undergrowth.

95. There are 5,000 road-side trees in the State. Only a few were planted during the year of report to fill up gaps. The cost incurred in watering and preserving the road-side trees amounted during the year to Rs. 624-9-3.

Road-side Trees.

96. There are two timber depôts in the State, one of which is at Vádi and the other at Maneri on the Goa frontier. Particulars of sales, &c., at these depôts are given in the following table :—

Timber Depôts and Sales.

	Value of Timber in stock at the close of 1884-85.	Value of Timber added during 1885-86.	Value of Timber sold.	Value of Timber remaining unsold.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Vádi	4,047 3 0	2,882 2 2	6,155 14 10	616 7 8
Maneri	3,039 6 0	1,562 0 7	2,290 7 11	1,562 0 7
Total ...	7,086 9 0	4,444 2 9	8,446 6 9	2,178 8 3

Deducting the cost of felling, cartage, &c., *viz.*, Rs. 1,824-0-6, from the sum realized by the sale of timber, a clear profit remained to the State of Rs. 6,622-6-3, which exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 1,563-12-8. The number of teak and other trees felled for stocking the depôts was 662.

97. During the year 2,210 teak and jungle wood rafters were cut departmentally, and sold as usual by auction in lots. 1,857 crooked and stunted timber trees were also felled by the department and sold in the forests. The sale proceeds of timber and rafters thus felled, but not brought into the depôts, amounted to Rs. 4,422-8-8.

Timber Sales.

98. The privilege of collecting myrabolams or harda, as well as beharda and shikekái produced in the State forests, was farmed out during the year for Rs. 2,605-8-0 against Rs. 244 in 1884-85. The increase is due to the extension of the forests at Ámboli and Chowkul where the number of harda trees is large. The fees collected for the removal of harda produce from Kumla lands and State forests amounted to Rs. 589-12-9.

Myrabolams.

99. The subjoined statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the Forest Department during 1885-86 with the figures for 1884-85 and the average for the previous five years :—

Receipts and Expenditure.

Items.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Receipts.			
ees on timber felled	5,654 6 2	6,635 3 4	4,056 10 3
Fines for breach of forest laws...	207 10 0	189 12 9	571 5 4
Proceeds of sale of timber cut without permission, &c.	15 5 0	38 14 0	347 10 3
Proceeds by sale of timber and rafters, &c.	8,577 0 2	8,285 8 10	4,142 6 9
Realizations from harda, beharda and shikekái produce...	3,195 4 9	1,029 3 1	.....
Miscellaneous	14 11 7	181 6 0	96 3 0
Total ...	17,664 5 8	16,360 0 0	9,214 3 7
Expenditure.			
Establishment	2,778 5 1	2,711 14 7	2,640 6 3
Cost of putting boundary marks for forest lands ...	30 12 7	6 1 9	187 9 1
Miscellaneous expenses for raising seedlings, thinning jungles, &c.	266 8 9	336 9 3	173 4 9
Payments to rayats for teak and sissu trees cut from their lands	633 13 6	545 3 2	63 11 2
Total ...	3,709 7 11	3,599 12 9	3,064 15 3
Net Profit ...	13,954 13 9	12,760 3 3	6,149 4 4
Grand Total ...	17,664 5 8	16,360 0 0	9,214 3 7

A progressive increase in the forest revenue is apparent and on the whole the working of the department during the year of report was satisfactory.

Manufactures.

Pottery.

100. During the year the work done by the Pottery Establishment was confined to the manufacture of roofing tiles. The machinery was supplemented by bringing into use a new pulverizer. This instrument supplied a want long felt as thereby much hand labour is saved and the quality of the tiles, which can now fairly compete with those made at Mangalore, greatly improved. The industry was first started as an experiment in order to provide the State with superior tiles for its public buildings; but as the tiles are becoming known the demands for them from outside are increasing. In February last an order for 35,000 tiles was received from the Executive Engineer in charge Gokák Water Power Works and smaller orders have since come in from the Rájápur and Vengurla Municipalities. During the year the number of tiles turned out was 50,435. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 790-11-9 and the value of the stock in hand at the end of the year to Rs. 2,536-8-10, making a total of Rs. 3,327-4-7, and the expenditure for working charges came to Rs. 2,474-12-7. A further sum of Rs. 642-14-9 was expended on machinery and new sheds, but the working charges having been reduced to Rs. 2,052, this outlay should soon be recouped. It is believed that besides the advantage derived from the pottery of getting superior tiles for the State buildings, the work may be carried on at a fair profit.

Exhibitions.

101. The State this year sent several articles of local manufacture to the Antwerp Exhibition to the value of Rs. 355. The articles consisted of lacquered work, kuskus embroidered boxes and engraved cocoanut ornaments inlaid with a metallic substance. General Waddington in his report on the Bombay Court of the Exhibition makes the following remarks :—'The lacquered furniture from Sávantvádi excited much interest and admiration and was nearly all sold. No medal was, however, awarded to it by the jury on the ground that the Exhibitor was in no sense the manufacturer.' A large number of articles were also sent to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to the value of Rs. 2,367. Among the exhibits was a handsome carpet composed of crimson velvet richly embroidered in real gold twist of the value of Rs. 1,200. The lacquered work consisted of cabinets, chairs, ottomans, tables, corner and wall brackets, &c. Fans and kuskus boxes ornamented with

real and imitation gold thread and beetles' wings, inlaid cocoanut work, articles of horn work, &c., were also sent. Arrangements were made through Mr. Griffiths, the Secretary of the Bombay Committee, for a special day to be set apart for the State exhibits, and plans were sent showing how the various articles should be placed in it so as to show to the best advantage in the space allotted. It is hoped that the exhibits, especially the lacquered work, will attract attention and that an impetus will be thus given to the special industries of the State.

Museum.

102. The Sávantvádi Museum is now the depository of some of the best specimens of the art and industry of the State, and thus has been directly helpful in increasing the demand for the articles manufactured. The collection of curiosities has been greatly enriched by the addition of a number of very ancient stone carvings procured from different parts of the State. These carvings consist of discarded idols and other figures which have been found in different villages half buried in the earth or entangled in the roots of the sacred Pipal tree. They have been placed in niches in the walls of the museum and form the nucleus of a collection which it is believed will be of increasing interest from an archæological point of view. Some specimens of wood carving have also been obtained and placed in the building. The number of articles in lacquered work was greatly increased by the addition of several pieces of furniture prepared at a cost of Rs. 745 for the projected Bombay Exhibition.

Public Works.

103. The following list gives particulars of public works completed and in progress in the Sávantvádi State, and the expenditure incurred upon them from different sources during 1885-86 :—

No.	Description.	Expenditure. From State Funds.	From Local Funds.	From Ajgaon Toll Funds.	From Old Ghát Toll Funds.	From Ámboli Toll Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Total.	Remarks.
	I.—Communications.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Special repairs and improvements to Bánda-Dánoli and Ámboli-Chowkul roads	1,289 0 6	....	....	....	....	....	1,289 0 6	In progress.
2	Metalling portions of roads from Vádi to Kolgaon and Bhurdi junctions to Kudál, Shiroda and Bánda and from Ámboli to Ajra	5,904 10 5	....	2,421 6 2	....	1,225 0 0	....	9,551 0 7	Completed.
3	Branch road from the temple at Verla to river at Kalambist, 4 miles in length	343 15 4	....	....	....	....	....	343 15 4	Do.
4	Small pieces of road in other places.	109 2 1	131 8 8	....	....	....	....	240 10 9	Do.
5	Repairs to existing roads, bridges, culverts, &c.	3,419 13 11	9,141 0 3	471 0 2	331 12 10	306 14 5	608 5 6	14,278 15 1	Do.
6	Parapet wall, levelling and filling in ground in front of the Palace at Vádi	889 13 8	....	....	....	....	....	889 13 8	In progress.
7	Bridge on Goa frontier at Sáteli ..	806 4 0	....	....	....	....	....	806 4 0	Completed.
8	Two small bridges in the town of Vádi	3,064 11 5	....	....	....	....	....	3,064 11 5	Do.
9	26 culverts and drains on various roads	1,418 5 7	310 9 7	150 0 0	....	82 10 0	....	1,961 9 2	Do.
10	Temporary wooden bridges over streams	....	452 6 1	....	....	....	....	452 6 1	Do.
	Total ..	17,245 12 11	10,035 8 7	3,042 6 4	331 12 10	1,614 8 5	608 5 6	32,878 6 7	
	II.—Buildings.								
1	Darbár Hall	4,697 14 1	....	....	....	....	....	4,697 14 1	Completed.
2	New lines for Sávantvádi Local Corps	1,297 7 6	....	....	....	....	....	1,297 7 6	In progress.
3	New Civil Hospital at Sávantvádi ..	7,377 9 0	....	....	....	....	....	7,377 9 0	Do.
4	Bandstand in public garden at Sávantvádi	267 3 3	....	....	....	....	....	267 3 3	Completed.
5	New lines for Police at Bánda ..	589 3 3	....	....	....	....	....	589 3 3	Do.
6	Re-roofing portion of Residency Bungalow at Vádi	2,615 14 8	....	....	....	....	....	2,615 14 8	Do.
7	Public latrines at Sávantvádi ..	685 12 0	....	....	....	....	286 0 2	971 12 2	Do.
8	Verandah to the Dewghar of Sir Desái's Palace	948 3 7	....	....	....	....	....	948 3 7	Do.
9	Purchase of old Post Office building at Sávantvádi from the Postal Department	387 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	387 0 0	
10	Other petty buildings	1,135 3 1	....	....	....	....	....	1,135 3 1	Do.
11	Repairs to existing buildings ..	5,897 13 2	47 0 4	....	8 1 10	....	257 5 0	6,210 4 4	Do.
	Total ..	25,899 8 7	47 0 4	....	8 1 10	....	543 5 2	26,497 15 11	

No.	Description.	Expenditure. From State Funds.	From Local Funds.	From Ajgaon Toll Funds.	From Old Ghát Toll Funds.	From Amboli Toll Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Total.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	III.—Education.								
1	New English School-house at Vádi..	1,612 0 9	....	....	....	....	....	1,612 0 9	Completed.
2	Hindustáni School at Vádi	1,186 4 0	....	....	....	....	....	1,186 4 0	Do.
3	Vernacular School at Anáw	663 0 0	....	....	....	....	....	663 0 0	Do.
4	Enlargement of Vernacular Schools at Bánda and Ajgaon	638 2 2	....	....	....	....	....	638 2 2	Nearly completed.
5	Latrine for Girls' School at Vádi ..	46 13 0	....	....	....	....	....	46 13 0	Completed.
6	Repairs to school-houses	48 0 11	750 14 6	....	....	....	....	798 15 5	Do.
	Total ..	4,194 4 10	750 14 6	....	....	....	....	4,945 3 4	
	IV.—Water-supply.								
1	Bund and sluice gate for a small tank required for washing purposes at Vádi	2,424 9 3	....	....	....	....	....	2,424 9 3	In progress.
2	Repairs to wells, tanks, cattle troughs, &c.	476 14 2	92 3 4	....	....	264 5 9	59 9 3	893 0 6	Completed.
	Total ..	2,901 7 5	92 3 4	....	....	264 5 9	59 9 3	3,317 9 9	
	V.—Accommodation for Travellers.								
1	Dharmshála at Kudál	549 6 0	....	....	....	....	....	549 6 0	Completed.
2	Do. at Dukánwádi	....	....	....	169 8 7	....	....	169 8 7	In progress.
3	Cook-rooms to Dharmsháls at Bánda	218 0 11	....	....	....	....	....	218 0 11	Completed.
4	Re-roofing of Dharmsháls at Amboli	....	....	....	....	754 9 0	....	754 9 0	Do.
5	Dharmsháls at Kámlevir .. .	....	....	....	....	163 1 2	....	163 1 2	Do.
6	Shed for cattle near Dharmsháls at Dánoli	....	....	....	....	47 0 4	....	47 0 4	Nearly completed.
7	Repairs to 6 Travellers' Bungalows and furniture	....	207 8 7	....	....	389 15 6	....	597 8 1	Completed.
8	Repairs to Dharmsháls and sidings for carts	....	97 13 9	....	....	391 0 6	....	488 14 3	Do.
9	Travellers' Bungalow and Dharmsháls servants	....	369 0 0	....	6 8 0	182 0 0	60 0 0	617 8 0	
	Total ..	767 6 11	674 6 4	....	176 0 7	1,927 10 6	60 0 0	3,605 8 4	
	VI.—Miscellaneous.								
1	Establishment	2,241 2 7	1,297 4 3	....	....	696 10 0	509 5 8	4,744 6 6	
2	Tools and Plant	431 12 6	....	....	....	....	....	431 12 6	
3	Pottery	3,215 11 2	....	....	....	....	....	3,215 11 2	
4	Watering and preserving road-side trees	....	137 15 5	....	....	486 9 10	....	624 9 3	
5	Lighting expenses	....	....	....	....	....	378 11 0	378 11 0	
6	Road-cleaning and conservancy ..	360 0 0	96 0 0	....	....	....	935 5 3	1,391 5 3	
7	Miscellaneous petty works and expenses	196 2 3	53 6 6	....	....	....	110 14 5	360 7 2	
	Total ..	6,444 12 6	1,584 10 2	....	....	1,183 3 10	1,934 4 4	11,146 14 10	
	Grand Total ..	57,453 5 2	13,184 11 3	3,042 6 4	515 15 3	4,989 12 6	3,205 8 3	82,391 10 9	

The total expenditure incurred on public works during 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 82,391-10-9 against Rs. 80,932-2-0 in the previous year. The expenditure from State Funds was Rs. 57,453-5-2 as compared with Rs. 57,752-0-8 in 1884-85. Of the different works undertaken and in progress the following may be specially noticed :—

Roads.—A branch road, 4 miles in length, was made from the foot of the fort of Mahádevgad to the village of Kalambist, where it joins the old road which connects that village with the Amboli Ghát road at Madkhol. Portions of the principal roads about eight miles in length were metalled and all the roads were repaired.

Bridges and Culverts.—Two small bridges were constructed in the town of Vádi, one on the embankment across the tank and the other over a nála near the encamping ground, and several culverts and drains were built on different roads in the districts.

Buildings.—The new Darbár Hall was completed; the foundations of the new Civil Hospital were laid and one block of lines for the Sávantvádi Local Corps was finished.

New lines for the Police were provided at Bánda and two new school-houses were built, one at Sávantvádi and the other at Anáw. A portion of the Residency bungalow was re-roofed and a verandah was added to the Dewghar of the palace. A bund with sluice gate for a small tank to be used for washing purposes was constructed at Vádi and a dharmshála was built at Kudál; the dharmshála at Amboli was re-roofed, cook-rooms were added to the Bánda Dharmshála and a cattle-shed was built at Dánoli.

New Civil Hospital.

104. The estimated cost of the foundations of the new Hospital has been found insufficient in consequence of the great depth to which it has been necessary to carry the foundation. On this account an extra expenditure of Rs. 846-3-9 has been incurred, but it is hoped that the total cost of the whole building will not exceed the original estimate.

Public Works Budget.

105. Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 79,109-13-6 upon public works during 1886-87. The principal new works provided for in the Budget are the restoration and improvement of the 2nd Chowk and the construction of an additional Chowk to the Sir Desái's Palace, two new school-houses, two police chaukis, a bridge and 20 culverts and drains on some of the principal roads, a cleared road from Nerúr to Wáláwal, jetties to protect the State Sheri Thikáns on the banks of the Terekhol river and a bund with sluice gate to a tank useful for irrigation at Matond.

Telegraphs.

Telegraph Office.

106. It is satisfactory to note that the Telegraph Office opened towards the close of 1884-85 at Sávantvádi just paid its expenses during the year of report. The receipts are reported to have amounted to Rs. 357-8-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 354. There was consequently no loss occasioned to Government for the State to make good.

Post Offices.

107. The number of post offices in the State remained unaltered, *viz.*, 7, but 3 additional letter-boxes were placed in the town of Vádi for the convenience of the people. The following table shows the amount realized by the sale of postage stamps, which were issued as usual to the different Post Masters from the State treasuries, during 1885-86 and 1884-85, as well as the average for the previous five years :—

	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
1885-86	1,797	8	9
1884-85	1,281	10	6
Average for previous five years	1,346	12	7

The realizations during the year of report exceeded those of 1884-85 by Rs. 515-14-3. This increase is attributed partly to the establishment of a Telegraph Office at Sávantvádi, which was only open for three months in the previous year and partly to greater general development of the postal system.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Abstract statements.

108. The subjoined abstract statements show the actual receipts and expenditure for the year of report as contrasted with the figures for the previous year and the average for the preceding five years :—

Receipts.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest on capital invested in Government securities and loans secured on mortgage	5,893	5,880	8,499
Land revenue	2,72,917	2,48,527	2,27,470
Sáyar revenue	60,624	60,355	51,735
Forests	17,664	16,360	9,214
Stamps	21,209	13,926	11,863
Judicial receipts	3,222	6,520	3,456
Registration fees	5,823	6,661	6,602
House-rent	898	610	681
Total Ordinary Receipts ...	3,88,250	3,58,839	3,19,520
Miscellaneous Extraordinary Receipts	6,764	3,029	44,555
Total ...	3,95,014	3,61,868	3,64,075
Loans, advances and deposits	37,416	29,552	38,316
Local Funds	37,207	36,248	31,336
Grand Total ...	4,69,637	4,27,668	4,33,727

RECEIPTS.

Increase.

Land Revenue.—The assessment was recovered according to the survey rates in 13 more villages of the Vádi Peta and in the 75 villages of the Bánda Peta.

Sáyar Revenue.—Interest on outstanding balances due by liquor contractors previously entered under extraordinary receipts has been included in this item.

Forests.—The harda produce in the State forests yielded more than in 1884-85.

Stamps.—The Government Stamp and Court Fees Acts, which provide for the recovery of process fees by the use of stamps instead of in cash, having been in force throughout the year the receipts under this head were increased.

House-rent.—The rent of the building occupied by the Post and Telegraph Office was recovered for the full year.

Miscellaneous Extraordinary Receipts.—A sum of Rs. 3,000 held in deposit for a purpose for which it was not found to be required was recovered and brought to account.

Loans, Advances, &c.—More advances were adjusted than in the previous year.

Local Funds.—The increase under this head is due to the introduction of the survey assessment into more villages than in 1884-85.

Decrease.

Judicial Receipts.—Process fess previously collected in cash being recovered in stamps since the introduction of the Court Fees Act in 1884-85 are now entered under the head of Stamps instead of being included in Judicial Receipts.

Registration Fees.—The number of documents presented for registration was smaller than in 1884-85.

Expenditure.	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Expenses of the Sir Desái, family, and dependents ...	68,007	70,655	60,615
Salary of Political Superintendent and establishment...	24,993	23,153	22,769
Kárbhári and his establishment	6,274	6,246	5,286
Sávantvádi Local Corps	48,615	48,860	44,777
Faujdárs and establishments	2,406	2,402	2,421
Jail	2,601	2,798	4,289
Revenue establishments	10,584	9,444	8,381
Ábkári Inspectors and establishments	940	1,073	496
Remuneration to village servants	14,287	11,767	4,135
Sheri and khásgi thikáns	1,868	1,516	1,693
Forests	2,235	2,181	2,294
Sanadkaris	995	1,056	1,035
Civil Courts	14,890	14,214	9,170
Registration	1,177	1,176	1,223
Repairs to buildings and roads	10,173	13,339	7,734
Education	9,000	9,000	8,756
Medical	10,132	9,599	7,700
Pensions and charitable allowances	3,219	2,940	2,337
Alienations to Inámdárs	20,090	19,817	18,928
Allowances to zamindárs, hakdárs, temples, &c. ...	9,081	8,457	8,584
Tankha payments on Vádi villages	12,117	12,117	11,060
Stationery and petty supplies...	3,084	3,526	3,523
Miscellaneous	332	175	429
Total Ordinary Expenditure ...	2,77,099	2,75,511	2,37,635
Extraordinary.			
Ceremonies in family of Sir Desái	1,402	740	26,220
Travelling expenses of Sir Desái and members of his family	2,811	1,000	3,446
Purchases for the State or Sir Desái	520	7,521	3,249
Public Works	47,280	45,612	52,999
Revenue Survey	6,393	10,340	30,217
Arrears of pay and gratuities...	30	3,057	1,156
Remissions	15,587	5,169	...
Miscellaneous	28,651	9,532	7,533
Total Extraordinary Expenses ...	1,02,674	82,971	1,24,820
Total Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditure ...	3,79,773	3,58,482	3,62,455
Loans, advances and deposits	24,209	37,315	40,224
Local Funds	33,128	34,422	40,569
Grand Total ...	4,37,110	4,30,219	4,43,248

EXPENDITURE.

Increase.

Salary of Political Superintendent and his Establishment.—The salaries of the Political Superintendent and the members of his office establishment were increased to provide for the payment of pensionary and leave contributions to Government.

Revenue Establishments.—The establishments of the three Kamávisdárs revised in 1884-85 were paid according to the new scale for the full year.

Remuneration to Village Servants.—The introduction of the survey assessment into more villages necessitated a larger number of village officers being remunerated according to the scale sanctioned by Government instead of from "Gramkharch."

Sheri and Khásgi Thikáns.—More produce in the Támbuli coffee estate occasioned the temporary employment of additional hands for its collection.

Civil Courts.—The salary of the Judicial Assistant was increased to provide for the payment by him of pensionary contribution and the establishments of the Civil Courts revised in 1884-85 were paid according to the new scale for the full year.

Medical.—The salaries of the Medical Officer and two of his subordinates were increased to provide for the payment of pensionary and leave contributions by them.

Pensions and Charitable Allowances.—Some arrears of pensions were paid.

Alienations to Inámdárs.—The increase under this head is due to lands held by some of the Inámdárs having been assessed at higher rates by the Survey Department than those at which they were previously entered in the accounts.

Allowances to Zamindárs, Hakdárs, Temples, &c.—Some arrears of allowances to temples and Máthás were paid during the year.

Miscellaneous (Ordinary).—Clothing was supplied to more Darbár servants than in 1884-85.

Ceremonies in family of Sir Desái.—The expenditure under this head fluctuates according to the nature of the ceremonies performed.

Travelling Expenses of Sir Desái and members of his family.—Expenses connected with the return journey of the Sir Desái's wife from Baroda and of the visit of his cousin Ábái Sáheb to Sávantvádi explain the cause of increase under this head.

Public Works.—The expenditure under this head fluctuates according to the description and cost of the public works carried out.

Remissions.—The introduction of the survey settlement into more villages necessitated larger remissions of revenue in accordance with the arrangement sanctioned by Government whereby any excess over 100 per cent. on the Mámul payments is remitted for the first three years.

Miscellaneous (Extraordinary).—Arrears of maintenance charges, amounting to Rs. 17,320-1-7, of convicts transported from the State to the Andamans were required to be paid. Pensionary contributions demanded for the members of the Political Superintendent's office establishment and the Judicial Assistant were also paid in arrears. Articles sent to the London Exhibition cost Rs. 2,367.

Decrease.

Expenses of the Sir Desái, family and dependents.—During the absence of the Sir Desái for two months at Baroda some portion of his household expenses was saved and some of the allowances to his dependents remained undrawn.

Sávantvádi Local Corps.—Clothing was supplied to the Corps in 1884-85.

Jail.—The number of convicts was smaller than in the previous year.

Ábkári Inspectors and Establishments.—Hydrometers for testing the strength of liquor were supplied to the Ábkári Inspectors in the previous year.

Repairs to Buildings and Roads.—The expenditure under this head fluctuates according to the extent of the repairs executed.

Stationery and Petty Supplies.—Less furniture was supplied to State offices than in 1884-85.

Purchases for the State or Sir Desái.—In the previous year the cost of horses, harness, ammunition, furniture, &c., purchased was greater.

Revenue Survey.—The survey and settlement operations having been completed, fewer hands were employed than in 1884-85.

Arrears of Pay and Gratuities.—Only one Darbár servant was discharged with a gratuity. In 1884-85 Rs. 2,500 were paid as gratuity to Mr. Lester, the Sir Desái's Tutor.

Loans, Advances and Deposits.—Fewer advances remained to be adjusted at the end of the year.

Local Funds.—Arrears of remuneration to village officers for collecting local cess were paid in 1884-85.

It will be seen from the foregoing statements that the total ordinary receipts amounted to Rs, 3,88,250, which sum exceeds that realized in the

previous year by Rs. 29,411 and the average collections of the preceding five years by Rs. 68,730. The increase is mostly observable under the head "Land Revenue" and is due as already stated to the introduction of the survey settlement into the remaining villages of the Vádi Peta and 75 villages of the Bánda Peta. Additional income derived from forests and stamps has also contributed to the increase of ordinary revenue. The reasons for the extraordinary receipts having risen from Rs. 3,029 in 1884-85 to Rs. 6,764 in the year of report have been mentioned above.

The total ordinary expenditure amounting to Rs. 2,77,099 would have been less than that of the previous year if the charge made by Government for the pensionary and leave contributions of the Political Superintendent and his establishment, as well as of the medical staff and the Judicial Assistant had not fallen upon the State. The increase of Rs. 19,703 observable in the extraordinary expenditure comes under the heads of "Remissions" and "Miscellaneous" and has been explained above.

109. The subjoined comparative statement gives particulars as to the gross receipts, expenditure and balances of the State as well as of the Local Funds for the year of report, the previous year and the average for the preceding five years:—

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Balance.		
					Invested.	Not invested.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
State Funds.							
1885-86	4,32,435 3 10	4,03,994 4 2	28,440 15 8	....	1,25,000 0 0	75,301 7 8	2,00,301 7 8
1884-85	3,91,423 15 4	3,95,815 7 1	....	4,391 7 9	1,25,000 0 0	46,860 8 0	1,71,860 8 0
Average for previous five years ..	4,02,998 4 6	4,12,125 3 6	....	9,126 15 0	1,86,000 0 0	56,943 0 9	2,42,943 0 9
Local Funds.							
1885-86	37,207 1 2	33,128 11 2	4,078 6 0	....	....	6,493 8 4	6,493 8 4
1884-85	36,248 2 0	34,422 8 1	1,825 9 11	....	....	2,415 2 4	2,415 2 4
Average for previous five years ..	31,336 10 6	40,569 1 9	....	9,232 7 3	6,400 0 0	8,082 4 3	14,482 4 3

It will be observed that although the gross expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 4,03,994-4-2, including advances issued and deposits re-adjusted, exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 8,178-13-1 it was kept well within the gross income which rose from Rs. 3,91,423-15-4 in 1884-85 to Rs. 4,32,435-3-10 in 1885-86. It is satisfactory to note that as previously anticipated by the Political Superintendent the expenditure can be so regulated, now that the expenses connected with the Revenue Survey have nearly ceased, as to secure a surplus annually. The surplus during the year under report amounting to Rs. 28,440-15-8 would have been larger if heavy unexpected charges had not to be met on account of arrears for the maintenance of transported convicts and pensionary contributions to servants of Government lent to the State. Exclusive of the invested capital of Rs. 1,25,000 the balances standing to the credit of the State at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 75,301-7-8, being Rs. 28,440-15-8 more than those at the close of 1884-85. Further financial improvement will be observable when the period for which the full survey assessment is not to be collected expires.

110. The details of the actual receipts and expenditure are given in Appendix E.

Deficits of previous years.

111. The Commissioner remarks in his letter forwarding last year's report to Government that "the financial administration of the State can hardly be said to be economical," and he grounds his opinion on the fact that for the previous ten years there had been "a series of deficits," which resulted in a reduction of the balances from

Rs. 2,34,911 in 1875-76 to Rs. 1,71,860 in 1884-85, and this notwithstanding a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 received as dower at the time of the marriage of the Sir Desái. From these figures it will be seen that the actual decrease in funds which the State has suffered between the year 1875-76 and 1884-85 is Rs. 63,051. If the marriage portion of the Sir Desái had not been received the decrease would have been Rs. 1,63,051. It must be remembered, however, that during the period thus commented on by far the greater portion of the work of surveying the State has been accomplished at an actual outlay of Rs. 3,53,700, and that in connection with the Sir Desái's marriage a sum of Rs. 1,09,750 has been disbursed. In addition to these charges the State has incurred an expenditure during the same period of Rs. 4,46,765 on public works. If during the ten years under review there has been some increase in the ordinary expenditure this is an inevitable consequence of progress. Material improvement, greater efficiency in administration, and increase of revenue cannot be secured without greater expenditure. The increase in expenditure has not been out of proportion to the increase in the revenue and could not have been avoided without sacrifice of efficiency. It must also be borne in mind that during the period commented on the Sir Desái has grown up and married and his family expenses have become a much heavier charge on the State. The Political Superintendent is of opinion that the ordinary expenditure is as low as it can possibly be to secure efficiency, and indeed some of the officials, particularly the three Kamávisdárs and the Kotvál of Vádi, when their work and responsibilities are considered, are still very inadequately paid. The only item in which any reduction could well have been made is that of public works, and it did not seem to the Political Superintendent a wise policy to refrain from executing improvements urgently demanded or of great public utility merely to accumulate balances for the use of a Chief whose wisdom and judgment are not above suspicion.

Pensionary contributions from British Officers lent to the State.

112. The Bombay Government were pleased in their Resolution No. 6065, dated 14th November 1884, with the sanction of the Government of India, to direct the services of the members of the Political Superintendent's office establishment to be recognized as qualifying for pension, and that pensionary contribution should be recovered from them as well as from the Judicial Assistant, who is a Government officer lent to the State. In Government Resolution No. 4982, dated 14th August 1885, the payment of arrears of pensionary contribution by the members of the same establishment from 15th October 1884 and by the Judicial Assistant from 13th April 1882 and the re-adjustment of their gross salaries were sanctioned. It was further directed in Government Resolution No. 5198, dated 25th August 1885, that under the orders of the Government of India pensionary and leave contributions were to be recovered from the Political Superintendent, his Assistant and the medical staff, and that their gross salaries were to be re-adjusted so as to meet the charge. In consequence of the above arrangements an additional charge amounting to Rs. 5,848-13-0 per annum will fall upon the State Funds. The question of continuing payment of the contributions is to be reconsidered whenever the administration of the State is transferred to the Chief.

Arrangement of Records.

113. Considerable progress has been made in the work of sorting and indexing the revenue and financial records of the State during the year. The whole of the records of the former Daftardár's office and about one-half of those for 16 years of the Vádi Peta have been completed. In the Political Superintendent's office the Vernacular records for 12 years have also been sorted and indexed. The cost of the temporary establishment employed in connection with this work amounted to Rs. 1,030-6-9, and it is expected that the portion remaining to be done will take two years more to complete. It has been arranged for the newly appointed Record-keeper to take charge of the records according as they are sorted and indexed.

Local Funds.

114. At the close of 1884-85 there was a balance amounting to Rs. 2,415-2-4 to the credit of the Local Funds. The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 37,207-1-2 and the expenditure to Rs. 33,128-11-2, thus showing a surplus of Rs. 4,078-6-0. Of the

balance of Rs. 6,493-8-4 left at the end of the year, Rs. 4,479-11-2 belonged to the Public Works allotment and Rs. 2,013-13-2 to the Educational Fund. Details of receipts, expenditure and balances of the year of report of both the Public Works and Educational shares of the Local Funds are given in Appendix F.

A'mboli Ghát Tolls.

115. Appendix G. shows the receipts and disbursements on account of the toll levied at the A'mboli Ghát. The toll contract sold for Rs. 15,000 which was less than the amount realized in the previous year by Rs. 2,800. This was owing to a decrease in the traffic from the Southern Marátha Country to Vengurla since the opening of the Railway to Dhárwár. Expenditure amounting to Rs. 4,991-15-3 was incurred for repairs to the travellers' bungalows, dharmsháls and furniture and the pay of the servants, as well as upon metalling and repairing the State portion of the road from A'mboli to Sankeshvar and planting and preserving road-side trees. The income including the balance of the previous year exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 7,098-5-1, of which Rs. 5,200 were paid into the Ratnágiri Treasury and a balance of Rs. 1,898-5-1 was kept in the State Treasury to meet current expenditure.

Old Ghát Tolls.

116. At the close of 1884-85 there was a balance to the credit of the old Ghát Toll Fund of Rs. 2,943-14-11. Adding to this sum the toll collections and interest on funded capital amounting to Rs. 827-8-0 and deducting from the total the expenditure of Rs. 515-15-3 incurred on repairs to dharmsháls and the Ghát's and approaches to them, &c., there remained a balance to the credit of the Fund at the close of the year amounting to Rs. 3,255-7-8. Appendix H. gives details of receipts and expenditure.

Ajgaon Tolls.

117. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 978-8-3 to the credit of the Ajgaon Toll Fund. Adding the toll proceeds Rs. 1,334-8-0, a loan of Rs. 761-11-3 received from State Funds and a sum of Rs. 600 contributed by the State towards the improvement of the Vádi-Shiroda road, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,674-11-6. Nearly the whole of this sum was expended for repairing and metalling a portion of the road which was heavy for the salt traffic passing along it. There remained a balance of Rs. 32-5-2 only to the credit of this Fund at the end of the year, and the loan received from the State is to be repaid out of the toll proceeds for 1886-87. Particulars of receipts and expenditure are given in Appendix I.

Budget Estimate.

118. A Budget estimate of receipts and expenditure for the year 1886-87, contrasted with the estimates for 1885-86 and the actuals for 1884-85, is appended (J). The abstract of it is as follows :—

	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1886-87	4,37,601	7	8	3,61,102	10	1
1885-86	4,03,660	8	0	3,61,927	11	11
1884-85	3,78,051	15	9	3,33,513	4	8

It will be seen that the estimated receipts for 1886-87 are in excess of those of the previous year by Rs. 33,940-15-8, and that even if all of the estimated expenditure be incurred, there will still remain a surplus of Rs. 76,498-13-7 at the close of 1886-87. Under the ordinary expenditure increases are provided for in items Nos. 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 17, and 20 and under extraordinary expenditure in items Nos. 26, 28 and 30. A decrease is shown in items Nos. 2, 11, 27. The causes for these increases and decreases have been mentioned in the column of remarks.

Revenue.

119. The following statement exhibits the land and sáyar revenue demands, collections, remissions and outstanding balances for the year of report, the previous year and the average for the preceding five years :—

	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.	Difference between the figures of 1885-86 and 1884-85.	
				More.	Less.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Demands	4,64,107 0 10	4,30,702 9 2	3,73,592 15 4	33,404 7 8	.....
Collections	3,17,954 15 0	3,03,712 12 9	2,74,714 4 1	14,242 2 3	.....
Remainder	1,46,152 1 10	1,26,989 12 5	98,878 11 3	19,162 5 5	.....
Remissions	15,587 6 7	5,169 8 3	4,492 0 4	10,417 14 4	.....
Outstanding balances at the close of the year ...	1,30,564 11 3	1,21,820 4 2	94,386 10 11	8,744 7 1	.....

An increase is observable under all heads and this is due to the introduction of the survey settlement into the remaining villages of the Vádi Peta and the whole of the Bánda Peta. The outstanding balances after deducting remissions was Rs. 1,30,564-11-3. Of this sum Rs. 74,313-2-5 represent the last instalment of land revenue and four instalments of ábkári revenue, which fell due after the close of the official year, Rs. 13,443-4-1 are on account of custom compensation due by the British Government and Rs. 30,500-6-6 on account of arrears of instalments at the survey rates. The compensation and nearly all of the arrears have been recovered in 1886-87. The outstanding balance of former years amounts to Rs. 12,307-14-3 and is mostly due on account of Dewsu and other lands, the rights of the holders of which are under investigation. Details of revenue demands, collections, remissions, &c., will be found in Appendix K. The causes of increase and decrease of revenue have been entered in the statement of Revenue, Jama and General and Judicial Receipts, Appendix L.

Excise and Opium.

120. The A'bkári establishment, which consists of two Inspectors, one for the Banda Peta and the other for the Vádi and Kudál Petas, 6 peons and two sepoys from the Local Corps remained unaltered during the year of report.

Establishment.

121. Under the sanction conveyed in Government Resolution No. 2395, dated 20th April 1885, in the Political Department, the tree-tapping tax was raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per cocoanut tree and from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2 per wild palm tree from the 1st August 1885. Thus the rates were equalized with those in operation in the adjoining British and Portuguese districts. This assimilation of rates has had the effect of rendering liquor smuggling across the State frontier unprofitable.

Raising of Tree-tapping tax.

122. The number of stills for the manufacture of country liquor was reduced from 150 to 44 during the year, and a considerable reduction was also made in the number of shops by the closing of 104 shops in outlying villages where they were not required or in places where more than one shop was unnecessary. There remained 160 shops open in the State during the year, and it was expected that a further reduction in this number would be found practicable in the ensuing year, so that the proportion may be made as nearly equal to that of the adjoining district of Ratnágiri as possible.

Reduction in number of stills and liquor shops.

123. In the following statement the revenue and expenditure under different heads will be found contrasted for the past five years :—

Income and Expenditure.

No.	Items.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	License fees for sale of Europe liquor ...	50 0 0	75 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
2	Tree-tax realizations.	10,594 0 5	11,174 13 0	10,507 4 0	9,392 0 0	12,317 11 10
3	Distillation and sale of country liquor farms	15,181 2 10	15,506 8 3	17,703 14 2	22,094 1 4	19,280 15 9
4	Farm of intoxicating drugs	153 12 0	194 4 0	185 6 0	231 10 0	260 6 0
5	Fines	549 5 2	512 4 2	411 3 5	316 8 0	191 0 0
6	Miscellaneous items .	228 8 1	339 6 0	209 4 3	314 1 2	393 3 0
	Total Receipts ...	26,756 12 6	27,802 3 5	29,116 15 10	32,448 4 6	32,543 4 7
	Expenditure.					
1	Establishment ...	773 1 9	967 3 0	1,000 9 7	1,139 1 10	1,174 10 2
2	Miscellaneous expenses	93 7 11	95 15 6	44 6 8	276 15 1	98 3 6
	Total Expenditure ...	866 9 8	1,063 2 6	1,045 0 3	1,416 0 11	1,272 13 8

The figures entered in the above statement represent the actual collections and expenditure during the official year. The liquor farms and tapping licenses, which are the principal sources of ábkári revenue, are given out for the revenue year. In order, therefore, to give a correct idea of the revenue, it is desirable to compare the proceeds of the farms and licenses for the current year and the previous years. The farms for the manufacture and sale of country spirit were sold for Rs. 20,595 or Rs. 4,023 less than in the previous year. The principal cause assigned for the decrease is the reduction made in the number of stills and shops; but it is probably due to a greater extent to the introduction of certain rules made under the ábkári system which were found to be in operation in the adjoining Government district, and it is believed that according as the contractors become accustomed to the new rules the revenue will again increase. Notwithstanding the enhancement of the tree-tax the tapping fees amounted only to Rs. 133 more than in the previous year. This was owing to the unwillingness shown by the toddy drawers for some time to pay the tax at the enhanced rates and to their having in consequence taken out licenses for the tapping of a smaller number of trees than in the previous year. The number of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor remained the same as in 1884-85. The increase observable under the head of " Miscellaneous items " is owing to more interest on instalments overdue having been recovered. The cost of the preventive establishment was much the same as in the previous year, but the miscellaneous expenses were less in consequence of liquor testing instruments having been provided in 1884-85. The net revenue derived, after meeting all expenses, amounted during the year, under report to Rs. 31,270-6-11, which exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 238-3-4.

Intoxicating Drugs.

124. The licenses for the import and retail of intoxicating drugs, *viz.*, gánja and bháng realized Rs. 28-12-0 more than in 1884-85.

Trees tapped.

125. The following table compares the number of trees tapped in each of the three petas during the year under report and the preceding four years :—

No.	Name of Peta.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
1	Vádi	494	380	315	255	100
2	Bánda	2,782	2,660	2,813	2,841	2,085
3	Kudál	503	460	474	453	510
	Total ...	3,779	3,500	3,602	3,549	2,695

The cause of the decrease during the year under report has been stated in para. 123 above. As mentioned in last year's report the average yield of toddy per tree is 64 gallons per annum. It is unusual for Bherla mads or wild palms to be tapped in the State because the process of drawing toddy from them is more troublesome than from cocoanut trees.

Liquor manufactured and consumed.

126. Particulars regarding the manufacture and consumption of country liquor in the State during the year under report and the previous year are given below :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
Manufactured	68,079	46,149
Consumed	64,787	45,598

The large decrease in the quantity manufactured is attributed to the reduction in the number of trees tapped, as well as to delay on the part of the toddy drawers in taking out licenses and working stills for the distillation of cashew liquor, which is chiefly used as a medicine for cattle. The decrease in the number of liquor shops accounts to some extent for the quantity of liquor consumed being less. Arrangements made in the previous year for the liquor manufactured and sold to be of the strengths of 25° U. P. and 60° U. P. and for the retail prices to be fixed at Rs. 3 and Rs. 1-8-0 per gallon respectively have been found beneficial.

Number of stills and shops.

127. The number of stills and shops licensed during the year of report is shown in the subjoined table as contrasted with the figures for the preceding four years :—

No.	Peta.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
		Stills.	Shops.	Stills.	Shops.	Stills.	Shops.	Stills.	Shops.	Stills.	Shops.
1	Vádi	27	114	23	120	26	120	24	120	8	69
2	Bánda	130	65	123	64	91	67	107	67	28	47
3	Kudál	17	77	20	77	18	77	19	77	8	44
	Total ...	174	256	166	261	135	264	150	264	44	160

Although the number of stills was so much reduced 8 of those for which licenses were given were not worked during the year under report. Twenty of the stills licensed being for the manufacture of cashew liquor were only worked for two months of the year. The number of shops allowed to be kept open gives one shop to every 5·75 square miles and to every 1,090 persons in the territory.

Offences against Ábkári laws.

128. The subjoined table shows the number of offences against Ábkári laws and the number of persons implicated, punished and acquitted in connection with them during the year of report as compared with the figures for the previous year :—

Nature of Offence.	Number of Offences committed.		Number of Persons tried.		Number of Persons discharged or acquitted.		Number of Persons convicted.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Illegal import of liquor	13	8	21	8	3	2	18	6
Do. possession of liquor	6	6	6	8	...	4	6	4
Do. manufacture of liquor	6	...	20	...	3	...	17	...
Do. drawing of toddy	5	...	7	...	1	...	6	...
Do. sale of liquor	4	...	7	...	4	...	3	...
Breaches of license conditions	38	45	72	54	7	8	65	46
Total ...	72	59	133	70	18	14	115	56

The decrease in the number of offences observable is chiefly owing to the smuggling of liquor across the frontier having been rendered unprofitable by the equalization of the tree-tapping tax with that of the adjoining districts. Of the 45 cases of breaches of license conditions 8 were tried by the Magistrates and the rest were disposed of departmentally.

On the whole the Ábkári system seems to have been worked satisfactorily. The different rules notified from time to time by the Commissioner of Ábkári were made applicable to the State as far as practicable.

Opium.

129. The receipts from licenses for the retail sale of opium amounted during the year to Rs. 168-14-0 against Rs. 134-2-0 in 1884-85. The quantity of opium issued for sale to licensed vendors from the State Treasury was 33 pounds and there were 25 pounds 17 tolás of opium in stock at the close of the year. The average consumption of opium per head of population was 1·4 grains. No prosecution under the Opium Act was found necessary.

Stamps.

130. The introduction of the General Stamp Act (No. I. of 1879) and the Court Fees Act (No. VII. of 1870) in February 1885 has increased the stamp revenue and afforded general satisfaction to the people. Five stamp-vendors have been appointed in central places, of whom 3 are in the Vádi Peta and 2 in the Kudál Peta. Stamps are also sold to the public at the central and branch treasuries. Fresh supplies of Court fee and other adhesive stamps of different denominations were obtained from England during the year and arrangements are under consideration for substituting an embossed stamp for the impressed stamp paper now in use as soon as the supply of water-marked paper in stock, upon which the stamps are now impressed, has been used up.

Receipts and Expenditure.

131. The receipts from stamps for the year of report, the previous year and the average for the preceding five years are shown in the following contrasted table :—

	1885-86.			1884-85.			Average for previous five years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
In civil suits	13,028	15	0	12,868	8	0	11,358	12	5
Miscellaneous	9,311	3	0	2,086	12	0	1,502	13	2
Stamping bonds	24	10	0	26	1	0	25	6	0
Fines	562	0	0	491	4	0	501	1	7
Value of stamps given to paupers ...	136	12	10	225	2	4	152	10	4
Total ...	23,063	8	10	15,697	11	4	13,540	11	6

Although the above figures show a considerable increase in the stamp receipts during the year of report it must be borne in mind that there has been a decrease under the head of process fees which were included in Judicial Receipts in consequence of the new Stamp and Court Fees Acts having provided for the payment of these fees in stamps instead of in cash as before. Of the total receipts Rs. 7,404-8-10 were realized under the Stamp Act and Rs. 15,659 under the Court Fees Act. The total expenditure in connection with stamps during the year amounted to Rs. 1,853-11-4, which sum is made up of Rs. 386-0-4 allowed as discount to stamp-vendors, Rs. 1,243-5-0 paid for adhesive stamps procured from England, Rs. 172-6-0 refunded for unused and returned stamps and Rs. 52 on account of miscellaneous items. Deducting the expenditure from the gross stamp receipts the surplus left to the State amounted to Rs. 21,209-13-6.

Money Orders.

132. The following statement shows the number and value of money orders issued and paid in the seven post offices in the State during the year under report as compared with the figures for 1884-85 and the average for the previous five years :—

	1885-86.		1884-85.		Average for previous five years.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Inland Money Orders issued...	802	15,810 11 0	811	17,759 7 0	545	12,146 9 0
Do. do. paid ...	3,604	70,758 2 0	3,717	71,833 0 0	2,095	45,275 2 0
Overland Money Orders issued.	32	5,314 7 0	5	136 0 0	4	165 0 0
Do. do. paid...	10	298 0 0	...	.....	1	10 5 0
Total ...	4,448	92,181 4 0	4,533	89,728 7 0	2,645	57,597 0 0

While the number of orders issued and paid was less by 85 the value was greater than in the previous year by Rs. 2,452-13-0. The money order system is much resorted to by the large number of people belonging to the State, who are either serving in British regiments or employed in various ways outside the State, and the facilities it affords for remitting small sums are much appreciated.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths.

133. In the following table will be found particulars of the number of births and deaths, according to sex, registered during the year, as compared with the figures for the previous year and the average for the preceding five years:—

	1885-86.			1884-85.			Average for previous five years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Births	2,863	2,512	5,375	2,745	2,688	5,433	2,011	1,977	3,988
Deaths	1,611	1,614	3,225	1,733	1,743	3,476	2,544	2,522	5,066

The number of births was less by 58 than in the previous year, but it exceeded the average of the preceding five years by 1,387. A decrease of 251 and 1,841 is observable in the number of deaths, as compared with the figures for 1884-85 and the average for the previous five years respectively. The total increase of population amounted to 2,150, and it is satisfactory to record that the proportion of births to deaths was 1·66 births to every 1 death during the year of report as against 1·56 births to every 1 death in 1884-85. The birth-rate per thousand of the entire population was 30·81, while the rate of mortality was 18·31, the figures for the previous year being 31·1 and 19 respectively. The registers of births and deaths were on examination generally found to have been carefully kept.

Deaths according to diseases.

134. Particulars as to deaths from different causes will be found in the subjoined statement:—

		1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.
Stomach diseases		112	106	121
Fever...		1,777	1,978	3,766
Dysentery		90	82	128
Small-pox		4	157	47
Cholera		15	19	1
Other diseases		1,195	1,105	965
Violent and accidental deaths ..	Wounds ...	9	2	6
	Snake-bites ...	20	11	23
	Wild animals ...	1	10	2
Suicides		2	6	7
	Total ...	3,225	3,476	5,066

From the above figures it is evident that fever, which prevailed in the State to such an alarming extent a few years back, is gradually on the decline. It is satisfactory to observe that the State was almost free from small-pox which in its epidemic form prevailed during the previous two years. There were again a few cases of cholera in the latter part of the year. The disease first appeared in the village of Kasál on the Vádi-Phondaghát road and was thence carried to the adjacent villages of Humarmala and Anáw. Arrangements to afford prompt medical aid to the sufferers were made and the precautionary measures adopted to prevent the disease from spreading seem to have been successful. Most of the deaths from wounds occurred among workmen who, after meeting with injuries while employed on the Marmagão Railway works, returned to their homes in the State. The increase in the number of deaths from snake-bite can only be accounted for from the fact of Richardson's antidote not having been as freely used as in the previous year. Eight out of 13 persons to whom this medicine was administered recovered.

Medical Relief.

135. The new Civil Hospital which is to be built at Sávantvádi was commenced during the year. The foundations were laid and nearly the whole of the plinth of the main building completed. The site selected is elevated and conveniently situated and it was considered to be the best available by the Executive Engineer of Belgaum, the Medical Officer at Sávantvádi and the Political Superintendent.

New Hospital.

136. The subjoined contrasted statement shows the number of patients treated at the Sávantvádi Civil Hospital during the year of report and the previous year as well as the average for the preceding five years :—

Patients.

	1885-86.	1884-85.	Average for previous five years.
In-patients	357	704	613
Out-patients	6,243	5,637	5,145
Total ...	6,600	6,341	5,758

There was a daily average of 16·6 in-door and 116·2 out-door patients during the year exclusive of the number treated at the Leper and Lunatic Asylums. The number of deaths among the in-patients was 10 against 13 in the previous year. The steadily increasing number of persons who resort to the Sávantvádi Civil Hospital for treatment testifies to the usefulness of the institution. Dr. Dalgado does his work in a very efficient way and has gained the confidence of the people during the 10 years that he has been at Sávantvádi by the attention he gives to his patients and the readiness with which his efforts are made for the alleviation of their sufferings. The State will sustain a great loss if it is not found practicable to retain his services when the period for which he agreed to remain expires in August next.

137. There were 2,833 patients treated at the Kudál Dispensary against 1,964 patients in the previous year. The dispensary was inspected by the Civil Medical Officer at Sávantvádi and visited twice by the Political Superintendent Apothecary S. P. Aranjo continued in charge throughout the year and is reported to have performed his duties with care and attention. New quarters were nearly completed for the Apothecary during the year.

Dispensary at Kudál.

138. The Bánda Dispensary was inspected by Dr. Dalgado and visited by the Political Superintendent. Some additional accommodation required was provided by enlarging the building. The number of patients treated was 2,748 against 2,533 in the previous year. The Apothecary Rághoba Bhikáji Parab continued in charge and was found to perform his duties satisfactorily.

Bánda Dispensary.

A'mboli Dispensary.

139. The dispensary at A'mboli was kept open as usual for two months during the hot season. 137 patients were treated there against 60 in the previous year. A Medical Subordinate lent from the Civil Hospital at Sávantvádi was placed in charge.

Epidemics.

140. With the exception of measles, which prevailed for a short time, there was no disease in an epidemic form during the year.

Surgical operations.

141. Five major and 239 minor surgical operations are reported to have been performed against 18 and 267 respectively in 1884-85. The major operations were 1 of midwifery and 4 amputations. 16 *post-mortem* examinations were made in 33 medico-legal cases enquired into.

Jail Hospital.

142. This has been noticed under para. 45 under the head of Prisons.

Leper Asylum.

143. There were 15 patients treated at the Leper Asylum and two deaths occurred among them. The daily average number of patients was 9·3 and the cost per patient amounted to Rs. 59-1-6. For the first time the entire cost of the institution, previously included in that of the Civil Hospital, is shown separately by the Medical Officer. It amounted to Rs. 549-9-4.

Lunatic Asylum.

144. Accommodation for a few lunatics in separate cells is provided in the outer enclosure of the new Jail. The number of patients admitted was 17 and the daily average 7·7. There was one death. The total cost was Rs. 723-8-7 or Rs. 93-15-5 per lunatic.

Sanitation.

145. The general health of the town is reported to have been very good. Particulars of the further sanitary improvements introduced will be found in para. 72 above.

Vaccination Establishment.

146. With the approval of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, C. R. D., the vaccination establishment of the State was re-organized during the year of report and fixed at the following strength :—

1 Vaccinator on	...	...	Rs. 22
1 Do.	...	...	„ 14
1 Do.	...	...	„ 10
3 Peons on Rs. 6 each	...	...	„ 18
		Total ...	Rs. 64

This expenditure apparently exceeds the cost of the establishment previously maintained by Rs. 22, but no real additional expense has been incurred, as a horse is no longer allowed to the Head Vaccinator, and thus its expense is saved. Vaccinations are also performed at the dispensaries at Kudál and Bánda. The establishment now maintained is ample for the regular and efficient performance of the vaccination work of the State.

Vaccine operations.

147. The subjoined table shows the results of vaccinations for 1885-86, 1884-85 and the average for the previous five years :—

	Primary Vaccinations.				Re-vaccinations.				Total.			
	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Total.
1885-86	5,705	239	122	6,066	468	359	138	965	6,173	598	260	7,031
1884-85	4,045	181	68	4,294	1,338	723	182	2,243	5,383	904	250	6,537
Average for previous five years ..	4,814	196	38	5,048	551	381	37	969	5,365	577	75	6,017

There has been an increase of 494 in the number of vaccine operations of the year under report over that of the previous year. That the re-vaccinations fell from 2,243 in 1884-85 to 965 in 1885-86 is reported to be due to a larger

number of adults having thought it advisable to get themselves re-vaccinated in the previous year as a protection against small-pox which was then prevalent. Of the total operations, *viz.*, 7,031, 303 were performed in the town of Vádi, 102 at the two dispensaries of Bánda and Kudál, where arrangements were made for the performance of the work by the Apothecaries in charge of the institutions about the end of the year, and 6,626 in the districts. The high percentage of successful operations to the total number, which is 88 speaks well for the quality of the work done by the Vaccination Department.

Cost.

148. The total cost of the Medical and Vaccination Departments was as follows :—

	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Civil Hospital at Sávantvádi ...	7,530	6	10
Dispensary at Kudál	1,104	6	4
Do. at Bánda	1,395	3	4
Lunatic Asylum	723	8	7
Leper Asylum	549	9	4
Total ...	11,303	2	5
Vaccination...	577	8	0
Grand Total ...	11,880	10	5

Of the above, Rs. 11,132-8-1 were contributed from the State Funds and Rs. 748-2-4 from Local Funds. The expenditure for the Jail Hospital and the temporary dispensary at Amboli is included in the cost of the Civil Hospital at Sávantvádi. In the expenditure shown to have been incurred in last year's report the sum paid from Local Funds and the charges in connection with the Lunatic and Leper Asylums were not included. Partly for this reason and partly owing to the salaries of the Civil Medical Officer and his two subordinates having been increased to enable them to pay pensionary and leave contribution to Government and to charges incurred in providing new quarters for the Apothecaries in charge of the two dispensaries, the expenditure of the year of report has exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 2,281-6-2.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Schools and Scholars.

149. At the close of 1884-85 there were 50 schools in the State supported from the State grant for education, local funds and subscriptions from the people. This number was increased to 56 by six more primary schools being opened during the year under report. The total number of 3,425 scholars attending the State schools shows an increase of 181 as compared with the number on the rolls in 1884-85.

150. The following comparative statement shows the number of State schools of each class and of scholars attending them during the year of report as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year and the average for the preceding five years :—

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Monthly Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.
1885-86.				
Anglo-Vernacular	1	210	198·9	164·39
Vernacular for boys	53	3,095	2,979·6	2,281·97
Do. for girls	2	120	99·2	76·80
Total ..	56	3,425	3,277·7	2,523·16

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Monthly Number on Rolls.	Average Daily Attendance.
1884-85.				
Anglo-Vernacular	1	190	175	146·57
Vernacular for boys	48	2,976	2,785·8	2,109·70
Do. for girls	1	78	73·6	57·40
Total ...	50	3,244	3,034·4	2,313·67
Average for previous five years.				
Anglo-Vernacular	1	139	123·4	96·38
Vernacular for boys	43	2,318	2,150·5	1,603·68
Do. for girls	1	76	73·8	47·62
Total ...	45	2,533	2,347·7	1,747·68

Of the six new schools opened during the year of report one is an infant school at Vádi, four are lower primary schools for boys in outlying villages and one is a lower primary girls' school at the Peta town of Kudál. So great has the desire for education become in the State that 23 out of the 55 vernacular schools are now mainly supported by contributions from the people, the educational share of the local cess collected in the villages where the schools are situated, and the school fees paid by the pupils. The fees of the English school at Sávantvádi are sufficient to meet one-third of its entire expenditure. The ratio of daily attendance remained unchanged, *viz.*, 76·5 which, considering that the year was auspicious for marriage ceremonies among Hindus and that a great many boys were in consequence absent for longer periods than usual, is satisfactory.

Indigenous Schools.

151. The number of indigenous schools in the State was 49 against 51 in the previous year. There was an increase of 25 in the number of scholars attending these schools, which was 801 during the year of report against 776 in the previous year. It is noteworthy that a school of this class has been opened at Sávantvádi expressly for the daughters of courtezans, who are not admitted into the State schools. As the State Inspector reports that he has not yet been able to visit this school, and that he does not think he can do so with decency unless it is removed from the building in which it at present assembles, he has been directed to endeavour to get the school removed to some suitable building in a locality where it may be visited. Such girls as attend it need every inducement that can be given to them to lead chaste lives and avoid the evil courses which have so greatly degraded their mothers. Of the 49 indigenous schools in the State 7 are registered under the grant-in-aid rules and have received grants during the year amounting to Rs. 198-8-0. It is creditable to the State Inspector of Vernacular Schools that he deems it to be one of his most important duties to pay special attention to these schools. He reports that they have shown great improvement both in point of efficiency and attendance, and that if properly watched he hopes they will prove successful feeders to the State schools and an economical means of bringing education more within the reach of all classes.

English School.

152. The English school succeeded in passing a larger number of candidates at the Matriculation Examination than it has ever passed before. Out of 14 candidates sent up 11 passed. The number of marks obtained especially in Sanskrit was very gratifying. Such results are seldom equalled by any school of the same class. The number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year of report was 210

against 190 in the previous year. The average daily attendance rose from 146·57 to 164·39 and the average monthly attendance from 175 to 198·9. The school was inspected by Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, C. D., who was pleased at the close of three days' careful examination to say that he considered the general condition and progress of the institution very satisfactory. He made many valuable suggestions at a meeting of the teachers held at his request, which are sure to be productive of good results. Some more instructive and entertaining books were added to the School Library from which the Head Master considers the boys have profited greatly. On the whole the present condition of the school reflects much credit upon the Head Master Mr. Gopál Venkatesh Pánandhikar and his Assistants.

Vernacular Schools.

153. It is gratifying to find that while there was a slight decrease in the number of Bráhmans attending the vernacular schools, the number of boys belonging to the agriculturist class and of Native Christians, who have hitherto been very backward in point of education, greatly increased. The appointment of a qualified and popular Native Christian as Head Master of one of the town schools caused a considerable number of his co-religionists to flock to his school. It has been found desirable to limit the teaching generally in village schools to the first four vernacular standards as where higher standards are taught, additional masters have to be provided and almost the only persons benefited are the sons of well-to-do people and Bráhmans who can afford to send their boys to the higher grade schools at the Peta towns. By this means more money has been available to open additional primary schools in villages when the people had not previously any facilities for education.

Girls' School.

154. The progress of the female education in the State has been encouraging. The girls' school at Vádi is a useful institution and owes much to the kindness of Mrs. Newnham Smith, who by her visits and regular class teaching of needlework has greatly benefited a number of the girls and done much to popularize female education in the town. Some of the girls under her instruction gained prizes for needlework sent to an exhibition held at Kolhápur. A girls' school was opened at Kudál at the request of the people, who came liberally forward with subscription for its maintenance in January. There are altogether 241 girls at present being educated in the State schools. On the occasion of the opening of the Kudál school a meeting of the inhabitants was held which was addressed by the Political Superintendent, who complimented the people upon their interest in and liberality towards female and primary education and commented upon the necessity of the education of females to complete and make stable any true progress among the people generally. The management of both of the girls' schools in the State has been entrusted to Local Committees. As in other districts the want of married women living with their husbands as trained mistresses is much felt, and it is feared that some time must yet elapse before it can be supplied.

Inspection.

155. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnágiri, and his Assistant, who examined 53 out of the 55 vernacular schools in the State, have reported favourably upon the general condition of the schools. Mr. Kirkham also expressed much satisfaction at the progress vernacular as well as English education is making in the State, and his remarks will doubtless reach Government in the General Report of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for 1885-86. Nearly every school in the State was inspected three times during the year by the State Inspector. The Political Superintendent was also able to visit 23 schools during his district tour, and on each occasion recorded his remarks and gave instructions for checking such irregularities as were discovered as well as for the encouragement to further exertion of deserving masters and pupils.

Public Service Examination.

156. The following table shows the number of students sent up from the State for the Government Second Class Public Service Examination and the number that passed during the last three years :—

Schools.	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.	Number sent up.	Number passed.
No. 1 School	19	7	17	12	16	2
No. 2 do.	...	...	...	...	6	4
Kudál do.	10	10	6	6	13	8
Bánda do.	5	5	4	3	1	...
Ajgaon do.	4	2	5	3	6	4
Gondyála do.	...	...	6	2	10	4
Total ...	38	24	38	26	52	22

It is very satisfactory to note that for the third year in succession 3 boys sent up from the State schools came out at the head of the list of all the candidates passed from the Belgaum centre. It was expected that more than 22 boys would have passed out of the 52 sent up, and the masters have expressed disappointment at not having achieved better results from their exertions. They believe that when the papers were re-examined after the discovery of some irregularities in the first examination they were subjected to closer scrutiny and greater severity than usual, but it is impossible to say whether there is any ground for this belief. A boy prepared by Mr. Sakhárám Dádáji Bhagwat, Head Master of No. 2 Vernacular School at Sávantvádi, obtained the highest number of marks in vernacular literature and gained the General Sir G. LeGrand Jacob prize in that subject which was awarded according to the results of the Public Service Examination.

Expenditure.

157. The subjoined table shows the total expenditure of the Educational Department of the Sávantvádi State for the year under report and the preceding one as well as the average for the previous five years :—

	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
1885-86	23,592	13	4
1884-85	21,129	1	0
Average for previous five years ...	20,336	8	4

The above figures for 1885-86 show an increase of Rs. 2,463-12-4 as compared with the expenditure for 1884-85. This is chiefly owing to the building charges having been greater and to 6 new schools having been opened. The total expenditure was met from the following sources :—

	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Building charges from State Funds ...	4,194	4	10
Grant for education from do. ...	9,000	0	0
Educational share of Local Cess ...	5,614	0	4
Fees and fines	3,584	11	6
Popular subscriptions	1,199	12	8
Total ...	23,592	13	4

158. The number of subscribers borne on the list of the Sávantvádi Library was 55 against 52 in the previous year. The total income amounted to Rs. 648-3-1 and the expenditure to Rs. 617-1-4. There remained a balance of Rs. 31-1-9 in addition to the funded capital of Rs. 2,500 at the close of the year. The small Library at Kudál referred to in last year's report remained open during the year.

Library

159. An examination of the Branch Book Depôt, which is accommodated in one of the rooms of the Sávantvádi Library, was made during the year by Captain Newnham Smith whose report showing satisfactory results was communicated to the Director of Public Instruction. The proceeds from books sold at this Depôt amounted to Rs. 652-12-10 against Rs. 574-6-5 in 1884-85.

Branch Book Depôt.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

160. A movement has been made by the Native Christians at Sávantvádi to encourage abstinence from and moderation in the use of intoxicating liquors. The rules of the Society as communicated by its promoter, the Roman Catholic Priest in the town, are as follows :—

Temperance movement.

Members of the first class pledge themselves to total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors. There are already 166 members in this class.

Members of the second class are pledged not to exceed one dram (half a seer) of liquor per diem which is to be taken in the evening only. This class consists of 132 members.

Members of the third class are allowed one dram at noon and one dram in the evening and number only 14 at present.

The Society is confined in its operations to the town of Sávantvádi, but hopes hereafter to gain many adherents in the districts. The punishment for infringement of the rules of the Society is wholly spiritual, and the members are not required to pay any subscription either on their admission or afterwards. The results are said to have been already very beneficial to the Christian community.

Results of the working of Arms Act.

161. The subjoined statement shows the total number of arms in the hands of the people of the Sávantvádi State during the year under report and the previous one :—

	1885-86.	1884-85.
Muskets and other fire-arms	1,198	1,166
Swords and other similar arms	486	486
Total ...	1,684	1,652

There were 1,652 arms held under license last year. Adding to these 71 guns for which as many licenses were issued during the year, and deducting 39 guns seized by the Police for not being covered by licenses, the number which remained in possession of the subjects of the State at the close of 1885-86 was 1,684 or 32 more than in the previous year. Of the fresh licenses 24 were granted to village officers, 2 to Darakdárs and 5 to State officials without payment of fees. Of the total number of fire-arms 670 were held on payment of fees, while the rest, as well as all the side arms, were possessed by Sardárs, Mehmáns, Darakdárs, &c., without any payment. The amount realized during

the year on account of fees, &c., for licenses was Rs. 369-8-8 against Rs. 343-5-0 in 1884-85. Last year there were three shops for the sale of ammunition in the town of Vádi to which one was added during the year. All these shops were examined by the Kotvál thrice during the year, the results being on the whole satisfactory. No prosecution under the Arms Act was found necessary.

Appendices.

162. The information called for in Government Resolution No. 1106, dated the 4th April 1878, will be found in Appendices A, C and D. A list of the principal members of the Sir Desái's family and Court is given in Appendix B, and the statement marked M. contains an account of the only press in the State. A map of the State is also appended.

Concluding Remarks.

163. The year has not been characterized by any striking events and the attention of the officers engaged in the administration has therefore been mainly directed to the consolidation and further development of the different measures of reform and improvement previously introduced into the State. Before closing the report the Political Superintendent desires to place on record his sense of the unremitting zeal and pains with which the undermentioned officers have supported him in carrying on the administration :—

Captain E. Newnham Smith, Officiating 2nd in Command, Sávantvádi Local Corps, and Assistant Political Superintendent.

Dr. D. G. Dalgado, Civil Medical Officer.

Ráo Bahádur Sakhárám Báji Báwdekar, State Kárbhári.

„ Anant Rámchandra Lotlikar, Judicial Assistant.

Ázam Chintáman Moreshwar Lele, Nyáyádhish.

„ Mahádeo Harshet Lanjekar, Munsif.

„ Rámchandra Ghanasham Sabnis, Kamávisdár, Vádi Peta.

„ Chimnáji Báburáo Ajgaonkar, Kamávisdár, Kudál Peta.

„ Báláji Mahádeo Pandit, Kamávisdár, Bánda Peta.

„ Pándurang Vithal Sabnis, Inspector of Vernacular Schools.

Captain Newnham Smith deserves commendation for his excellent management of the Local Corps and the care he has taken to make himself acquainted with magisterial and other duties as well as with the language of the district. Dr. Dalgado is a skilful and very popular Medical Officer and takes great interest in his work. Ráo Bahádur Sakhárám Báji Báwdekar had many very trying and delicate duties and has performed them with tact and fidelity. Ráo Bahádur Anant Rámchandra Lotlikar is an excellent Judicial Officer and has been well supported by the Nyáyádhish and the Munsif, especially by the latter, who is an able and very painstaking officer. The charge of the Kárbhári's office also devolved upon Mr. A. R. Lotlikar for two months during the Kárbhári's absence at Baroda and he conducted the duties in a creditable manner without detriment to his own proper work. The three Kamávisdárs are good and intelligent Revenue Officers and the Inspector of Vernacular Schools has done much to advance education in the State. The names of Ráo Sáheb Vináyak Ráo Vithal Sabnis, Head Accountant, and Mr. Yashwant Dhondeo Padwekar, Shirastedár, in the Political Superintendent's Office, must not be omitted from the list. They are both thoroughly able and very valuable officers in whom every confidence may be placed, and the Political Superintendent gladly avails himself of the last opportunity he may have of testifying in an annual report to their worth, and of tendering to them as well as to the other officers named above his best thanks for the ready and willing help they have at all times afforded in him conducting the business of the State.

G. R. C. WESTROPP, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1886.

APPENDIX A.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Geographical Area of the Sávantvádi State under the Political control of the Government of Bombay.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	
Native States and Territories	
Tributary	
Non-tributary	921 square miles.

G. R. C. WESTROPP,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office, 15th July 1886.

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APPENDIX B.

Native Chiefs, Principal Male Members of their Families, and Principal Members of their Courts.

No.	Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste, Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Chiefs.										
1	Raghunáth Sávant Bhonsle ...	Sávantvádi ...	Sir Desái of Sávantvádi.	Maratha Hindu.	24	At the Rájkumár College and under private tutor.	.....	Has a sanad.	Follows primogeniture.	No.	
2	Shrirám Sávant Bhonsle ...	Do. ...	.....	Do. ...	15	Is being educated at the Belgaum Sardárs' High School.	Is under instruction.	No sanad ...	No ...	No.	
3	Subhánráo Pátankar	Do. ...	Mehaman ...	Do. ...	15	Attends the Sávantvádi English School.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	No. ...	Maternal cousin of the Chief.
4	Sambhájiráo Nimbálkar	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	24	Knows Maráthi and a little of English.	Manages his own affairs.	Do. ...	Do. ...	No.	
5	Rámchandraráo Dalvi Bhonsle...	Do. ...	Sardár ...	Do. ...	63	Can read and write Maráthi a little.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has a son.	
6	Krishnaráo Jivanráo Desái ...	Parma, in the Sávantvádi State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	31	Knows Maráthi and a little of English.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	No.	
7	Ráo Bahádur Sakhárám Báji Bawdekar.	Sávantvádi ...	Kárbhári of the Sávantvádi State.	Gaud Bráhmin, Hindu.	48	Well educated in English and Maráthi.	Kárbhári of the Sávantvádi State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has two sons.	
8	Vishnuráo Krishna Sabnis ...	Do. ...	Darakdár of the Vádi Darbár.	Do. ...	51	Knows Maráthi well ...	Manages his own affairs.	Do. ...	Do. ...	No ...	Inámdár.
9	Nilkantráo Waman Chitnis ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	37	Knows English and Maráthi.	Cashier of the State, Public Works Department.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has a son.	
10	Sid Sávant Rágh Sávant ...	Mángaon, in the Sávantvádi State.	Sardár ...	Marátha ...	15	Attends a Vernacular School at Sávantvádi.	.....	Do. ...	Do. ...	No.	
11	Mádhawráo Balwantráo Ráne ...	Pawsi in the Sávantvádi State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	42	Knows Maráthi and a little of English.	Manages his own affairs.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has a son.	

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office, 15th July 1886.

G. R. C. WESTROPP,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX C.

Civil Divisions of the Sávantvádi State.

1		2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		Remarks.
Province.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		Number of Villages	How many Civil Judges.	How many Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		
						Head-quarter Towns.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
														Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Southern Konkan	Potitical Superintendency in Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency.	Sávantvádi ..	3	921	174,433	Sávantvádi	8,584	223	5	7	25	8	139	1,47,000	2,72,917	4,32,185	
						Bánda	1,966										
						Kudál	2,573										

APPENDIX D.

Population.

District.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.						Classification of Population.								Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.	Emigration and Immigration during the year.	Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children under 14 years.		Total.	Number per Square Mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Total adult male agriculturists including landholders, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Male adult non-agriculturists.			
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Natives.										
Sávantvádi	30,444	49,731	55,239	36,330	33,133	174,433	194	7	None.	4,206	165,991	3,970	1	169	89	40,653	9,078	Maráthi ..	....	

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1886.

G. R. C. WESTROPP,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX

Detailed Statement of Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances of the

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Balance.			
1st April 1885...	In the State Treasury	.....	45,488 13 0	
	Do. Bank of Bombay	.....	1,371 11 0	
	Government Securities...	.....	1,25,000 0 0	
				1,71,860 8 0
	RECEIPTS.			
	Interest on Invested Capital.			
	On Government Securities	5,486 4 0		
	On advances made to Subhanráo Pátankar	407 0 10		
			5,893 4 10	
	Land Revenue.			
	For current year	1,73,994 14 11		
	Arrears for former years... ...	78,947 5 4		
	Alienations to Inámdárs	19,975 6 3		
			2,72,917 10 6	
	Sáyar Revenue.			
	For current year	30,204 4 6		
	Arrears for former years	30,305 8 2		
	Exemptions of cesses to Inámdárs ...	114 14 5		
			60,624 11 1	
	Forests.			
	Fees on timber felled	5,654 6 2		
	Fines for breach of forest laws ...	207 10 0		
	Proceeds from sale of timber cut without permission, &c.	15 5 0		
	Proceeds from sale of timber and rafters, &c.	8,577 0 2		
	Realizations from harda, beharda and shikekai produce	3,195 4 9		
	Miscellaneous items	14 11 7		
			17,664 5 8	
	Stamps	.....	21,209 13 6	
	Judicial Receipts.			
	Fines imposed in criminal cases ...	1,688 9 7		
	Sale proceeds of unclaimed property ...	194 9 11		
	Do. of confiscated do. ...	1,071 13 9		
	Fees for licenses for fire-arms, &c. ...	267 3 0		
			3,222 4 3	
	Registration fees	.....	5,823 9 6	
	House-rent	.....	898 13 7	
	Miscellaneous Extraordinary Receipts.			
	Fines from public servants ...	45 9 0		
	Batta receipts for processes issued by Criminal and Revenue Courts ...	153 5 0		
	Carried over ...	198 14 0	3,88,254 8 11	1,71,860 8 0

E.

Sávantvádi State from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	DISBURSEMENTS.			
	Expenses of the Sir Desái's Family and Dependents.			
	Allowances to Sir Desái's Family ...	26,742 0 11		
	Expenses of the Darbár	10,579 0 3		
	Allowances to Sir Desái's relations ...	5,216 14 1		
	Chitnis' Department	1,308 0 0		
	Allowances to Sardárs	2,726 4 2		
	Do. to Siledárs	2,099 8 5		
	Do. to Bráhmins attached to the Palace	548 13 0		
	Pay to hereditary female servants ...	863 11 7		
	Expenses of the stud	13,751 8 6		
	Do. of the elephant ...	1,246 2 6		
	Do. of the dairy	26 6 0		
	Daily distribution of grain ...	86 0 10		
	Food for visitors	298 10 2		
	Allowances to Hindu festivals ...	2,340 2 3		
	Miscellaneous charity	174 3 0		
			68,007 5 8	
	Political Superintendent's salary and establishment	.....	24,993 9 6	
	Kárbhári and his establishment ...	.....	6,274 5 4	
	Sávantvádi Local Corps	.....	48,615 1 6	
	Faujdárs and Establishments.			
	Kotvál and his establishment ...	564 0 0		
	District Faujdárs and their establishments	1,842 7 6		
			2,406 7 6	
	Jail	.....	2,601 6 2	
	Revenue Establishments.			
	Treasurer and his establishment ...	1,812 0 0		
	Vádi Kamávisdár and his establishment	2,855 12 2		
	Bánda do. do. ..	3,158 11 3		
	Kudál do. do. ...	2,757 13 10		
			10,584 5 3	
	Ábkári Inspectors and their establishments	.....	940 3 8	
	Remuneration to village servants and payments to Hakdárs	.....	14,287 4 6	
	Sheri and Khásgi Thikáns ...	.....	1,868 12 3	
	Forest establishments	.....	2,235 10 1	
	Sanadkaris	.....	995 7 3	
	Civil Courts.			
	Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent and his establishment ...	5,985 0 10		
	Nyáyádhish and his do. ...	4,490 9 11		
	Munsif and his do. ...	4,244 15 5		
	Miscellaneous	169 7 7		
			14,890 1 9	
	Registration	... ..	1,177 6 10	
	Carried over ...	.....	1,99,877 7 3	

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.			Amount.			Total.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	Brought forward ...	198	14	0	3,88,254	8	11	1,71,860	8	0
	RECEIPTS—*continued.*									
	Miscellaneous Extraordinary Receipts—continued.									
	Petty revenue receipts on account of former years	1,087	10	6						
	Sale proceeds of wood in "Sheri" and "Khásgi" Thikáns	173	5	11						
	Fines from Vatandárs, contractors, farmers, &c., for breach of agreement.	170	7	0						
	Sale proceeds of dead-stock articles ...	454	14	10						
	Do. of right of occupancy of deserted lands ...	385	13	0						
	Do. of articles manufactured in the Vádi Jail	43	3	5						
	One-tenth revenue of rent-free lands levied from their holders ...	5	14	2						
	Refund of amounts debited in previous year's accounts	3,623	13	7						
	Escheat property	189	2	7						
	Miscellaneous...	431	5	7	6,764	8	7			
								3,95,019	1	6
	Loans and advances adjusted ...	.....			33,456	9	2			
	Deposits received	.....			3,959	9	2			
								37,416	2	4
	Carried over ...	.....			.....			6,04,295	11	10

E—*continued.*

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward ...	.....	1,99,877 7 3	
	DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
	Repairs to Buildings and Roads.			
	Repairs to buildings	5,932 5 8		
	Do. to roads	4,240 13 2		
			10,173 2 10	
	Education	.....	9,000 0 0	
	Medical	.....	10,131 12 9	
	Pensions and charitable allowances ...	.....	3,219 0 6	
	Alienations to Inámdárs as *per contra* ...	.....	20,090 11 5	
	Allowances to Zamindárs, Hakdárs, &c.			
	Pargana Vatandárs and Zamindárs—			
	Village Vatandárs	152 8 11		
	Charitable allowances to pagodas ...	6,689 1 1		
	Do. to Bráhmins...	909 12 0		
	Do. to mosques ...	204 5 11		
	Do. to máthás ...	1,110 10 6		
	Do. to Hakdárs on customs	15 2 4		
			9,081 8 9	
	Tankha payments on Vádi Villages.			
	Paid to Kolhápur State on 53 villages...	6,829 10 5		
	Do. do. on Manohar and Prasidhgar forts	3,898 10 2		
	Paid to the Collector of Belgaum on account of Pargad Tankha ...	1,238 1 7		
	Paid to the Inchalkaranji State on the villages of Amboli and Gela ...	151 4 10		
			12,117 11 0	
	Stationery and petty supplies ...	.....	3,084 11 10	
	Miscellaneous.			
	Clothing to Darbár servants ...	316 9 6		
	Ferries	16 0 0		
			332 9 6	
				2,77,108 11 10
	Extraordinary Expenditure.			
	Ceremonies in family of Sir Desái ...	.....	1,402 2 10	
	Travelling expenses of do. ...	.....	2,811 1 1	
	Purchases for the State or Sir Desái.			
	Horses and saddlery for the State Pága	.....	520 8 4	
	Extraordinary expenditure from State funds on Public Works included in list given under para. 103 of the report	.....	47,280 2 4	
	Revenue Survey	.....	6,393 6 1	
	Gratuities to discharged peons and Darbár servants	.....	30 0 0	
	Carried over ...	.....	58,437 4 8	2,77,108 11 10

Date.	Receipts.	Amount.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward ...	.....	.....	6,04,295 11 10
	Grand Total ...	.....	.....	6,04,295 11 10

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1886.

E—*concluded.*

Date.	Disbursements.	Amount.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward ...	.....	58,437 4 8	2,77,108 11 10
	DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
	Remissions.			
	On account of revenue remitted in excess of 100 per cent. over Mámul Jama in certain surveyed villages of the Vádi and Bánda Pethas ...	14,822 7 7		
	On account of damage done by locusts	764 15 0		
			15,587 6 7	
	Miscellaneous.			
	Amount paid to British Government on account of arrears of cost of maintenance of convicts transported by the Sávantvádi State to the Andamans for the period ending 31st March 1885	17,320 1 7		
	Arrears of pensionary contribution due to British Government by the members of the Political Superintendent's office establishment and the Judicial Assistant	1,304 0 7		
	Specimens of arts and industries of the Sávantvádi State sent for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London of 1886	2,367 0 8		
	Travelling allowances and batta to public servants	3,908 0 0		
	Batta paid to witnesses in criminal cases	191 0 0		
	Reward for killing wild animals ...	113 9 3		
	Fees to Vakils engaged in criminal cases	40 0 0		
	Salaries of additional kárkúns temporarily employed for indexing records	1,617 6 0		
	Do. of kárkúns and peons temporarily employed in the Forest Department.	515 6 10		
	Landholder's share of value of teak and blackwood trees felled in kumla lands	633 13 6		
	Sundry charges	641 0 2		
			28,651 6 7	
				1,02,676 1 10
	Total Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	.....	.....	3,79,784 13 8
	Loans and advances issued ...	.....	14,942 10 2	
	Deposits repaid and adjusted ...	.....	9,266 12 4	
				24,209 6 6
	Balance at the close of the year.			
	In the State Treasury	.....	67,615 12 9	
	With the Collector of Ratnágiri ...	.....	3,537 7 4	
	In the Bank of Bombay	.....	4,148 3 7	
	Government Securities	.....	1,25,000 0 0	
				2,00,301 7 8
	Grand Total ...	.....	.....	6,04,295 11 10

G. R. C. WESTROPP,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX F.

General Summary showing the Local Fund Receipts and Charges of the Sávantvádi State for the year 1885-86.

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Charges.	Amount.	Total.
Public Works Fund.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	*Public Works Fund.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance on the 1st April 1885	.....	372 15 9	Repairs to roads, culverts, drains, &c.	9,141 0 3	
Receipts.			Branch roads at different places	131 8 8	
Local cess two-thirds	11,052 14 2		Culverts and drains on certain roads	310 9 7	
Toll and ferry proceeds	4,540 0 7		Repairs to buildings	352 6 8	
Cattle-pound fines	506 6 6		Temporary wooden bridges over streams	452 6 1	
Contribution from Belgaum Local Fund for repairs to Rámghát and Isápur roads	850 0 0		Watering and preserving road-side trees	137 15 5	
Travellers' Bungalow fees and rent of fish market at Kudál and shops at A'mboli	187 4 6		Maintenance of dispensaries at Kudál and Bánda ...	748 2 4	
Sale proceeds of shops at A'mboli	350 0 0		Establishment	1,858 4 3	
Miscellaneous	48 13 9		Remuneration to village officers for collecting local cess ...	169 5 4	
Advances adjusted	301 6 7		Refunds of excess collections	8 6 11	
		17,836 14 1	Miscellaneous	196 3 11	
Total ...	.....	18,209 13 10	Advances issued	223 13 3	
Educational Fund.			Total ...	.....	13,730 2 8
Balance on the 1st April 1885	.....	2,042 2 7	*Educational Fund.*		
Receipts.			Inspection charges	1,260 5 7	
Local cess one-third	5,526 5 0		Schools	16,919 5 11	
School fees	3,584 11 6		Repairs to school-houses	660 6 10	
Popular subscriptions	1,199 12 8		Grant-in-aid to indigenous schools	198 8 0	
Contribution from State Funds	9,000 0 0		Remuneration to village officers for collecting local cess ...	84 10 8	
Miscellaneous	50 3 9		Refund of excess collections	4 7 2	
Advances adjusted	9 2 2		Miscellaneous	170 12 4	
			Deposit repaid	100 0 0	
Total ...	.....	19,370 3 1	Total ...	.....	19,398 8 6
			Balance.		
			Public Works Fund	4,479 11 2	
			Educational Fund	2,013 13 2	
					6,493 8 4
Grand Total Rs. ...	.....	39,622 3 6	Grand Total Rs. ...	.....	39,622 3 6

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1886.

G. R. C. WESTROPP,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX J.

APPENDIX

Budget Estimate of the probable Receipts and Expenditure of the Sávantvádi and the actuals

No.	Description.	Probable Receipts for the year 1886-87.	Estimates for the year 1885-86.	Actual Receipts for the year 1884-85.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Interest on Capital invested in Government Securities and on loans secured on mortgage.	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	5,880 12 0	
2	Land and Sáyar Revenue *minus* alienations.	3,05,000 0 0	3,05,000 0 0	2,83,816 11 3	The period for which remissions were allowed on the survey rates expired in some cases in 1885-86.
3	Forests	17,500 0 0	16,000 0 0	16,360 0 0	The actual receipts for 1885-86 amount to Rs. 17,664-5-8, and are not likely to be less in 1886-87.
4	Stamps	21,000 0 0	14,000 0 0	13,926 3 10	The actual receipts for 1885-86 amount to Rs. 21,209-13-6, and are likely to be about the same in 1886-87.
5	Judicial receipts	3,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,520 12 9	Process fees previously included in this item are since the introduction of the Court Fees Act included under the head of Stamps.
6	Registration fees	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	6,661 9 6	The actual realizations for 1885-86 amount to Rs. 5,823-9-6.
7	House-rent	800 0 0	800 0 0	610 11 8	Rent for the Post and Telegraph Office is now received.
8	Miscellaneous receipts ...	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,029 6 6	
	Cash balances in the Sávantvádi and Ratnágiri Treasuries and the Bank of Bombay.	75,301 7 8	46,860 8 0	51,251 15 9	
	Total ...	4,37,601 7 8	4,03,660 8 0	3,88,058 3 3	
	Add—				
	Invested Capital... ...	1,25,000 0 0	1,25,000 0 0	1,25,000 0 0	
	Grand Total ...	5,62,601 7 8	5,28,660 8 0	5,13,058 3 3	
	Carried over ...	5,62,601 7 8	5,28,660 8 0	5,13,058 3 3	

J.

State for the year 1886-87 as contrasted with the Estimates for the year 1885-86 for the year 1884-85.

No.	Description.	Probable Expenditure for the year 1886-87.	Estimates for the year 1885-86.	Actual Expenditure for 1884-85.	Remarks.
	Ordinary.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	General Department.				
1	Expenses of the Sir Desái and his family, and dependents.	58,211 0 11	58,207 0 11	56,118 10 9	The yearly allowance of the Sir Desái's first cousin was increased by Rs. 3,000 and the sum allowed to the Sir Desái for incidental expenses by Rs. 600.
2	Pága Department ...	14,348 0 0	14,558 0 0	14,537 0 2	The strength of the Pága establishment has been reduced by one horse since the State Vaccinator ceased to have a horse supplied for him from the Pága in 1885-86.
3	Political Superintendent's salary and establishment.	26,281 7 0	23,443 0 0	23,153 12 5	The gross salaries of the Political Superintendent and the members of his establishment were increased in 1885-86 to provide for payment of pensionary and leave contributions.
4	Kárbhári and his establishment.	6,276 0 0	6,276 0 0	6,246 14 9	
5	Medical Department ...	10,640 0 0	9,423 5 4	9,599 4 3	The salaries of the Medical Officer and two subordinates were increased in 1885-86 to admit of pensionary and leave contributions being paid and the vaccination establishment was revised in the same year.
6	Forest Department ...	2,340 0 0	2,340 0 0	2,181 4 7	
7	Repairs to roads and buildings, including establishment.	11,552 0 0	11,552 0 0	13,339 4 9	This provision is included in the Public Works Budget sanctioned by Government.
8	Education	10,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	The State grant for education has been increased by Rs. 1,000 to provide for more indigenous schools being brought under the grant-in-aid rules and for a small increase to the salary of the Head Master of the English School.
9	Pensions and charitable allowances.	4,000 0 0	3,422 0 1	2,940 6 6	More superannuated servants are expected to be pensioned than in 1885-86.
	Judicial Department.				
10	Civil Courts	14,878 0 0	14,578 0 0	14,214 15 11	The salary of the Judicial Assistant was increased in 1885-86 to admit of pensionary contribution being paid by him.
	Carried over ...	1,58,526 7 11	1,52,799 6 4	1,51,331 10 1	

APPENDIX

No.	Description.	Probable Receipts for the year 1886-87.	Estimates for the year 1885-86.	Actual Receipts for the year 1884-85.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Brought forward ...	5,62,601 7 8	5,28,660 8 0	5,13,058 3 3	
	Carried over ...	5,62,601 7 8	5,28,660 8 0	5,13,058 3 3	

J.—*continued.*

No.	Description.	Probable Expenditure for the year 1886-87.	Estimates for the year 1885-86.	Actual Expenditure for 1884-85.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Brought forward ...	1,58,526 7 11	1,52,799 6 4	1,51,331 10 1	
	ORDINARY—*continued.*				
	Judicial Department—continued.				
11	Sávantvádi Local Corps ...	49,866 0 0	50,806 0 0	48,860 14 11	The salaries of the 2nd in Command and his writer were increased in 1885-86 to admit of their pensionary and leave contributions being paid and a conservancy establishment entertained for the Corps was sanctioned in the same year, saving effected by reduction in the strength.
12	Jail Department ...	4,508 0 0	3,500 0 0	2,798 12 3	The State has now to pay the cost of convicts transported to the Andamans on account of which this item has been increased by Rs. 1,000.
13	Kotvál, District Faujdárs and their establishments.	2,418 0 0	2,418 0 0	2,402 11 2	
14	Registration Department	1,280 0 0	1,280 0 0	1,176 7 8	
	Revenue Department.				
15	Treasurer, three Kamávisdárs and their establishments.	10,716 0 0	10,716 0 0	9,444 4 6	The establishments of the Kamávisdárs were revised in the middle of 1884-85.
16	Ábkári Inspectors and their establishments.	764 0 0	764 0 0	1,073 14 3	Hydrometers supplied to the Inspectors for testing liquor increased the actual expenditure for 1884-85.
17	Record-keeper and his establishment.	1,176 0 0	.....	.....	This establishment has been sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 1254, dated 2nd March 1886, for the safe custody of the survey and other records of the State.
18	Remuneration to village officers.	17,000 0 0	17,000 0 0	11,767 6 4	The introduction of survey settlement has necessitated the increase under this head.
19	Sanadkaris	1,057 14 6	1,057 14 6	1,056 9 3	
20	Stationery and petty supplies.	2,600 0 0	2,100 0 0	3,526 13 8	This item has been increased by Rs. 500 to provide for the supply of stationery, furniture, &c., for the Record-keeper's office.
21	Allowances to Zamíndárs, Hakdárs, &c.	10,255 11 2	10,256 10 1	8,457 9 10	Some of these allowances remained undrawn in 1884-85.
22	Tankha payments on Vádi villages.	12,117 11 0	12,117 11 0	12,117 11 0	
23	Sheri and Khásgi Thikáns.	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	1,516 6 4	
24	Miscellaneous ...	437 0 0	437 0 0	175 14 9	Less clothing was supplied to the Darbár servants in 1884-85.
	Total ...	2,74,222 12 7	2,66,752 9 11	2 55,707 2 0	

APPENDIX

No.	Description.	Probable Receipts for the year 1886-87.	Estimates for the year 1885-86.	Actual Receipts for the year 1884-85.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Brought forward ...	5,62,601 7 8	5,28,660 8 0	5,13,058 3 3	
	Grand Total Rs. ...	5,62,601 7 8	5,28,660 8 0	5,13,058 3 3	

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1886.

J.—continued.

No.	Description.	Probable Expenditure for the year 1886-87.	Estimates for the year 1885-86.	Actual Expenditure for 1884-85.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Brought forward ...	2,74,222 12 7	2,66,752 9 11	2,55,707 2 0	
	Extraordinary.				
25	Ceremonies in family of the Sir Desái.	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	740 4 0	This item fluctuates according to the number and nature of the ceremonies performed.
26	Travelling of the Sir Desái and expenses connected with visits of his relations to Sávantvádi.	3,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	1,000 14 9	The Sir Desái did not travel in 1884-85. His grandmother is likely to pay a visit of condolence to the family of His Highness the Mahárája Scindia in 1886-87.
27	Public Works ...	59,937 13 6	74,675 2 0	45,612 11 11	A separate Budget has been sanctioned by Government.
28	Revenue Survey ...	10,550 0 0	5,000 0 0	10,340 6 8	This item provides for an establishment required to correct survey papers, adjust accounts and carry out the survey of the town of Sávantvádi as sanctioned by Government, as well as for arrears of allowance for superintending the survey operations in the State which has been claimed by the Superintendent of Survey for 3 years at Rs. 150 per mensem.
29	Purchases for the State or Sir Desái.	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0	7,521 15 3	
30	Arrears of pay and gratuities, &c.	892 0 0	500 0 0	3,057 0 0	More servants of the State are likely to be discharged with gratuities in 1886-87 than in the previous year.
31	Miscellaneous ...	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	9,532 14 1	A donation to found a Scholarship in the High School for Girls in Poona is included in the actuals for 1884-85.
	Total Extraordinary ...	86,879 13 6	95,175 2 0	77,806 2 8	
	Grand Total Rs. ...	3,61,102 10 1	3,61,927 11 11	3,33,513 4 8	

G. R. C. WESTROPP,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

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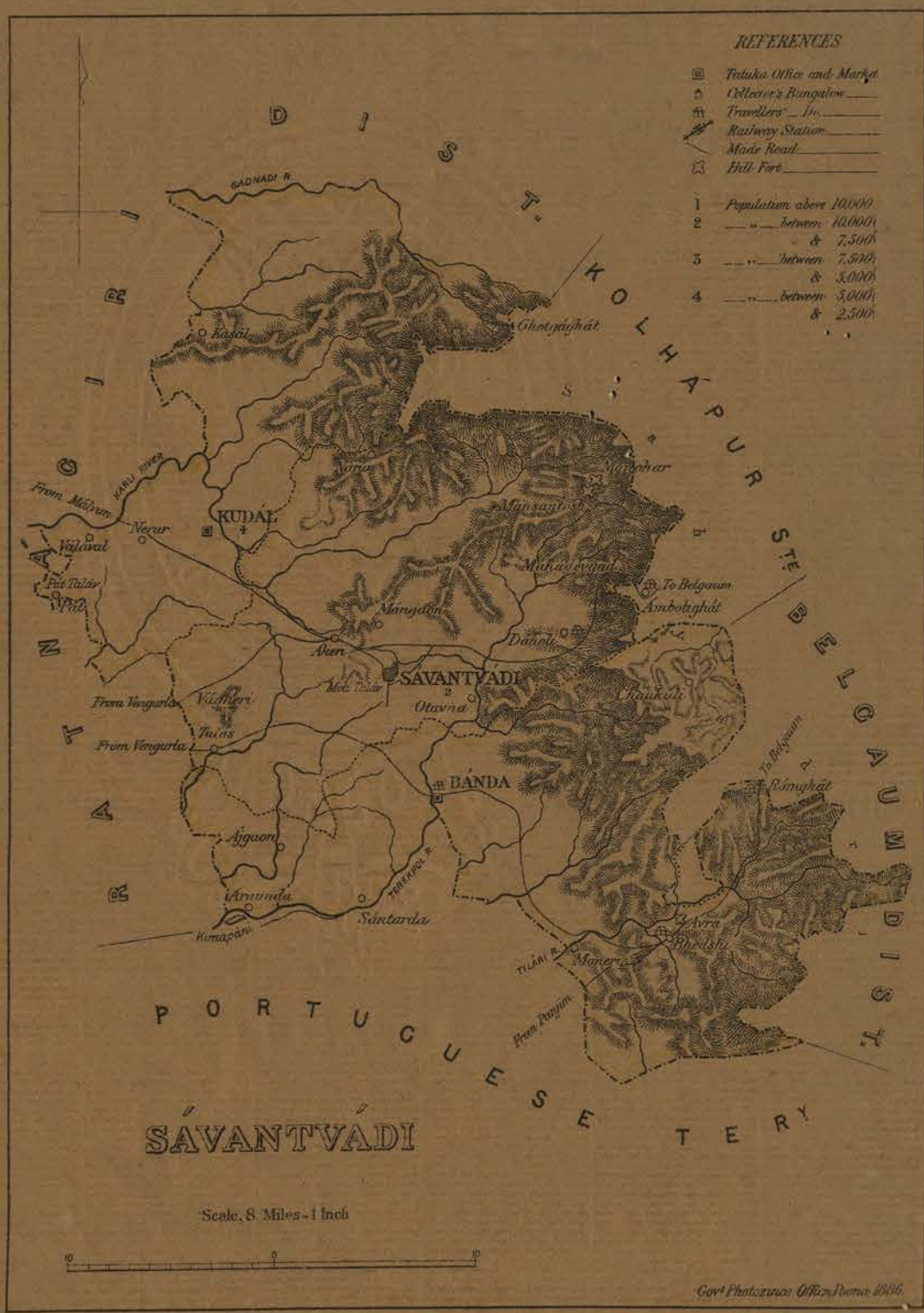
REFERENCES
Taluka Office and Market
Collector's Bungalow
Travellers' Do.
Railway Station
Made Road
Hill Fort
1 Population above 10,000
2 " between 10,000 & 7,500
3 " between 7,500 & 5,000
4 " between 5,000 & 2,500
DIST. KOLHÁPUR STE. BELGAUM DIST.
RATNÁGIRI
PORTUGUESE TERY
SADNADI R.
Kasál
Ghotgághát
Narus
Mansantosh
Mahadevgad
To Belgaum
Ámbolighát
KUDÁL
Nerur
From Málvan
KARLI RIVER
Válaval
Pát Talár
Pát
Mángaon
Dánoli
Aheri
SAVANTVÁDI
Otavna
Chaukuli
From Vengurla
Vágheri
Tulas
From Vengurla
BÁNDA
To Belgaum
Rámghát
Ajgaon
Araunda
Kimapáni
Sántarda
TEREKHOL R.
Avra
Bhedshi
Maneri
TILÁRI R.
From Panjim
SÁVANTVÁDI
Scale, 8 Miles = 1 Inch
10
0
10
Govt Photozinco Office, Poona 1886.

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No. 7648.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1886.

Letter from the Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi, No. 1513, dated 15th July 1886—Submitting the Administration Report of the Sávantvádi State for the year 1885-86.

Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 231, dated 10th August 1886—Forwarding the above with his remarks.

Memorandum ditto ditto, No. 309, dated 30th October 1886—Submitting with his remarks, with reference to paragraph 8 of his letter No. 231 above-quoted, a letter from the Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi, No. 2198, dated 16th October 1886.

RESOLUTION.—The final completion of the Survey and Settlement of Sávantvádi constitutes a great, and it may be hoped a permanent, achievement in the history of the State. Thirty years ago, although the population was even then estimated at 152,206 persons, the average annual gross revenue did not exceed two lakhs, and the natural and industrial resources of the country were officially described as "very limited indeed." There were only two Government Schools, although the people maintained for themselves 47 indigenous schools. The expenses incurred in quelling the rebellion of 1844-45 were not liquidated, and the treasury was empty. The statistics now available show that the survey has been completed at a total cost to the State of Rs. 3,60,094, but as the work has proceeded, increases to the land revenue aggregating Rs. 1,71,812 have already been obtained, and when the settlement fully operates there will be an annual gain of Rs. 54,467 to the land revenue as it was at the commencement. Apart then from the immense value of a public record of rights and the delimitation of private properties, the capital outlay will yield an excellent interest. It is, however, necessary that the boundary marks should be maintained, the village officers kept up to their new duties, and the full benefit of the investment assured to posterity. Of the whole area of the State 537,698 acres, 417,004 are culturable, but of these again only 366,244 are available for tillage. It is said that very little of this is left uncultured. Besides this 44,129 acres have been set apart for, or are already reserved as forest. The population now numbers 174,433 giving more than two acres of tilled land per head. It is, however, stated in paragraph 87 that the people live largely on imported foodstuffs, and to some deficiency in the year's imports is attributed the rise in the price of coarse rice, during the year, of 18 per cent above the average of the previous five years. The income of the year was 4,69,637 rupees, and besides the tillage of its soil a tile industry has been developed, and the lacquered work, kuskus embroidered boxes, and engraved cocoanut ornaments obtained special commendation at the Antwerp Exhibition. In 56 State schools 3,425 children were receiving instruction, while there was room for 49 indigenous schools of which 7 received grants. Such is a general view of the prosperity which this small State has attained under British management, into the details of which some further examination will now be undertaken.

2. At the outset however, His Excellency the Governor in Council records his great disappointment that it has not been found possible to restore the State thus improved in its administration to its lawful ruler. It is a far greater satisfaction to Government to see a Native State well administered by its own Chief, than to prolong the administration of its own Political officers beyond the majority of the young Chief. Unfortunately, the Sir Desai has not yet succeeded in convincing Government of the sincerity of his professions, and of his ability to conduct the administration of his State. Until then, the present arrangements must perforce continue.

3. Meanwhile, the complete settlement of the revenue administration is an object to be aimed at. The alienation inquiries, referred to in paragraph 13 of the Political Superintendent's report, affect three classes of property known as Tunkha, Inam, and Devsu. The holders of the Tunkha lands resemble the Gadkaris in the Deccan. Like the latter, they have been known for their turbulence, and in old days furnished the garrisons of the Forts. No case of

resumption of Tunkha land has yet been reported, and in fact, in 1849, the terms on which *bonâ fide* holders of this property were entitled to a continuance of their holdings were then laid down. In regard to Inams and Devsus no formal issue of notices has been made, and no guarantee of permanency is attached to the terms, on which either doubtful titles are continued on payment of one-eighth of the assessment, or defective titles converted into occupancy holdings. The Commissioner considers that a sanad guaranteeing the continuance of the alienations on the terms agreed upon should be given to the holders, and the plan of deferring a settlement till the Native rule is restored appears to Government likely to provoke disputes at a time when it is most expedient that they should be avoided. If the settlement, so long delayed, is not to be authoritative, it would have been better to have left the lands alone. Under the circumstances, Government see no greater objection to a guarantee being given in regard to the settlement of alienations than to one given to occupancy holdings, and the Political Superintendent should submit, through the Commissioner, a report showing the total amount of these holdings and the principles he proposes to adopt in authoritatively settling them. While Government desire to deal with this class of holding liberally, they also wish to see the settlement so complete as to leave no occasion for future disputes. When this is done, and the foreign boundary disputes finally closed, the administration will be relieved of a difficulty which has frequently led the rulers of Native States into conflict with their subjects.

4. The Settlement of the Forests is another question which requires care. The Commissioner comments justly on the statement that the State has "dealt liberally with its subjects." His Excellency the Governor in Council observes that 113 persons were prosecuted under the Forest laws; 43 persons were punished departmentally; and 391 persons had their cases compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act. There was also an increase in forest fires, most of which were deliberately caused. The net profit of the forests was Rs. 13,954, and the forest lands constitute one-seventh of the whole varkas land of the State. Government find in the report before them no reason for expressing dissatisfaction with the results, but at the same time the facts set forth suggest the caution that every legitimate consideration should be shown to the people in the matter of forest administration in a State situated like Sávantvádi.

5. Regarding the financial administration of the State there is no need for expressing other than unreserved satisfaction. The ordinary receipts showed an increase of Rs. 29,411, while the ordinary expenditure increased by only Rs. 1,588. The extraordinary expenditure was swelled by an item of Rs. 17,320 on account of back charges for the maintenance of convicts at the Andamans, and some exhibition-expenses. The total revenue was Rs. 4,69,637, leaving a surplus over the total expenditure of Rs. 32,527, but a considerable increase to the former is expected in the current year. Since the year under review closed, the outstandings of revenue have been collected with the exception of some Rs. 12,300. The excise revenue of the year showed a slight increase with a reduction of expenditure. Stamp revenue improved sensibly, being to some extent due to a nominal reduction under judicial receipts, while registration slightly fell off. Altogether the fiscal administration is thoroughly sound, and creditable to the Political Superintendent.

6. Under Criminal Justice, a large reduction in the number of accused persons from 1,266 in the previous year to 766, affords satisfactory evidence of the prosperity of the country, and of these again 402 were convicted. The diminution of crime is indeed the more remarkable, because in the minor offences of hurt and miscellaneous crime there was an increase so that the reduction appeared under the heading of serious offences. Government notice the opinion of the Political Superintendent that the returns furnished by the village Faujdars are inaccurate. The number of these village headmen entrusted with powers has been suddenly raised from 4 to 154. It must not be forgotten that the British Government has not yet been able to extend to any such length the authority of its own village Police, and under the administration of a Native State the success of the scheme must depend exclusively on a permanent guarantee for proper supervision from above. The offences with which the village Patil or Faujdar, can deal are usually offences in which the caste or

village opinion is sufficient to deal with in the absence of the Magistrate. The necessity for carrying a complaint to a Magistrate usually exercises a wholesome restraint on frivolous charges of abuse, and there is always a sensible danger in providing for village bickering a tribunal not merely at the doors of the ready complainant, but also too far from central supervision to be checked in the exercise of petty powers. Government concur with the Commissioner that the neighbouring Patils should not receive authority outside their villages, and they consider that the whole of the rapidly developed experiment in village administration requires careful watching on the part of the Political Officers.

7. In Civil Justice there was a large increase in cases filed in the Court of the Judicial Assistant, while in the other Courts there was a decrease. The work disposed of was numerically below the average in all Courts, but the balance was inconsiderable at the close of the year. The average duration of regular suits in the Nyayadhish's Court, 13 months, is however longer than it should be, and attention should be called to this. The number of unexecuted decrees in both Courts is also more than is necessary. The increase of the time occupied in deciding appeals is satisfactorily explained.

8. There were 56 State schools giving secondary education to 210 pupils, and primary instruction to 3,095 boys and 120 girls. It is reported that 23 out of the 55 primary schools are mainly self-supporting. 801 children were also attending 49 indigenous schools. It would be well if the State endeavoured now to enlist private enterprise in the cause of education. When once a widespread demand for education has been created, the State agency will be unable to meet all the calls that will be made on it, and it is therefore important to develope private agency that it may become fit to take its share in the general task. Already the educational expenditure of Rs. 23,592, small as it is, represented 6 per cent of the ordinary income of the year.

9. It is stated that 1,684 arms are in the hands of the people. Government hope that every indulgence in the matter of licenses is shown to cultivators, whose cattle or crops are liable to be destroyed or injured by wild beasts. The rumour has lately been brought to the notice of Government, that a great quantity of ammunition and arms passes from Portuguese territory into the adjoining districts. It should be ascertained whether there is any truth in this report so far as Sávantvádi is concerned. It is presumed that the Political Superintendent keeps a register of all importations of arms and ammunition from British territory, and by ascertaining the local issues from the licensed shops some idea may be formed as to whether there is commerce in these articles between Goa and Sávantvádi.

10. Government have received with satisfaction the high tribute paid by the Political Superintendent to his Subordinates in paragraph 163, and His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to observe in the results before him a clear proof of the interest which Captain Newnham Smith has taken in his various duties, and of the judicious superintendence exercised by Colonel Westropp.

11. Copy of the report and of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi,
The Survey and Settlement Commissioner,
The General Department of the Secretariat,
The Government of India (by letter).

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

SÁVANTVÁDI STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1890-91.

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LETTER from Colonel H. L. NUTT, Acting Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi; to W. LEE-WARNER, Esq., C. S., Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay, No. 2071, dated Sávantvádi, 15th July 1891.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Sávantvádi State for the year ending 31st March 1891.

Administration Report of the Sávantvádi State for 1890-91.

Statements Nos. I to XVII.

2. The usual statements, as below, accompany:—

No. I.—Political Relations.
No. II.—Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families, &c.
No. III.—Civil Divisions.
No. IV.—Population.
No. V.—Strength, cost, &c., of Military Force.
No. VI.—Strength, cost, &c., of Police
No. VII.—Results of the working of Police.
No. VIII.—Value of property stolen and recovered.
No. IX.—Crimes committed, cases disposed of, &c.
No. X.—Offences reported and dealt with.
No. XI.—Results of criminal appeals.
No. XII.—Persons convicted and confined in jails.
No. XIII.—Nature and value of civil suits.
No. XIV.—Results of applications for execution of decrees.
No. XV.—Registration of documents.
No. XVI.—Agriculture.
No. XVII.—Income and expenditure.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Political relations.

3. The relations of the Sávantvádi State with the British Government, under whose protection and administration it has derived incalculable benefits during the past half century, were satisfactory during the year.

The Sir Desái.

4. The general condition of the Sir Desái, which has been commented upon by successive Political Superintendents, continues much the same. He visited Baroda with his wife at the invitation of Her Highness Maháráni Jamnábái in November 1890, and returned to Sávantvádi in April 1891, thus spending more than four months with his mother-in-law. The visit was not one which proved conducive to his health, which has been considerably undermined. It will be my duty to do all I can to counteract the evil influences of bad advisers, and endeavour to get him to take an interest in matters worthy of his attention. He is decidedly clever and has gentlemanly manners.

His companion.

His companion, Mr. Bhowánsingh, has given satisfaction in the conduct of his duties.

Sir Desái's wife.

5. Shrimant Tárábái Sáheb, wife of the Sir Desái, made satisfactory progress under the influence of her kind and capable companion, Miss. Spencer, who accompanied her to Baroda. Her expenditure was, as usual, controlled by the State Kárbhári under the orders of the Political Superintendent. The total receipts on account of her allowance and the interest on her invested capital amounted to Rs. 32,108-3-10 and the expenditure to Rs. 22,788-0-2, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,320-3-8, including a sum of Rs. 1,435-5-9 advanced to the Darbár Kámdár for her expenses. This balance, together with previous accumulations, now amounts to Rs. 74,408-11-7, of which a sum of Rs. 68,100 is invested in 4 per cent. Government securities, and in addition to this a similar investment of one lákh has been made on her account by the Baroda Darbár.

Sir Desái's cousin.

6. Shrirám Sávant Ráo Sáheb Bhonslé, first cousin of the Sir Desái, attended the Belgaum Sirdárs' High School up to the middle of February when he was withdrawn and sent to the Rájkumár College at Rájkot (under the sanction of Government conveyed in their Resolution No. 1234, dated 24th February 1891). He joined the College on the 2nd of March 1891. This change, which he seems to like now although at first he showed some unwillingness to go, will no doubt prove beneficial to him, the reports already received from Mr. Macnaghten, the Principal of the College, being encouraging. Particulars of his estate will be found further on in paragraph 17.

7. His wife had the misfortune of losing the valuable teaching she was receiving from Miss Hawker at Belgaum in consequence of her removal to Sávantvádi for her accouchment. She gave birth to a daughter in the month of August. The question of reviving her instruction under a competent European lady is in contemplation, and will, it is hoped, be carried out before long.

His wife.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

8. Colonel A. M. Phillips, Political Superintendent, retired from the service on the 10th December 1890, and Colonel H. L. Nutt, who succeeded him, took charge of the appointment on the same day. Major F. W. Snell, Second-in-Command, Sávantvádi Local Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Superintendent, having been transferred to the Káthiáwár Agency, and Captain M. T. Lyde, the officer acting for him at Sávantvádi, having proceeded on furlough to Europe on the 16th September 1890, Lieutenant F. W. Wodehouse, of the 28th Bombay Pioneers, was appointed to act in the appointment. He assumed charge of his duties on the 9th February 1891.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

9. After considerable delay the assessment papers and survey books of the town of Sávantvádi were received from the Superintendent, Konkán Revenue Survey, in the month of March last, but in an incomplete form, he having entertained doubts as regards the non-agricultural rates which it was intended to impose on house sites. The question has since formed the subject of correspondence, and it is hoped that it will be finally decided soon and the assessment announced during the current official year. No expense was incurred on account of the town survey during the year under review.

Revenue Survey.

10. The special land tenures in the State were fully described in last year's report, so that it is unnecessary to again mention them now.

Special tenures.

11. Since the introduction of the survey settlement an investigation into alienations, (*viz*: Inám, Dewsu and Tankha holdings,) has been in progress, and although some extra assistance was allowed to the Kamávisdárs, they were not able to cope with the work in addition to their ordinary duties. A special officer with a suitable establishment has, therefore, been appointed for a period of six months to clear off arrears. The number of alienation cases enquired into and settled during the year was 29 against 66 last year, with the result that in 14 cases the holdings were exempted from payment of assessment, 5 were continued on payment of $\frac{1}{8}$th of the survey assessment and 10 were resumed, but were retained in the occupancy of the holders on payment of the survey rates. These settlements resulted in an annual increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 60-6-2. The Kamávisdárs having been engaged in census operations for the greater part of the year, were not able to dispose of as many cases of this description as would ordinarily be expected of them.

Settlement of Inám, Dewsu, &c.

12. The leases of 60 Sheri Thikáns having fallen in they were renewed for a period of five years, the aggregate rental reserved being Rs. 4,877-15-4, showing an increase of Rs. 120-0-3 over former rents.

Sheri Thikáns.

13. There is no waste land in the State.

Waste land.

14. The system of revenue accounts in force is almost the same as in British districts. The accounts were examined by the Kamávisdárs and the State Kárbhári and all irregularities discovered were rectified. The Political Superintendent also inspected the accounts of 64 villages during his district tour. The accounts for the previous year were audited by a British officer specially deputed for the purpose and the improvements in the system suggested by him were carried out as far as practicable.

Account system.

15. No boundary dispute has remained for settlement. The pillars on the frontier line between Sávantvádi and Goa territory were inspected and those found displaced or out of order were repaired.

Boundary dispute.

16. Only two petty estates of minors came under the management of the State authorities during the year. These, added to those which were under the charge of the civil courts and State officials at the close of last year, raised the number to 31. The table given below contains particulars :—

Wards' estates.

No.	Name.	Age.	Place of Birth.	Place of Education.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance at the end of the year.		Value of Moveable Property in hand.	Area of Land under management.
								In Cash.	In Government Securities.		
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.
1	Shrirám Sávant Bhonslé.	20	Sávantvádi	Rajkot ...	27,859 0 0	8,417 6 10	6,276 1 2	1,000 5 8	29,000 0 0	20,952 14 2	19 ½
2	Subhánráo Pátankar .	20	Do.	Sávantvadi.	12 6 5	1,780 3 3	1,167 14 1	624 11 7	.....	986 3 10	1 0
3	Sid Sávant Tálikar ...	20	Mángaon, Petha Vádi.	Do. ...	3,206 13 1	2,625 6 7	3,004 0 9	828 2 11	2,000 0 0	3,489 15 11	310 2
4	Nár Sávant Tirodkar .	12	Tiroda, Petha Bánda.	Do. ...	123 1 10	2,210 5 0	1,764 5 0	569 1 10	.....	618 8 0	386 27½
5	Rámchandra Ládji Gurav.	10	Akeri, Petha Vádi .	Akeri ...	805 12 8	706 13 7	652 0 4	860 9 11	.....	516 12 0	92 24¾
6	26 petty estates ...	...	.....	.....	1,991 0 4	2,554 8 1	2,332 3 5	2,213 5 0	.....	2,606 14 1½	661 12⅝

17. Sirdár Shrirám Sávant Bhonslé, first cousin of the Sir Desái, prosecuted his studies in the Sirdárs' High School at Belgaum, but was subsequently sent to the Rájkumár College, Rájkot. His progress is reported in paragraph 6. The income of his estate, including the previous year's balance, amounted, during the year, to Rs. 36,276-6-10, and the expenditure incurred for his maintenance and education to Rs. 6,276-1-2. The funded capital of the estate, which was increased by the investment of Rs. 3,200 in Government securities, was Rs. 29,000, and the cash balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,000-5-8.

Shrirám Sávant Bhonslé.

18. Subhánrao Pátankar, an intelligent and promising young Sirdár, has now entered upon his 20th year and attends the English school at Sávantvádi. He has worked up to the 6th standard, and his progress is reported to be satisfactory. The receipts, including the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 1,792-9-8, and the balance left after meeting an expenditure of Rs. 1,167-14-1, was Rs. 624-11-7. Of the total amount of Rs. 43,326-2-0, debt to the State, Rs. 42,670 have been secured on mortgage, and the unsecured sum of Rs. 656-2-0 is being recovered by monthly instalments from the minor Sirdár's cash Nemnuk.

Subhánrao Pátankar.

19. Sid Sávant Tálikar, whose estate has been under the management of the State Kárbhári, and who is now in the 20th year of his age, continues to attend the English school at Sávantvádi, and is reported to be making fair progress in his studies. His nephew, Rágh Sávant, who is only 7 years old, has been placed under a private tutor. The income of the estate (which is derived from a cash Nemnuk and rents of landed property), together with last year's balance, amounted to Rs. 5,832-3-8. Out of this sum, Rs. 3,004-0-9 were expended on the maintenance and education of the minors and other members of their family and in liquidating old debts. The balance left at the close of the year, including Rs. 2,000 invested in Government securities, amounted to Rs. 2,828-2-11.

Sid Sávant and Rágh Sávant Tálikar.

20. The estate of Nár Sávant Tirodkar, a minor Sirdár of the Sávantvádi State, has also been under the management of the State Kárbhári since last year. He attends a Vernacular school at Sávantvádi and is an intelligent and promising lad. The progress he has made is reported to be excellent. The receipts, which consisted of rents from landed property (including the balance of the previous year), amounted to Rs. 2,333-6-10. Deducting from this sum the expenditure of Rs. 1,764-5-0 there remained a balance to credit of Rs. 569-1-10.

Nár Sávant Tirodkar.

21. The estate of Rámchandra Ládji Gurav continues to be under the management of the civil court. The minor is attending the Vernacular school in his village. The year commenced with a balance of Rs. 805-12-8 to credit. Adding to this the receipts amounting to Rs. 706-13-7 and deducting the expenditure of Rs. 652-0-4, the balance left at the close of the year was Rs. 860-9-11.

Rámchandra Ládji Gurav.

22. Particulars regarding the estates of each of the other minors and lunatics are not entered into as they are too insignificant for special remarks.

Other minors and lunatics.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

23. In addition to the enactments mentioned in last year's report as being in force in the State, the following Acts were introduced during the year at the recommendation of the Legislative Committee of the State :—

Enactments in force.

No. VI of 1889.—Act to amend the Indian Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act, the Court Fees Act and the Indian Stampt Act (Sections 2 to 10 and 18 to 20).

No. V of 1890.—Act to amend the Indian Forest Act and the Burma Forest Act (Sections 2 to 14).

No. I of 1891.—The Sávantvádi Census Act based on the Indian Census Act No. XVII of 1890.

The two Draft Acts referred to in last year's report dealing with encumbered estates and with copy-right protection are still before Government.

MILITARY.

24. The strength of the Sávantvádi Local Corps was the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 400 of all ranks, which is found sufficient for present requirements.

Sávantvádi Local Corps; its strength.

25. The men are both Military and Police, and although hard-worked, perform their duties with cheerfulness. The service is very much coveted, as is evident from the numerous applications received for enlistment when a vacancy occurs. All at head-quarters were put through both battalion and musketry drill, and at the annual inspection taken by me on the 17th February 1891, their performances were generally satisfactory. The discipline, both on and off parade, is very good, and the men always appear smart, clean and contented.

Duties, drill and discipline.

26. With the exception of negligence of duty in allowing two prisoners to escape from custody (for which 1 Náik and 2 privates were dismissed), and a case in which a private was punished for theft, the conduct of the men was excellent, and the whole corps as a body maintained its efficiency.

Conduct.

27. The heliograph, which was introduced by Colonel Phillips last year, has been found to work well and usefully. Several of the men are being instructed in its use which they pick up easily.

Heliograph instruction.

27A. The gymnastic instruction given has produced very beneficial effects on the physique of the recruits. A recommendation made by the Second-in-Command that one man every year should be sent to the Poona Gymnasium will be duly attended to.

Gymnastics.

28. After careful consideration of the former services rendered by this gallant little corps and after making the personal acquaintance of its officers, non-commissioned officers and men, I am most decidedly of opinion that at the next issue of arms they should be given the short Snider rifle in lieu of their present weapon—Fusils S. B. 656 bore. But this is a subject for separate reference, so I will say no more about it now.

Renewal of arms.

29. The small body of Darbár Savárs, who are all men of good family, belonging to the State, performed their duties, as usual, well. In addition to the lance, new swords ordered out from England were supplied to them, and all the old native saddles and bridles, &c., were replaced by English saddlery. They have been given "Sam Brown" belts, and as they are uncommonly well mounted, they present a particularly smart and effective appearance.

Savárs.

30. Appendix V. shows cost and other particulars of the Military force in the Sávantvádi State. Rs. 50,343-11-1 were spent on the corps against Rs. 44,203-14-4 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the disbursement of higher salaries as sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 2973, dated 12th May 1890, in the Political Department.

Cost.

31. Lieutenant F. W. Wodehouse, of the 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), who is Acting Second-in-Command, takes the greatest interest in his work, and under his watchful care the good name of the Local Corps on duty and off will not diminish but increase, and in this the native officers will support him most loyally for they are imbued with a thoroughly reliable spirit.

General remarks.

POLICE.

32. The strength of the Police was 138, or 1 less than in the previous year. Of these, 126 belonged to the Sávantvádi Local Corps and 12 to the special establishments of District Foujdárs and Kotvál. The proportion of Police to area and to population according to the new census was nearly the same as last year, *viz.* one policeman to every 7 square miles and to 1,398 persons. The cost of the Police, as per details given in Appendix VI., amounted to Rs. 23,957-8-7 against Rs. 20,769-8-4 in the preceding year, the increase being due to the enhancement made in the scale of salaries of the Local Corps.

Strength and cost.

33. Particulars of the work done by the Police are given in Appendix VII. The total number of offences in which the Police took action was 270, or 17 less than in the previous year. Of these, 243 were cognizable and 27 non-cognizable offences referred to the Police by the Magistrates for investigation. The total number of persons apprehended by them was 256, including 27 involved in non-cognizable cases, of whom 236 were sent up for trial and 19 were released under Section 169 of the Criminal Procedure Code, leaving 1 with the Police at the end of the year. Of the 236 persons sent before the Magistrates, 139 were convicted, 9 were acquitted, 61 were discharged for want of sufficient evidence, 22 were released on the cases in which they were concerned being compounded, and 5 were awaiting trial. The percentage of convictions to arrests and trials was nearly the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 54·29 and 58·90 respectively.

Work done by the Police.

34. Appendix VIII. shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the year of report as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year. Of the property stolen, valued at Rs. 4,780-1-2, the recoveries amounted to Rs. 3,091-10-0, or 64·66 per cent. against 74·69 per cent. in 1889-90. Although the percentage of recoveries has fallen, the Police do not appear to have spared any labour in their endeavours. The greater portion of the property remaining unrecovered pertains to a case of theft in which gold and silver ornaments of the value of nearly Rs. 3,000 were taken away and about half of them were found.

Property stolen and recovered.

35. Particulars relating to offences committed, cases instituted, and punishments awarded will be found in Appendix IX. It shows that the number of offences committed was 660, or 30 less than in 1889-90, of which 492 came under the Indian Penal Code and the remainder under special laws. Of the total number of 671 offences, including 11 of last year, 656 were detected and 15 stood over. There were 3 offences of murder, in 2 of which 4 persons were tried and hanged. In one of these two cases the accused killed the daughter of his brother (a child only 8 years old) in her bed, in consequence of some family dispute, and in the other a

Nature of offences, cases and punishments.

young woman poisoned her husband with the assistance of two of her paramours. With these exceptions crime generally was not of a serious nature. Under the Indian Penal Code it was less, the decrease being apparent in thefts, while there is an increase in offences under special laws, chiefly breaches of municipal rules. Of the 643 cases involving 909 persons, 628 cases were disposed of in which 899 persons were dealt with, the figures for the previous year being 631 cases disposed of representing 1,057 persons. Of the 434 persons convicted 4 were punished with death, 347 were fined, 38 were sentenced to imprisonment with fine and 44 without fine, and 1 only was whipped. 34 prisoners were sentenced to terms below one month, 37 to terms exceeding one month but below one year, and 11 above one year.

On the whole the Police did well in detecting crime and bringing offenders to justice.

Work done by Village Police.

36. Before 1886-87 only 4 Village Faujdárs exercised the powers contemplated in Section 14 of Act VIII of 1867. Since then the number has been increased to 219. During the year of report 137 cases of abuse were disposed of by them against 151 involving 204 and 220 persons respectively. Of the 204 persons dealt with, 43 were convicted and 39 were released. Cases against 122 persons were withdrawn on rázinámás. The average period of confinement was about the same as last year, *viz.* 6·5 hours. The punishment awarded is carried out by the persons convicted being confined in village temples, there being no special village chávdis in the State; but for this I am taking measures which will, I hope, gradually remedy this State of affairs as it seems only right that every village of any consequence should have a chávdi where public notifications, &c., can be posted up. The work done by the Village Faujdárs was carefully watched and scrutinized and the irregularities discovered were brought to their notice. There was no instance in which they were found to have abused their responsible powers.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Courts of Criminal Justice.

37. The number of criminal courts in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 9. There was no change also in their constitution. They are as follows:—

1. The Court of the Political Superintendent exercising the ordinary powers of a Sessions Judge and of a Court of revision under Section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

2. The Court of the *ex-officio* Assistant Political Superintendent exercising the powers of a First Class Magistrate.

3. The Court of the State Kárbhári exercising the powers of a District Magistrate.

4. The Court of the Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent exercising the powers of a First Class Magistrate.

5. The Court of the Second Class Magistrate of the Vádi Petha.

6. The Court of the Second Class Magistrate of the Kudál Petha.

7. The Court of the Second Class Magistrate of the Bánda Petha.

8. The Court of the Second Class Magistrate of the town of Vádi.

9. The Court of the Third Class Magistrate of Parma (Honorary).

Work done by the Criminal Courts.

38. Appendix X. shows the work done by the various criminal courts in the State.

The number of offences reported during the year fell from 690 in 1889-90 to 660 in 1890-91. The total number of persons brought up for trial during the year, including those involved in cases pending at the close of the previous year, was 909, or 151 less than in 1889-90. Of these, 9 persons were tried by the Court of Sessions, 84 by the First Class Magistrates, and 816 by the Subordinate Magistrates. Of the 909 persons tried, 434 were convicted, 420 were discharged without trial, 45 were acquitted, 1 escaped, and 9 remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions to trials rose from 38 in 1889-90 to 48 in 1890-91, whilst that of persons discharged without trial

to prosecuted was lower than in the previous year, the figures being 46 and 51 respectively. Of the number of persons discharged 188 were released for want of sufficient evidence, the complaints against 211 were compounded, and against 21 the cases were dismissed for non-appearance of complainants. The proportion of persons convicted to the entire population according to the Census of 1891 was 2·24 per mille against 2·10 in the previous year. The above results show an improvement in the work of the criminal courts.

Proportion of crime to area and population.

39. The proportion of crime of every description committed during the year to area and population was ·7 offences to every square mile and 3·4 offences to every 1,000 persons against ·9 and 4·8 respectively, in the preceding year.

Appeals.

40. The results of appeals against decisions passed by the criminal courts in the State will be found in Appendix XI.

The number of appeals filed during the year was 48 against 62 in 1889-90. Of these, 17 against the decisions of the First Class Magistrates were decided by the Court of the Political Superintendent, and of the remaining, 28 were disposed of by the State Kárbhári and 3 by the Judicial Assistant. The sentences against 28 appellants were confirmed, against 12 they were modified, and against 6 they were reversed. The appeals from two persons remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

There were two appeals to the Commissioner, S. D., against the sentences passed by the Political Superintendent, in one of which the original decision was amended and in the other upheld. Seven applications were made for revision of his orders in appeal, of which 6 were rejected by the Commissioner and in one the conviction and sentence were quashed.

Review of proceedings.

41. 243 proceedings of the lower courts were reviewed by the Political Superintendent during the year against 240 in 1889-90. In 2 cases the decisions were reversed, in 4 amended and in 99 irregularities discovered were brought to the notice of the Magistrates concerned. The State Kárbhári as District Magistrate examined the proceedings in 638 cases of the Subordinate Magistrates and ordered the trial of 10 cases improperly discharged and pointed out irregularities in 129 cases to the lower courts concerned.

EXTRADITION.

42. No demand for surrender was made during the year by the Sávantvádi State on the authorities in British territory or any other Native State, nor *vice versâ*. With regard to the extradition of criminals there is complete reciprocity between this State and the neighbouring British districts and the State of Kolhápur.

PRISONS.

Building.

43. The jail building at Sávantvádi, which was erected about eight years ago, affords ample accommodation, ventilation and light. A well of good drinking water has been provided within the premises and a garden has been attached to the jail outside.

Prisoners.

44. Particulars given in Appendix XII. show that there were 28 prisoners remaining at the beginning of the year and 85 were admitted during the year, making a total of 113, of whom 68 were discharged, including one transportation convict sent to the Thána Jail for deportation to the Andamans, 4 were hanged, and 41 remained at the end of the year. Most of the prisoners confined were short-term convicts below one year. The daily average was 30 against 43 of the previous year. Thus there was an increase of 5 in the new admissions and a decrease of 13 in the daily average. The continued decrease in the number of prisoners confined in the jail indicates a diminution in serious crime. The number of under-trial prisoners confined in the jail was only eight.

Lock-ups.

45. There were 154 prisoners confined in the three lock-ups at Sávantvádi, Bánda and Kudál, which are under the supervision of the respective Megistrates, of whom 141 were under-trial prisoners and 13 were short-term convicts of three days and under,

against 128 and 13 respectively in 1889-90. The average period for which an accused person was detained in custody before trial was 7 days.

Health and conduct.

46. The health of the prisoners was good. Only 11 patients were admitted into the jail hospital although 73 more were treated for trivial complaints while employed on work. The general complaints from which they suffered were fever, diarrhœa and bronchitis. There were no deaths. Of the 72 prisoners discharged 26 gained in weight, 17 lost to a slight extent, and 29 remained stationary. The scale of diet given is the same as that allowed in British jails. The conduct of the prisoners was satisfactory. Only 8 were punished, 5 with flogging and 3 with reduced diet, as compared with 21 in the previous year for breach of discipline, the most common offence being bringing in tobacco. Two prisoners were granted remission of sentences for good conduct under the mark system. There was no escape from the jail.

Cost.

47. The total cost of the jail was Rs. 4,011-12-8 against Rs. 5,077-4-3 in the previous year. The principal items of expenditure are establishment, including a portion of the Hospital Assistant's salary Rs. 1,520-9-1, maintenance charges Rs. 728-5-4 and guard Rs. 1,164-6-2. The income from the jail garden and manufactures amounted to Rs. 160-10-10. Notwithstanding a decrease in the total expenditure the net cost per prisoner, which was Rs. 128-5-11, is more by Rs. 12-8-9 than in the previous year, the increase being due to decrease in the daily average of prisoners.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Courts.

48. There has been no change either in the constitution or number of civil courts, which are as follows :—

(1). Court of the Political Superintendent exercising original and appellate civil jurisdiction and revision powers in small causes.

(2). Court of the Judicial Assistant exercising original and appellate civil jurisdiction and also powers to dispose of small cause suits up to the value of Rs. 500.

(3). Court of the Nyáyádhish exercising original civil jurisdiction.

(4). Court of the Munsiff exercising original civil jurisdiction and powers to dispose of small cause suits not exceeding Rs. 50.

(5). Honorary Court of the Desái of Parma invested with powers to try small cause suits not exceeding Rs. 20 in value.

In addition to the above courts the Assistant Political Superintendent has been invested with appellate jurisdiction in cases not exceeding in value Rs. 500 and small cause jurisdiction in suits to the value of Rs. 50.

Suits instituted and disposed of.

49. The number of suits filed in the four courts of original jurisdiction fell from 1,970 in 1889-90 to 1,794 in the year of report. 1,803 suits were disposed of, 706 long causes and 1,097 small causes, or 185 less than last year. This decrease is nearly equal to the decrease in the file. Of the suits disposed of, 566 were decided *ex parte*, 348 on admission and compromise, 177 were struck off the file, and 712 were otherwise disposed of. Of the decisions on merits 88·7 per cent. were for the plaintiffs and 11·3 were for the defendants, while 43·8 per cent. were contested and 56·2 were uncontested. The proportion of contested cases appears to be high. The balance was reduced from 302 to 293. The balance in the Judicial Assistant's Court is reduced by 1, in the Munsiff's Court by 3, in the Nyáyádhish's Court by 4, and in the Parma Desái's Court by 1. The arrears in the Judicial Assistant's Court are not more than a year old. In the Nyáyádhish's Court there are 34 suits and in the Munsiff's Court 1 suit more than a year old, but none of them are more than two years old.

Duration of suits.

50. The average duration of suits fell from 3 months and 16 days to 3 months and 14 days. With the Judicial Assistant it has slightly risen by 6 days, with the Nyáyádhish it has fallen by about two months, and with the Munsiff it has risen by about a month in long causes and by about 4 days in small causes.

51. The general rate of decisions per working day was 7·6; it was 3·75 in the Small Cause Court of the Judicial Assistant, 1·9 in the Court of the Nyáyádish, and 1·91 in the Munsiff's Court.

Rate of decisions.

Proportion of suits to population.

52. The proportion of suits filed to population was 1 to 108 against 1 to 88 in 1889-90.

Nature of suits and value.

53. The following table shows the nature of suits filed and their value :—

Name of Court.	Suits for Immoveable Property.				Money Suits.			
	1890-91.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1889-90.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Judicial Assistant..	..	...	1	373 6 8	890	38,173 6 3	971	33,359 1 0
Nyáyádhish..	222	13,977 6 5½	151	14,041 14 ¼	228	10,644 11 ½	165	9,018 3 5¼
Munsiff	124	10,300 3 10	110	21,178 14 7	329	6,571 0 5	567	12,977 10 5¼
Desái of Parma	..	....	..	....	1	18 12 0	5	69 6 0
Total ..	346	24,277 10 3½	262	35,594 3 3½	1,448	55,407 14 1½	1,708	60,424 4 10½

The above figures show that the suits for immoveable property increased by one-third, whilst those for money transactions decreased by one-fourth as compared with the figures for the previous year. Notwithstanding an increase in the former suits their value shows a decrease of more than Rs. 11,000 over the value of similar suits filed in 1889-90. The decrease in the total value was Rs. 16,333 representing a net decrease of 176 in the suits filed. Generally suits are of small value, there being 1,654 under Rs. 100, 123 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500, 13 between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, and only 4 between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000. The average value of a suit was Rs. 44.

Execution of decrees.

54. From Appendix XIV it will be seen that the total number of applications for executions filed was 2,755 against 3,069 in the preceding year, while 2,797 were disposed of against 3,075, showing a reduction of 42 in the balance which was 574—340 in the Nyáyádhish's Court and 234 in the Munsiff's Court. There were 30 resistance cases arising out of execution undisposed of at the beginning of the year, 137 came in during the year of report and 135 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 32 at the end of the year. There were no applications for certificate of heirship, &c.

Civil appellate work.

55. The subjoined table shows the work done in the Appellate Court :—

Name of Court.	Opening Balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing Balance.		Value of Suits filed during.		How disposed of								Average duration.					
													Decisions confirmed.		Decision reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compounded and otherwise disposed of.		1890-91.			1889-90.		
																							Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	14	15	16	17	18
Court of the Judicial Assistant.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1887-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
	45	46	139	136	184	182	140	137	44	45	Rs. 17,122-11-1	Rs. 14,749-2-4	71	84	11	11	35	20	14	19	9	3	...	4	5	...	5	2

The number of appeals filed rose from 136 to 139. The number disposed of was 140, or 3 more than in the preceding year. The balance at the end of the year, which was 45, was reduced by 1. The average duration of appeals

was 4 months and 5 days against 5 months and 2 days of last year. The rate of decision per day is however stationary, *viz.* 5. About 22 per cent. of the Nyáyádhish's decrees and about 16 per cent. of the Munsiff's decrees were appealed against, and of them 50 and 52·5 per cent. respectively were confirmed.

Appeals to Government.

56. 65 special appeals were preferred to Government, 34 stood over from last year, making a total of 99 for disposal. Of these, 45 were disposed of and 54 remained undisposed of, 5 with Government and 49 with the Political Superintendent and the Judicial Assistant, in addition to one appeal preferred against the decision of the Judicial Assistant in an original suit. Out of the 45 special appeals disposed of, Government confirmed the decrees of the lower Appellate Court in 28, reversed 5, amended 3, and remanded 6. One was compromised and two were returned to the appellants.

There were 7 applications for review of Government judgments, 6 of which where rejected and 1 stood over for disposal.

Two applications to Government for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction remained undisposed of at the beginning of the year, 3 were preferred in the year under report, 3 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2. In the 3 applications disposed of two decrees of the Court below were reversed and one was rejected as time-barred.

Applications for revision of judgments in small cause cases.

57. There were 4 applications preferred to the Political Superintendent for revision of decrees in small cause cases pending at the commencement of the year, 13 came in during the year of report, making a total of 17, in all of which the decrees were confirmed. Of the 17 applications, 16 were against the decrees of the Judicial Assistant and 1 against that of the Munsiff.

Receipts and expenditure.

58. The total receipts of the civil courts amounted to Rs. 15,467-5-4, or Rs. 1,105-14-4 more than in 1889-90. Of these, the stamp proceeds were Rs. 10,728-8, the process fees Rs. 4,623-14-0, and miscellaneous receipts Rs. 114-15-4 against Rs. 9,607-8-0, Rs. 4,731-4-0, and Rs. 22-11-0 respectively, in the previous year. The cost of the department, *viz.* Rs. 16,604-9-1, is less by about Rs. 100 than last year, but exceeds the receipts by Rs. 1,137.

General results.

59. On the whole the work of the civil courts appears to have been satisfactory in this extremely litigious country.

Working of the Mámlatdárs' Courts' Act.

60. The courts exercising jurisdiction to try possessory suits under the Mámlatdárs' Courts' Act, No. III of 1876, which is in force in the State, are those of the Kamávisdárs of the 3 Pethás and the Kotvál of the town of Sávantvádi. During the year 127 suits for possession were filed in these courts, or 2 less than in 1889-90. The total number of such suits for disposal, including the balance of the previous year, was 138, of which 72 were decided in favour of the plaintiff, 27 were disposed of on rázináma, 37 were dismissed, and 2 were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of suits slightly rose over the average for 1889-90, the figures being 28 and 27 days respectively. One application for revision of the original decision was made to Government during the year and it was rejected.

REGISTRATION.

Establishment.

61. The strength of the Registration establishment of the State, *viz.* 1 Chief Registrar, whose duties are performed by the State Kárbhári, 2 Registrars, 4 kárkuns and 2 peons, remained the same as in the previous year.

Registrations.

62. Particulars as to the registration of documents are given in Appendix XV.

Of the 1,975 documents presented for registration during the year under report, 1,959 were registered as against 2,093 in the previous year, in which 2,103 were presented. The aggregate value of the property involved in the documents registered amounted to Rs. 2,21,773-7-5, or Rs. 6,850-14-10 less than in 1889-90. Instruments affecting immoveable property, such as sale-

deeds, mortgages, &c., numbered 1,880 against 1,976 in the preceding year. The decrease is noticeable in sale and mortgage transactions, and is due to some extent to the excellent harvest. During the year six documents only were refused registration, but none of the orders of refusal were appealed against.

Receipts and expenditure.

63. The receipts and expenditure of the Registration Department for the year of report and that preceding it are contrasted in the subjoined table :—

Description.	1889-90.			1890-91.			Remarks.
	Number of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realized.	Number of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realized.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	977	1,60,969 0 4	4,024 6 8	934	1,69,082 0 5	4,224 2 10	
Sale-deeds	795	48,507 3 8	2,424 7 7	664	37,308 3 4	1,864 14 10	
Wills	7	50 0 0	17 8 0	5	....	12 8 0	
Money bonds	..	....	....	..	....	....	
Miscellaneous	317	19,098 2 3	298 5 9	366	15,383 3 8	292 15 7	
Other receipts..	..	....	*66 9 9	..	....	55 7 3	*These items include fees for copying, searching, commission, &c.
Total .	2,096	2,28,624 6 3	6,831 5 9	1,969	2,21,773 7 5	6,450 0 6	
Deduct—Expenditure ..	..	....	1,168 4 10	..	....	1,167 13 6	
Net Poofit ..	..	....	5,663 0 11	..	....	5,282 3 0	

Compared with the figures for the previous year there was a decrease of Rs. 381-5-3 in the total receipts, which may be attributed to a diminution both in the number and value of the documents registered. The expenditure was nearly the same in both years and the surplus left to the State, after meeting all the expenses, was less by Rs. 380-13-11 than in 1889-90.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Sávantvádi Municipality.

64. The Municipality at Sávantvádi continued to work satisfactorily under the efficient management of the committee, which held in all 13 meetings to conduct its business. The population of the town increased from 8,953 in 1889-90 to 9,272 in the year of report. The registers of vital statistics which are regularly kept at the head office of the municipality show that there were 214 births and 179 deaths against 242 and 216 respectively, in the previous year. The decrease in deaths speaks well for the sanitation of the town, as there was no epidemic and the general health of the urban population was good. Vaccination is compulsory. No additional imposts were levied during the year and the wants of the people, especially in respect of cleansing, lighting and watering of streets and roads, were well attended to. The State authorities have made excellent police arrangements for the protection of the person and property of the people, and their education has also received ample attention at their hands, there being altogether 19 institutions maintained by the State, of which 1 is an English High School, 11 Vernacular schools for boys, including 2 aided schools, 1 school and 2 classes for girls, 1 Technical school, and 1 Portuguese school. Two night classes were also started about the close of the year with a good beginning. The attendance at these schools is 1,265. The scheme of a pure drinking water-supply for the town is still before Government, and the project will be taken in hand as soon as the necessary sanction is received.

Receipts and expenditure.

65. The subjoined statement shows the receipts and expenditure of the Sávantvádi Municipality for 1890-91 :—

Name of Municipality.	Balance on the 1st April 1890.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Balance on the 31st March 1891.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sávantvádi ...	232 2 8	6,176 5 7	6,408 8 3	6,295 15 1	112 9 2

There was a decrease of Rs. 1,075-11-9 in receipts and of Rs. 953-0-1 in expenditure as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year.

The decrease, both in receipts and expenditure, is accounted for by the contributions from State Funds for repairs and improvements of roads within the municipal limits being less. The receipts chiefly consist of octroi duties, halálkhor cess, house-tax, tax on shops, rent of markets and contributions from State funds. The principal items of expenditure are establishment Rs. 572, cleansing roads and privies and watering of roads Rs. 1,506-13-1, lighting expenses Rs. 432-8-6, building and road repairs Rs. 3,335-15-6, and improvements to tanks of drinking water Rs. 1,219-3-5.

It will be seen that the distribution of expenditure over works of public utility was judicious, and that the rate-payers have obtained a due return for the very small contributions made by them for municipal purposes, the taxation per head being only annas 4 and pies 6 per annum.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Cultivated area.

66. The actual area under cultivation in the year under report was 159,015 acres, of which 60,191 acres were under rice crops, 5,727 acres under cocoanut plantation, and 93,097 acres under varkas or hill crops. Out of the remaining culturable area the forest reserves comprised 43,200 acres, temple sites, groves, &c., 2,638 acres; 210,130 acres were allowed for current hill-fallows, and 1,724 acres and 28½ gunthás remained uncultivated in consequence of the relinquishment of occupancies. In addition to the dhára holdings thrown up in the previous years, 87 were resigned during the year. Most of these, *viz.* 75, are in the village of Ghotgen in the Bánda Petha. Though the number of relinquishments in this village appears large, the area given up is only 70 acres and 36 gunthás, divided into small holdings. They have been classed as "rabi." The average survey assessment is Rs. 2-2-1, while the maximum is Rs. 3 per acre, or the same as in many other villages of the Bánda Petha and the whole of the Vádi Petha. It has been fixed by the Revenue Survey Department with due regard to the situation of the village and the advantages it enjoys as regards communication, &c., being on the Rám Ghát high road.

Coffee and other estates.

67. The coffee estate at Tambuli and the small plantation at Nányáchepáni were again worked with an apparent deficit. The total income amounted to Rs. 1,402-7-8, deducting from which the expenditure of Rs. 1,547-2-11, there resulted a deficit of Rs. 144-11-3. The coffee, which is excellent, fetched Rs. 566-9-3, and black pepper Rs. 554-10-7, as against Rs. 122-12-6 and Rs. 886-7-0 respectively, in 1889-90. Other miscellaneous produce was sold for Rs. 281-2-10. Included however in the expenditure is an item of Rs. 600, the annuity paid to old Mrs. Spencer, which is not a proper charge on the estate. Although variations in produce may be due to favourable or unfavourable seasons, there appeared to be a lack of skilled and efficient supervision. The under-paid kárkún in charge of the estate proved incompetent and negligent. He has been replaced by a manager, an intelligent young man, and it is hoped that under his systematic care this interesting property will improve and show far better results hereafter.

New plantation.

68. Another small estate has been started at Asanyen. It was a regular planted garden, but the owner relinquished it in consequence of locusts having caused a total destruction of the plantation. In consideration of the water and the richness of the soil it possessed the State took it up for replantation. Operations are in progress and in due course it will, I hope, be a paying concern. The expenditure incurred on this estate during the year was Rs. 256-8-9, while the income amounted to Rs. 140-2-2.

* 500 since added.

A Sheri Thikán (Crown land) in Kudál by the river side has been planted out with 1,000* cocoanut trees. The expense incurred during the year was Rs. 733-15-4. The situation is highly favourable for such a plantation, and a good return is expected in course of time.

A piece of land in Vádi itself has been secured for experiments in the cultivation of a superior description of rice and other produce.

A good supply of grafted Alphonse mango trees has been obtained and distributed.

Through the kind offices of the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia I have procured a seed supply of 10 different kinds of dates and these will be planted in favourable localities, as I am persuaded the date palm will thrive in this State and prove of great value.

I hope in fact in many ways to encourage the people to give a more intelligent attention to agriculture, for in this part of the country nature is unusually bountiful and advantage should be taken of such favours.

Weather and crops.

69. The rainfall gauged at the Sávantvádi Hospital was 181 inches and 34 cents. Though slightly less than last year, it exceeded the average fall for the previous five years (146 inches 67 cents) by 34 inches 67 cents.

The fall was seasonable for cultivation of every description, and the rice and hill-crops yielded an excellent harvest, the outturn being much above the average. The Wáigan or cold season crop was not so good, the yield being 10 annas only in the rupee. The rains, which lasted till November, improved the condition of cocoanut and supári plantations which had before suffered and caused the prices to fall considerably.

Temperature.

70. The maximum temperature registered at the Sávantvádi Hospital on the 15th May 1890 was 98° and the minimum on the 15th January 1891 was 60°, the mean temperature being 79°.

Agricultural stock.

71. Particulars regarding agricultural stock are given in Appendix XVI.

Wages.

72. There has been no change in the rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labourers in the State, *viz.* :—

	Per diem. A.	p.
Lohárs (blacksmiths)	8	0
Sutárs (carpenters)	8	0
Gaondies (stone-dressers)	8	0
Do. (stone masons)	7	6
Coolies (adult males)	3	0
Do. (adult females)	2	0
Do. (children)	1	6

Prices of food-grains.

73. The average prices of the principal food-grains of the people, *viz.* rice and náchni, were 24 pounds 30 tolás and 49 pounds 17 tolás per rupee respectively, the corresponding prices which ruled in the previous year being 22 pounds 28 tolás and 44 pounds 24 tolás per rupee. The fall in prices is attributable to an excellent harvest.

FORESTS.

Area.

74. The total forest area at the beginning of the year under report was 43,899 acres and 1 guntha, made up of 43,438 acres and 20 gunthás, reserved and 460 acres and 21 gunthás protected forests. The area of reserved forests was reduced during the year by 823 acres and 15 gunthás excluded or disforested for the convenience of the people and 124 acres and 30 gunthás were added, the net decrease in the reserves being 698 acres and 5 gunthás. The area protected remained unaltered. The year closed with a total area under forest conservancy of 43,200 acres and 16 gunthás. The question of settlement of the 7,860 acres and 23 gunthás of land previously selected for forest purposes in the Kudál Petha is still under consideration, but the heavy charge which their acquisition is likely to entail by way of compensation is one which the present financial condition of the State can ill afford. The proportion of forest area to population and to varkas or hill land, according to the census of 1891, remained nearly the same as last year, in which it was 9 gunthás per head of population and $\frac{1}{7}$th of the entire varkas land of the State.

75. Privileges in regard to forest produce were conceded to the people of the State as usual. Public and charitable institutions, such as temples, mosques, &c., as well as dependants and relations of the Sir Desái and hereditary officers of the State, received free grants of timber and rafters according to their requirements. The number of applications in the year under report was comparatively small, 652 trees having been felled for that purpose against 1,263 in 1889-90. The rayats were as usual allowed to remove dead wood of moderate size for fuel from the forests free of charge. 1,242 timber trees were also given them on payment of only a nominal royalty of 6 pies per cubic foot.

Concessions of forest produce.

76. The strength of the forest establishment, permanent and temporary, remained the same, *viz.* 1 Forest officer, 4 Deputy Forest officers, 2 Kárkúns, 5 Nákedárs and 18 peons or guards, including 2 sepoys of the Local Corps detached for service as forest guards. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,039-11-11. With a view to more efficient supervision of the State forests, which are much scattered, having been considerably extended of late years, and for the development of their resources by fostering their growth and thereby obtaining an increase of revenue, a scheme for the re-organization of the Forest Department on a more practical footing has been submitted for the consideration of Government. The proposal for placing the Department under the supervision of the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Belgaum, as an experimental measure which was submitted last year, did not meet with approval. I am convinced that if intelligent attention is bestowed on the State forests and their management is honestly conducted, a considerable increase of revenue may be expected.

Establishment.

77. The number of forest crimes for which prosecutions were instituted during the year was 36 against 58 in 1889-90. Of the 64 persons brought up for trial before the Magistrates, 59 were convicted, 4 were acquitted and discharged, and one remained pending trial at the close of the year. 92 petty cases involving 225 persons were compounded under section 67 of the Forest Act, as compared with 71 cases in which 182 persons were concerned in the previous year. The amount of compensation recovered in these cases was Rs. 189-1-3, or Rs. 61-1-4 more than in 1889-90. Thus compared with the previous year there was a slight falling off of 1 in the total number of forest offences and an increase of 11 in the number of persons involved in them. With reference to the Commissioner's remark in paragraph 12 of his memorandum on last year's report it may be observed that the compositions effected under section 67 by the State Kárbhári are not as District Magistrate but in his capacity as a controlling Forest officer.

Forest offences.

78. There were 17 forest fires during the year against 9 in 1889-90, the damage caused being roughly estimated at Rs. 40-7-3 against Rs. 78-13-6. It is reported that three of them were caused by the owners of adjacent lands having failed when burning ráb to take precautions to prevent the fire from extending into the forests, and that the damage done was recovered from the parties concerned. The rest are believed to have been mostly accidental and were promptly put out by the forest guards assisted by the villagers.

Forest fires.

79. Thinning operations were carried on by the Department as usual, and in order to make room for and promote the growth of better and younger stock, some of the jungles were cleared of undergrowth and creepers and unsound, dead and stunted trees were felled, with the result that most of the stools threw out vigorous shoots. About 15½ kudows of teak and 7 kudows of Panchrookh seeds were sown broad-cast in some of the forest reserves of the Vádi Petha at the commencement of the rains. The teak seed did not germinate but will require another wet season to do so. The germination of the Panchrook seed seemed vigorous, but very few of the seedlings survived the hot season. Myrabolam seedlings, grown spontaneously above the Ghâts, where only the tree flourishes well, are reported to be thriving. 3,418 bámbus were again planted in different parts of the jungles. With a view to try an experiment in the plantation of sandal, Bábul and Nimb trees in the State their seeds have been procured from

Thinning operations and plantations.

North Kánara and other places, and they are being sown in nurseries formed for the purpose. The planting of myrabolams and bámbus is being much encouraged as they are sure to pay.

Timber depôts and sales.

80. There are two timber depôts in the State, one at Sávantvádi, and the other at Maneri on the Goa frontier. The timber sold at these depôts realized Rs. 2,660-2-7. The value of timber in stock remaining unsold at the end of the year was Rs. 5,785-1-2; the greater portion of it has been disposed of since. During the year 2,006 teak and jungle-wood rafters were felled departmentally and sold as usual, by auction, on the cart roads. 1,847 hollow and unsound teak and other trees were also cut by the Department and sold in the jungles. The amount realized by the sale of these rafters and trees was Rs. 4,655-12-0 against Rs. 5,027 in 1889-90. The farm for the collection of harda, beharda, shikekái and other minor produce in the State forests sold during the year for Rs. 2,339, or Rs. 929 more than last year. This increase is attributable to the price of hardas (myrabolams) having risen.

Receipts and expenditure.

81. The total receipts of the Forest Department rose from Rs. 14,152-9-11 in 1889-90 to Rs. 19,557-6-10. The net profit left to the State after meeting an expenditure of Rs. 3,934-5-11 amounted to Rs. 15,623-0-11, which exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 5,513-2-10. The increase is chiefly due to the price of some of the timber trees and harda produce sold last year having been paid during the year under report.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.

Trade.

82. The Sávantvádi State has no coasting trade as it possesses no seaboard. The places which contribute chiefly to its import trade are Bombay, Belgaum, and Kolhápur territory.

Imports.

83. The articles of Indian produce and foreign merchandise imported comprise cotton and woollen piece-goods, copper and brass-ware, grain and pulse, oils, spices of all kinds, metals, paper, glassware, molasses, tobacco, onions, cotton, seeds (ground-nut and cummin), native cloth of all kinds, cattle, &c.

Exports.

84. The export trade consists of articles of local produce and manufacture, such as timber, cocoanuts, betelnuts, tiles, paddy, ghee, black pepper, flax, myrabolams, coir, cashewnuts, kuskus and lacquered-ware, &c.

During the year the imports of rice were limited, the local produce having nearly supplied the requirements of the people owing to an exceptionally plentiful harvest. The quantities of cloth and other goods imported were, however, larger than in the previous year. The total value of the imports amounted during the year to Rs. 7,55,446 and that of exports to Rs. 1,87,120, showing an increase of Rs. 1,90,568 and Rs. 72,420 respectively, over the figures of last year. With reference to the Commissioner's remark in paragraph 13, it is to be observed that of the commodities imported only those that are sold in the State are included in the imports and no registration of the quantity re-exported is kept.

Pottery.

85. The number of tiles (Mangalore pattern) and bricks manufactured at the tile factory at Sávantvádi was 1,13,550. Of the tiles 33,500 were sold to the State or were exported for sale to Bombay, Gokák, &c. The other institution of the kind in the town remained closed during the year and there is little or no hope of its ever being opened again. The tile factory alluded to in the previous year's report as having been started by a gentleman from Goa at the village of Sátarda on the Goa frontier, is reported not to have turned out work to any appreciable extent. Although the State affords special facilities for this kind of industry, there is still a great lack of private enterprise observable.

Local industries.

86. The art manufactures and industries, for which the Sávantvádi State has long been famous, are lacquered-ware, kuskus, emboidery, inlaid cocoanut articles, bison horn-work,

&c. The value of the articles of this description exported for sale to Bombay, Poona and other places during the year was Rs. 6,500.

FAIRS.

87. The principal fairs held yearly in the State are those at Talavna, Akeri, Kunkeri and Tulas. A full description of each of them was given in last year's report.

PUBLIC WORKS.

88. Particulars of public works completed and in progress in the Sávantvádi State and the expenditure incurred upon them from different sources during the year under report are given in the subjoined statement :—

Particulars of works and expenditure.

No.	Works.	State Funds.	Local Funds.	Toll Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Additional chauk with façade to Sir Desái's palace	13,182 4 3	.....	.....	.....	13,182 4 3
2	Vegetable market at Sávantvádi ...	5,809 12 9	.....	.....	.....	5,809 12 9
3	New Leper houses at do. ...	2,463 8 1	.....	.....	.....	2,463 8 1
4	Additions and alterations to the Residency bungalow and office at Sávantvádi	1,522 11 7	.....	.....	.....	1,522 11 7
5	Re-roofing record-room at Sávantvádi and ceiling to the same	742 11 9	.....	.....	.....	742 11 9
6	Re-roofing Vernacular School No. 2 at Sávantvádi	940 13 11	.....	.....	.....	940 13 11
7	Re-roofing the bungalow in the Local Corps lines at Sávantvádi	402 5 9	.....	.....	.....	402 5 9
8	Vernacular school-house at Sátarda ...	438 8 5	.....	.....	.....	438 8 5
9	Police chaukies at Danoli and Káriváda	430 2 0	.....	.....	.....	430 2 0
10	Other petty buildings	1,266 6 3	.....	.....	.....	1,266 6 3
11	Repairs to existing buildings	6,826 0 5	2,167 4 5	956 10 1	479 1 2	10,429 0 1
12	Special repairs and improvements to road from Amboli to Rámghát and Hanmantghát road	859 6 3	... ..	1,076 10 7	.....	1,936 0 10
13	Metalling portions of roads from Sávantvádi to Kudál, Bánda, Ajgaon, Bhurdi junction and from Amboli to Ajra (3 miles)	6,688 13 11	.....	1,464 9 2	.....	8,153 7 1
14	15 culverts and drains on different roads	1,414 2 1	367 11 8	267 14 1	.....	2,049 11 10
15	Repairs to existing roads, bridges, culverts, &c.	5,911 2 11	9,644 6 11	1,451 2 6	3,120 0 4	20,126 6 8
16	Preliminary expenses connected with the water-supply project for the town of Sávantvádi	7,056 6 5	.....	.....	.....	7,056 6 5
17	Pavement to and corrugated roof over Atmeshvar Tank at Vádi	834 8 9	.....	.....	.....	834 8 9
18	Re-constructing two small tanks at ditto	1,440 2 6	.....	.....	.....	1,440 2 6
19	Well for the new Civil Hospital at ditto	232 13 8	.....	.....	.....	232 13 8
20	Wells near Dharmshálas at Kudál, Mángaon and Kalna	67 11 7	747 14 10	.....	.....	815 10 5
21	Repairs to wells, tanks, &c.	1,357 5 6	63 0 3	99 12 0	5 0 0	1,525 1 9
22	Establishment	3,156 7 7	2,103 13 11	1,432 4 7	840 13 5	7,533 7 6
23	Tools and plant	579 9 0	.....	.....	22 3 6	601 12 6
24	Miscellaneous petty works and expenses	1,667 15 2	302 15 10	113 5 7	62 8 5	2,146 13 0
	Total ...	65,291 14 6	15,396 13 10	6,862 4 7	4,529 10 10	92,080 11 9

The total expenditure upon public works amounted during the year to Rs. 92,080-11-9 against Rs. 82,887-0-6 in 1889-90. Of this amount Rs. 65,291-14-6 were expended from State funds, out of the total sum of Rs. 87,962-8-0 sanctioned by Government in the Public Works Budget for 1890-91, and the balance from the local and other funds. The amount thus disbursed by the State in the previous year was Rs. 56,467-2-9.

During 1890-91 a new chauk to the Sir Desái's palace, which was in progress for the last two years, was completed. The town of Sávantvádi was provided with a handsome and commodious vegetable market in a suitable position and a long felt want was thus supplied. New houses, with a spacious compound, were built on the outskirts of the town to accommodate the increasing number of lepers; the Local Corps lines, bungalow and the Vernacular School No. 2 at

Sávantvádi were re-roofed; two police chaukies were erected; portions of the principal roads were metalled and otherwise improved, and the existing buildings, roads, bridges, culverts, &c., repaired; 15 new culverts and drains were constructed on different roads; two small tanks in the town were re-constructed, and three dharmshálas in the districts were provided with wells.

Water-supply.

89. The water-supply scheme for the town of Sávantvádi, which was submitted to Government last year for approval and sanction, is still under consideration. There is no doubt of the necessity of a pure supply of drinking water, as at present many of the wells used by the people contain water from the lake, which is not at all fit for human consumption in an unfiltered state.

I earnestly hope that the recent conclusions arrived at by Mr. Whiting, M.I.C.E., and myself after constant visits to the springs will commend themselves to Government and that this excellent and most important public work inaugurated by Colonel Phillips will be carried out this year.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross receipts, disbursements and balances.

90. The three comparative statements given below show—(No. 1) gross receipts, disbursements and balances, (No. II) actual receipts, and (No. III) actual expenditure of the State under different heads for the year of report and the preceding three years:—

STATEMENT No. I.

Years.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1887-88	2,38,611 1 1	4,23,268 2 6	4,39,463 4 11	2,22,415 14 8
1888-89	2,22,415 14 8	4,20,232 4 2	4,10,885 8 8	2,31,762 10 2
1889-90	2,31,762 10 2	7,10,195 6 9	4,81,131 13 9	4,60,826 3 2
		(4,52,710 8 4)	(4,45,912 14 2)	(2,38,560 4 4)
1890-91	4,60,826 3 2	6,06,544 14 4	5,40,371 0 9	5,27,000 0 9
	(2,38,560 4 4)	(4,76,662 4 7)	(4,30,046 4 8)	(2,85,176 4 3)

Note.—The figures in brackets represent the gross receipts, disbursements and balances of the State proper.

It will be seen from the above that the gross receipts of the State proper, including advances adjusted and deposits received, amounted to Rs. 4,76,662-4-7, which exceeded those of last year by Rs. 23,951-12-3. This increase, which is nominal, was owing to a large sum of Rs. 42,670 advanced to minor Sirdár Subhánráo Pántankar in previous years on the mortgage of his landed property having been adjusted in the year under report. The gross expenditure was reduced from Rs. 4,45,912-14-2 in 1889-90 to Rs. 4,30,046-4-8. The funded capital of the State amounted during the year to Rs. 1,67,670, of which Rs. 1,25,000 are invested in Government securities and Rs. 42,670, above referred to, are secured on a mortgage of landed property. Exclusive of this invested capital, the cash balance standing to the credit of the State at the close of the year was Rs. 1,17,506-4-3, showing an increase of Rs. 3,945-15-11 over that of last year. Of the balance of Rs. 2,41,823-12-6 on account of deposits, Rs. 2,05,078-0-7 belong to minors' estates, Rs. 2,844-8-0 to devastháns (temples), Rs. 9,787-14-7 to the toll funds, Rs. 4,161-5-2 to the civil courts, Rs. 14,383-14-10 to Sávitribái Sáheb, the Sir Desái's grandmother, and Rs. 5,568-1-4 to the Press fund, &c. Of these deposits, Rs. 28,423-12-6 represent the cash in the treasury and Rs. 2,13,400 investments in Government securities.

STATEMENT No. II.

Abstract Statement of Receipts.

No.	Item.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Interest on capital invested in Government securities and loans secured on mortgages	5,538 3 2	8,068 12 10	3,682 5 8	6,184 14 10
2	Land Revenue	2,70,339 13 0	2,66,695 7 0	3,07,321 11 4	2,96,041 10 11
3	Sáyar Revenue	64,527 5 1	62,067 11 11	67,125 4 5	52,401 13 7
4	Forests	18,320 10 6	18,712 3 8	14,152 9 11	19,557 6 10
5	Stamps	23,647 10 10	22,017 9 10	24,643 3 9	23,899 3 8
6	Judicial Receipts	2,817 1 0	2,375 1 1	2,321 15 9	2,734 11 0
7	Registration Receipts	6,803 3 1	6,192 9 11	6,831 5 9	6,450 0 6
8	House-rent	936 9 7	803 7 3	719 6 2	749 8 10
	Total Ordinary Receipts ...	3,92,930 8 3	3,86,932 15 6	4,26,797 14 9	4,08,019 6 2
9	Miscellaneous Extraordinary Receipts.	4,606 1 1	7,468 1 3	5,247 0 4	3,937 1 11
	Total Ordinary and Extraordinary Receipts ...	3,97,536 9 4	3,94,401 0 9	4,32,044 15 1	4,11,956 8 1
10	Loans, Advances and Deposits ...	25,731 9 2	25,831 3 5	2,78,150 7 8	1,94,588 6 3
	Grand Total ...	4,23,268 2 6	4,20,232 4 2	7,10,195 6 9	6,06,544 14 4

The total ordinary receipts amounted to Rs. 4,08,019-6-2, being less than those of the previous year by Rs. 18,778-8-7. The items in which the decrease occurred are land and sáyar revenue, stamps and registration. The large collection of arrears last year mainly accounts for the decrease in land and sáyar revenue, while under stamps and registration it is attributable respectively to the number of civil suits filed and of the documents registered being smaller. An increase is apparent chiefly under items (No. 1) Interest, (No. 4) Forests, and (No. 6) Judicial Receipts. The recovery of arrears of interest on invested capital led to the increase under item No. 1. The improvement in item No. 4 is due to the value of some of the timber trees sold in the jungles and the harda produce remaining unpaid last year having been now recovered, and in item No. 6 to the recovery of arrears of the produce of confiscated property.

The extraordinary receipts amounting to Rs. 3,937-1-11 decreased by Rs. 1,309-14-5, as the figure for the previous year included the salary drawn by Major Snell as Second-in-Command, Sávantvádi Local Corps, for three months in 1888-89, and which was subsequently refunded by him on receipt of his acting allowances as Political Superintendent for that period. The loans, advances and deposits of the State, most of which are items of adjustment, amounted during the year to Rs. 64,705-12-6, showing an increase of Rs. 44,040-3-3 over last year, which is due to larger advances made in previous years having been adjusted. The amount of deposit receipts on account of minor estates, devasthán, toll funds, &c., was Rs. 1,29,882-9-9 against Rs. 2,57,484-14-5 in 1889-90.

STATEMENT No. III.

Abstract Statement of Expenditure.

No.	Item.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Expenses of the Sir Desái, family and dependents	73,125 1 1	77,094 10 2	83,801 12 0	78,242 12 10
2	Salary of the Political Superintendent and his establishment	28,836 4 11	24,031 8 11	39,429 12 7	38,627 13 2
3	Kárbhári and his establishment ...	6,357 12 2	6,455 6 11	6,581 10 8	7,570 9 11
4	Sávantvádi Local Corps	52,753 9 2	47,653 11 1	43,818 14 4	50,343 11 1
5	Faujdárs and establishments... ...	2,546 4 0	2,537 15 3	2,471 4 3	2,988 0 0
6	Jail	3,151 8 4	3,755 7 0	2,919 2 7	2,289 5 2
7	Revenue establishments	40,436 8 10	42,653 3 10	47,529 15 3	43,906 8 1
8	Civil Courts	15,359 10 10	16,301 1 11	16,628 10 5	16,604 9 1
9	Registration	1,227 9 8	1,159 9 7	1,168 4 10	1,167 13 6

No.	Item.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
10	Sheri and Khásgi Thikáns	2,186 13 5	2,235 5 5	3,526 5 1	4,968 14 1
11	Medical	12,962 0 6	12,211 11 1	5,285 3 6	4,798 13 9
12	Education	10,000 0 0	10,000 0 0	10,392 0 0	10,812 0 0
13	Repairs to buildings and roads ...	13,098 0 6	13,581 14 2	15,730 0 2	14,162 1 3
14	Pensions and charitable allowances...	3,184 11 4	4,570 3 9	5,169 2 7	5,746 9 4
15	Alienations to Inámdárs	21,848 6 8	22,947 9 3	24,915 0 3	22,952 11 11
16	Allowances to Jamindárs, Hakdárs, Temples, &c....	10,849 8 9	10,674 13 4	9,775 0 10	15,110 15 6
17	Tankha payments on Vádi villages...	12,117 11 0	12,117 11 0	12,117 11 0	12,117 11 0
18	Stationary and petty supplies ..	3,131 5 11	3,151 8 5	3,253 11 11	3,606 13 6
19	Travelling allowances to public servants	.....	.....	.....	5,289 8 6
	Total Ordinary Expenditure ...	3,13,172 15 1	3,13,133 7 1	3,34,513 10 3	3,41,037 5 8
	Extraordinary.				
20	Ceremonies in the family of Sir Desái.	15,344 4 3	6,178 11 4	1,725 14 11	1,288 4 5
21	Travelling expenses of Sir Desái and members of his family	1,768 2 5	4,766 12 6	5,984 15 9	1,664 12 7
22	Purchases for the State or Sir Desái .	7,617 10 1	7,945 8 0	7,324 2 10	5,105 7 5
23	Public Works	50,283 11 5	41,261 4 10	41,737 2 7	52,129 13 3
24	Revenue Survey	3,725 4 9	4,812 15 1	2,310 12 3	1,818 0 9
25	Gratuities to public servants ...	683 0 0	265 8 0	409 0 0	342 0 0
26	Remissions	12,619 11 0	2,982 10 7	5,005 11 5	3,575 2 0
27	Miscellaneous	10,564 7 3	13,831 9 7	10,034 13 11	9,652 1 9
	Total, Extraordinary Expenditure ...	1,02,606 3 2	82,044 15 11	74,532 9 8	75,575 10 2
	Total, Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditure	4,15,779 2 3	3,95,178 7 0	4,09,046 3 11	4,16,612 15 10
28	Loans, advances and deposits ...	23,684 2 8	15,707 1 8	72,085 9 10	1,23,758 0 11
	Gross Expenditure ...	4,39,463 4 11	4,10,885 8 8	4,81,131 13 9	5,40,371 0 9

Compared with the previous year an increase of Rs. 6,523-11-5 is apparent in the total ordinary expenditure which amounted to Rs. 3,41,037-5-8, but if the item of Rs. 5,289-8-6 on account of travelling allowance (No. 19) previously shown under the Extraordinary Expenditure and transferred to the head of Ordinary during the year be excluded from it, the real increase will be reduced to Rs. 1,234-2-11 only. The ordinary expenditure was however well within the ordinary income. The increase is noticeable chiefly under items (No. 3) Kárbhári and Establishment, (No. 4) Sávantvádi Local Corps, (No. 5) Faujdárs and Establishments, (No. 10) Sheri and Khásgi Thikáns, and (No. 16) Allowances to Jamindárs, Hakdárs, &c. The increase in the first three items was caused by the salaries of the State Kárbhári, the men of the Local Corps and the District Faujdárs and the Kotvál of the town of Sávantvádi having been raised during the year. In item No. 10 it was due to new gardens and plantations having been laid out in certain Sheri lands. The expenditure under item No. 16 rose in consequence of the old debt due to a creditor of the State having been compromised and paid off in a lump sum with the sanction of Government. A decrease occurred mostly under items (No. 1) Expenses of the Sir Desái, &c., (No. 2) Salary of the Political Superintendent and Establishment, (No. 7) Revenue Establishments, (No. 13) Repairs to buildings and roads, and (No. 15) Alienations to Inámdárs. The falling off in item No. 1 may be accounted for by a saving having been effected in the personal expenses of the Sir Desái owing to his absence at Baroda for four months. Under item No. 2 it was due to Colonel Nutt having drawn his salary at a lower rate than his predecessor. The expenses under item No. 7 declined owing to some of the remuneration to village servants having remained unpaid. The expenditure under item No. 13 fluctuates according to the extent of the repairs executed. The decrease in item No. 15 is attributed to fewer "Dewsu" lands (assignments to temples) not previously shown in village records having been brought to account during the year.

The total extraordinary expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 75,575-10-2, exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,043-0-6. The increase is noticeable under the head of Public Works (No. 23); the expenditure under it is liable to fluctuation according to the description and cost of the works executed.

The items in which a decrease is mostly observable are No. 21 (Travelling expenses of the Sir Desái, (No. 22) Purchases, and (No. 26) Remissions. The visit of the Sir Desái to Baroda (the cost of which was borne by that State) during the latter part of the year led to a reduction under item No. 21. The decrease in item No. 22 is due to some horses having been replaced last year and in item No. 26 to fewer remissions of rents of certain Sheri Thikáns having been granted. The loans, advances and deposits of the State proper fell from Rs. 36,866-10-3 in 1889-90 to Rs. 13,433-4-10, and the falling off is accounted for by the advances made during the year being smaller. The amount disbursed from deposits on account of minor estates, Devasthán, Toll funds, &c., was Rs. 1,10,324-12-1 against Rs. 35,218-15-7 in 1889-90. The previous year's transactions shown in the State accounts related only to a part of that year.

Detailed statement of income and expenditure.

91. Appendix XVII. gives details of the income, expenditure and balances of the State for the year under report, showing increase and decrease under each head, compared with the year preceding.

Land revenue.

92. The land revenue demands amounted to Rs. 3,83,843-11-11, and collections to Rs. 2,96,041-10-11, as compared with Rs. 4,08,239-12-5 and Rs. 3,07,321-11-4 respectively, in 1889-90. The decrease in demands is attributable to the outstanding balance at the commencement of the year being less than that at the beginning of the last year, and that in collections to the recovery of more arrears in the previous year. Of the outstanding balance of Rs. 87,802-1-0, which was less by Rs. 13,116-0-1 than that in 1889-90, a sum of Rs. 69,043-5-0 represents the last instalment of land revenue which fell due after the close of the official year and Rs. 5,855-13-5 the balance of instalments payable during the official year, a greater portion of which has since been recovered. The outstanding balance of previous years amounts to Rs. 12,902-14-7, of which Rs. 3,351-4-7 are on account of Dewsu and Katubán holdings which are pending settlement. The actual outstanding balance was Rs. 9,551-10-0 for the recovery of which steps are being taken.

Local Funds.

93. The balance to the credit of the local funds at the end of the last year was Rs. 9,573-3-7 and not Rs. 13,473-3-7 as stated erroneously in that year's report. The receipts from local cess and other sources amounted during the year to Rs. 47,640-10-5, or Rs. 2,349-5-3 less than in 1889-90. Of the expenditure of Rs. 43,474-3-4, which exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,612-3-7, a sum of Rs. 809-6-9 was spent on the construction of original works, Rs. 10,239-13-2 on repairs to existing buildings, roads, bridges, &c., Rs. 1,979-4-9 on the maintenance of the dispensaries at Kudál and Bánda, Rs. 3,279-12-1 were on account of the cost of the establishment, Rs. 25,813-6-11 represent school charges, and Rs. 1,352-7-8 miscellaneous expenses. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 13,739-10-8, of which Rs. 6,429-8-9 belong to the Public Works Fund and Rs. 7,310-1-11, including Rs. 3,900, invested in Government securities, to the educational share.

Alienations.

94. Under the head of Alienations come personal Ináms and religious endowments of land as well as certain cash allowances paid to temples, mosques, &c. The amount of revenue thus adjusted or disbursed during the year was Rs. 38,063-11-5 against Rs. 34,690-1-1 in 1889-90.

Takávi remissions.

95. No application for Takávi advance or remission was made by any of the rayats in the State, nor was any such remission granted during the year.

Customs.

96. No land or sea customs are now levied in the State either on the British or Goa frontier.

Salt.

97. Since the closing of the salt-pans in 1880, no salt is manufactured in the State. To meet the local consumption it is imported from outside by local traders. There is a constant demand for Uran salt, which is superior both in solidity and saline properties to that manufactured at the neighbouring Shirodá salt-pans, and consequently the trade in the latter has become much depressed. This depression is also attribut-

ed to the superiority of Goa salt and the facilities afforded by the Marmagão Railway for its exportation to Belgaum, Dhárwár, Bellary, &c. The Uran salt is brought in large quantities by sea and is sold at Rs. 3-6-0 per maund (of 80 pounds).

OPIUM.

98. No opium was obtained during the year from the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay. The quantity in stock in the State Treasury at the beginning of the year was 78 pounds 20 tolás and 40 grains, of which 30 pounds, 19 tolás and 40 grains were issued for sale to licensed vendors. The average consumption per head of population according to the Census of 1891 was 1·13 against 1·35 grains last year. The receipts from licenses for the retail sale of opium amounted during the year to Rs. 169-6-0 or Rs. 86-6-0 less than in 1889-90. No prosecution under the Opium Act was found necessary.

ÁBKÁRI.

Changes in the Ábkári system.

99. With a view to assimilating the Ábkári system of this State to that of the neighbouring British District of Ratnágiri the tree-tax was raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6, and the system known as the "still-head duty and public or private distilleries and minimum guarantee system" was introduced. Under it the country spirit revenue is farmed by tálukas on condition that all the spirit required shall be manufactured at and issued from distilleries under the supervision of the State, that it shall be of strength of either 25° or 60° U. P., that duty shall be paid on it at the rates fixed, after which it must be taken to depôts, the number and localities of which are fixed, and that it shall be sold at prices within certain maxima.

Ábkári establishment.

100. The above alteration necessitated an increase in the A'bkari establishment. Besides the two District Inspectors, seven peons and two sepoys from the Local Corps already employed, 5 distillery Inspectors with guards (the number of the latter being 5 at each distillery) have been nominated under sanction of Government (*vide* Government Resolution No. 5513, dated 3rd September 1890).

Receipts and Expenditure.

101. There has been a decrease of Rs. 6,241-2-3 in the ábkári revenue, the realizations being Rs. 28,024-1-1 against Rs. 34,265-3-4 in 1889-90. The decrease is chiefly owing to the smaller number of cocoanut trees tapped. The number of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor, *viz.* 2, remained unchanged, and the realizations from the licenses for import and retail sale of intoxicating drugs, gánjá and bháng, were Rs. 293-9-0, showing a slight increase of Rs. 11-13-0. The total expenditure on account of the establishment and other charges amounted to Rs. 2,100-4-10, deducting which from the total receipts, the surplus was Rs. 25,923-12-3, the decrease being Rs. 6,910-14-4 as compared with the previous year.

Trees tapped.

102. The number of cocoanut trees tapped in the year under report was 1,391 against 2,980 in the previous year. Though the new system was favourable to the toddy-drawers, who are mostly ignorant Native Christians, they struck work only because the tree-tax was enhanced from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6. It was not without considerable persuasion that they were induced to resume work, but as they had lost the best part of the year, the months of August and September, they were reluctant to tap the usual number of trees.

Liquor manufactured and consumed.

103. The total production of liquor, inclusive of the balance of the previous year, was 50,293 gallons, as against 58,296 gallons in the year preceding, while the consumption fell from 53,029 gallons to 46,579 gallons. The decrease is principally due to the diminution in the yield consequent on the smaller number of trees tapped partially out of season. No alteration was made in the prices of retail vend. They were Rs. 3 and Rs. 1-8-0 per gallon for 25° and 60° U. P. respectively. The rates of consumption per head of population according to the census of 1891 was ·24 gallon.

Stills and shops.

104. The number of stills was reduced from 28 to 5 and all of them placed under State supervision. There was no appreciable reduction in the number of shops, which were 92 against 93 in the preceding year.

Offences against A'bkári law.

105. There was a considerable reduction in the number of offences against the A'bkári law. 39 offences as against 49 in the previous year were dealt with, the number of persons implicated being 84 against 93 in the preceding year, of which 70 were convicted and punished. There were 5 cases (involving 6 persons) of smuggling liquor into the State from Goa territory. All of them were convicted and punished. The quantity smuggled was insignificant, *viz.* 24 bottles.

Stamps.

106. Total realizations from stamps under the General Stamp and Court Fees Acts fell from Rs. 26,050-13-4 in 1889-90 to Rs. 24,994-12-0. The decrease is apparent under the head of court-fee stamps, and is attributable to fewer civil suits having been filed. The total expenditure incurred in connection with stamps amounted during the year to Rs. 1,095-8-4, which is made up of Rs. 448-12-1 on account of establishment charges, Rs. 514-9-3 allowed as discount to stamp vendors, and Rs. 132-3-0, the value of unused stamps returned and refunded in civil cases withdrawn on rázináma, &c. The net revenue derived from stamps amounted to Rs. 23,899-3-8 against Rs. 24,643-3-9 in 1889-90.

Toll Funds.

107. The following are the particulars of the toll funds in the State, which do not form part of the local funds, and the transactions connected with which are shown under Deposits in the State accounts.

Amboli Toll Fund.

108. The contract for the collection of the tolls levied at Amboli on the road from Belgaum to Vengurla was sold for Rs. 14,600, being less than the amount realized in the previous year by Rs. 50. The total receipts, including the balance of last year, amounted to Rs. 32,416-8-0, and the expenditure, amounting to Rs. 2,787-3-7, was incurred for repairs to the travellers' bungalows and dharmshálas, metalling a portion of the branch road from Amboli to Ajra within the State limits, wages to servants, &c. Deducting the expenditure and the sum of Rs. 23,000 remitted to the Ratnágiri Treasury, there remained a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 6,629-4-5 in the State Treasury to the credit of this fund.

Old Ghát Toll Fund.

109. The total receipts on account of the tolls levied on the Old Ghats, *viz.* Hanmanta, Rángna and Ghotga, including the balance of Rs. 3,231-6-2 at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 4,650-4-6. Out of this amount an expenditure of Rs. 1,488-14-0 was incurred for repairs to the Ghats and approaches. The balance remaining at the close of the year was Rs. 3,161-6-6, of which a sum of Rs. 1,900 is invested in Government securities.

Ajgaon Toll Fund.

110. At the close of 1889-90 there was a balance of Rs. 30-12-0 to the credit of the Ajgaon Toll Fund. Adding to this sum Rs. 2,778-5-3 on account of toll collections and a loan of Rs. 300 received from the State funds, the total sum available for expenditure was Rs. 3,109-1-3. Nearly the whole of this amount was expended on repairs and metalling portions of the road from Málgaon to Ajgaon and Shiroda, and in part payment of the loan given from the State funds last year. The balance left at the close of the year was Rs. 22-14-3.

Transit duties.

111. No transit duties are levied in the State.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Medical institutions.

112. The Sávantvádi State maintains a civil hospital in the town and two regular dispensaries in the districts. In connection with the civil hospital there are a jail hospital, two asylums, one for the treatment of lepers and another for lunatics, and a dis-

pensary at Amboli, which is opened only during the hot season. Full particulars with regard to the number of patients treated at the above institutions, their daily average and the total expenditure are given in the subjoined table:—

TABLE I.

Dispensaries and Asylums.

No.	Name.	Number of Patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily Average.		Remarks.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.		In-door.	Out-door.	
								Rs. a. p.			
1	Civil Hospital at Sávantvádi	458	6,447	373	56	18	11(*a*) 150(*b*)	9,530 0 4	14·7	114·3	(*a*) In-door. (*b*) Out-door.
2	Jail Hospital	11	73	11	..	..	..	201 14 9	0·4	0·9	
3	Leper Asylum	30	..	..	5	1	24(*a*)	925 12 3	21·6	..	
4	Lunatic Asylum ..	38	..	..	9	..	14(*a*)	431 6 3	10·5	..	
5	Amboli Dispensary ..	..	168	15	..	..	..	108 14 0	..	5·6	Was open during April and May.
6	Kudál Dispensary ..	5	3,351	..	..	..	23(*b*)	1,090 3 4	0·09	29·8	
7	Bánda Dispensary ..	..	2,466	..	..	..	19(*b*)	915 7 5	..	23·62	
	Total ..	542	12,505	399	70	19	49(*a*) 192(*b*)	13,203 10 4	47·29	174·22	

The above figures show an increase, which will be further noticed regarding each institution seperately, under all heads. The total number of patients who received medical aid at the above institutions was 13,047, or nearly 1,000 more than in the previous year. This gives a proportion of 1 to 15 of persons treated to the population. The average cost per head was about Re. 1 and annas 6.

Sávantvádi Civil Hospital.

113. The number of patients, in-door and out-door, treated at the civil hospital was larger by 249 than in the previous year, their daily average being 14·7 and 114·3 respectively, against 12·3 and 110·21 in the previous year. The surgical operations performed consisted of 20 major and 261 minor against 15 major and 208 minor in 1889-90. There were 32 medico-legal cases, out of which 8 were *post-mortem* examinations.

Jail Hospital.

114. Further information regarding the jail hospital will be found in paragraph 46 above, under Prisons.

Leper Asylum.

115. Owing to insufficient accommodation and the close proximity of the leper asylum to the town it was decided last year to provide a new building with 48 beds at a distance of two miles outside the town, and according to the sanction conveyed in Government Resolution in the Political Department, No. 7875, dated 16th December 1890, the building, which consists of 4 wards and outhouses, was commenced in January 1891. It is nearly completed and will be available for occupation after the rains. 'It is situated on elevated ground measuring upwards of 60 acres. I have purposely enclosed a large area of land, as I am in hopes that many of the lepers will employ themselves in cultivating and gardening, growing in fact their own crops of rice and vegetables and fruits. They will be encouraged in every way to take an interest in their home and exercise their minds and bodies as much as possible in what can only prove healthy out-of-door-work, leading them to forget for the time their miserable condition.

The number of lepers was 30, out of which 5 absented themselves and 1 died. Those who absent themselves usually go to some religious places in British territory and return after one or two months. They will not be allowed to do this as soon as they are safely housed in the asylum. There are upwards of 60 lepers in the whole State. The cost of maintaining the 30 was Rs. 925-12-3 and was paid by the State, as all admitted into the asylum are, as a rule, paupers.

Lunatic Asylum.

116. The lunatics are at present accommodated within the outer enclosure of the jail. The quarters assigned to them consist of 2 wards and 8 cells. This accommodation is found insufficient and it is in contemplation to erect a separate building with a larger number of beds. The total number of lunatics treated was 38, the maximum number treated on any one day being 15 and the daily average 10·5.

117. The total number of patients treated at the three dispensaries was 5,995, or 709 more than the previous year, indicating that the people in the districts availed themselves of the medical aid placed within their easy reach to a larger extent than before. The Medical Officer who annually inspects these dispensaries favourably reports upon their management and working under the respective medical subordinates in charge of them and the local committees. The Political Superintendent also visited them during his tour in the districts and found them in an efficient condition.

Dispensaries.

118. In last year's report mention was made of the opening of a Class of Nurses in the Sávantvádi Civil Hospital. Of the four pupils besides the hospital matron, who attended this class, only two, who are supported by the State, still remain under instruction and will complete their course in August next. The two other pupils, who received no support from the State, left the class of their own accord after attending for about four months. Both the pupils, who are under tuition, can read and write Maráthi and are said to have made excellent progress. They have been taught the elements of hygiene, medical and surgical nursing, including the use of the thermometer and rough examination of urine, First Aids to the Injured and Barne's Midwifery. They have also been given demonstrations in the dissecting room in the anatomy of the female pelvis. They have commenced attending labour cases among private people.

Nurses.

119. Of the three boys trained in Practical Pharmacy one was admitted into the Poona Medical School. Doctor Dalgado, M.D., M.R.C.S. has, as usual, been indefatigable in his hospital, and has also interested himself greatly in these useful works.

Doctor Dalgado's valuable services.

120. The population of the Sávantvádi State, according to the census taken in February last, was 192,980, as compared with 174,433 of the previous census. The following table shows the number of births and deaths recorded during the year of report as compared with the corresponding vital statistics for the previous year :—

Births and deaths.

TABLE II.

	1890-91.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	6,339	6,119	170	...
Deaths	3,830	3,873	...	43

The above figures show that the birth-rate per mille of the population was 32·8 and the death-rate 19·9 against 35·3 and 22·2 respectively, in the previous year. The apparent falling off in the birth-rate is due to the calculation having been made at the accurate figures obtained from the new census returns. The registration of births and deaths is constantly scrutinized by different officers and may be accepted as nearly correct.

121. The general health of the town and district was good. A mild epidemic of influenza prevailed throughout the State in April and May 1890. It affected injuriously only those persons who were suffering from some other disease or who were very weak and old.

General health.

122. There were 38 cases of small-pox in the districts and 5 in the town. The disease was introduced by people returning from Bombay and from some villages above the Ghâts. By isolating, as much as possible, the affected persons and by means of vaccination the spread of the disease in the town was prevented.

Epidemics.

123. In October last the Vaccination Department of the Sávantvádi State was re-organised and placed under an Inspector of its own. He has under him 5 Vaccinators, the whole State being divided into as many circles, each of which contains a population of

Vaccination.

about 38,000. The work done by the several Vaccinators is shown in the following table :—

TABLE III.

Operations by whom performed.	Number of persons vaccinated in 1890-91.	Number of persons vaccinated in 1889-90.	Results.			
			Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
			1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.
Vaccinator of the Vádi District...	1,608	1,955	1,484	1,880	124	75
Do. of Kudál do. ...	1,682	1,953	1,604	1,825	78	128
Do. of Math do. ...	607	...	575	...	32	...
Do. of Bánda do. ...	1,776	2,145	1,676	2,022	100	123
Do. of Dánoli do. ...	520	...	472	...	48	...
Total ...	6,193	6,053	5,811	5,727	382	326

There was an increase of 140 vaccine operations over the figures of the previous year. Of the total number of operations 5,876 were primary and 317 re-vaccinations. The ratio of primary vaccinations per mille of the population was 30, while the birth-rate was 32·8. Considering the mortality among infants below one year of age, which is about 14 per cent., the work done is satisfactory. The vaccination returns of the State are regularly submitted to the Government Sanitary Department. The cost of establishment was Rs. 1,419-6-1 against Rs. 743-2-8, the increase being due to its revision.

Cost.

124. The total cost of the Medical Department, including the vaccination establishment and expenses connected with the jail hospital amounted to Rs. 14,623-0-5 against Rs. 16,533-7-3, or Rs. 1,910-6-10 less than in the previous year. The cause of decrease is that last year the expense of new buildings and repairs (amounting to Rs. 1,470) was included in the total expenditure of the Medical Department, whilst this year it is shown under the head of Public Works. The income from hospital stoppages was Rs. 264-3-0 against Rs. 300-4-0.

CHAPTER VIII.—INSTRUCTION.

Number of schools and scholars.

125. The following statement shows the number of schools of each description and of the scholars attending them during the year of report as compared with figures for the previous year :—

Description of schools.	Number of schools.		Number of pupils on the roll on 31st March 1890.	Number of pupils on the roll on 31st March 1891.	Daily average attendance.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.			1889-90.	1890-91.
English school	1	1	255	250	222·23	206·59
Vernacular schools for boys .	60	58	3,079	2,899	2,102	1,943·29
Do. do. for girls .	7	7	246	255	154·48	145·95
Technical school	1	1	(38) 8	(35) 16	(29·5) 6·6	(21·37) 10·71
Music school...	1	1	(32) 2	(20) 11	(24·8) ·87	(18·58) 1·69
Night classes	...	20	...	390	.....	314·66
Total State schools ...	70	88	3,590	3,821	2,486·18	2,622·89
Aided private schools ...	31	34	891	975	613·09	697·01
Unaided private schools ...	32	30	349	389	.....	.....
Total private schools ...	63	64	1,240	1,364	613·09	697·01
Grand Total ...	133	152	4,830	5,185	3,099·27	3,319·90

Note.—The figures in brackets represent pupils entered in the returns of other schools.

From a review of the above figures it will be seen that the total number of schools, including classes of all descriptions, rose from 133 to 152 and of scholars attending them from 4,830 to 5,185, showing a net increase of 19 in the number of schools and classes and an increase of 355 in the number of scholars, which is due to the opening of night schools or classes for the education of juvenile and adult labourers and artizans whose avocations do not admit of their attending day-schools. Three more private schools were registered for grants-in-aid, the total number of registered indigenous schools at the end of the year being 34. There was a decrease of two in the number of unaided private schools. The daily attendance at all schools excepting the unaided private schools, which are not under the supervision of the State Educational Inspector, was satisfactory, the percentage to the average monthly number on the rolls being 73·75. There is one school to every two villages, and the ratio of scholars to population was nearly the same as last year, *viz.* 2·7. The system of instruction followed in the State schools is assimilated to that adopted in Government schools, and they are thoroughly well supervised, the State having its own Inspector, who inspects all the schools at least twice a year, in addition to their annual examination by the Government Educational Inspectors. The results of the different examinations speak well for the efficiency of the schools. Further particulars regarding each class of schools will be given below.

English school.

126. The number of boys attending the English school slightly fell from 255 in 1889-90 to 250 in 1890-91. The daily average attendance also decreased. Nearly one-fifth of the scholars belong to the neighbouring Portuguese and British districts. The school did well at the different examinations, 8 out of 19 candidates having passed the University Entrance Examination, 11 out of 13 who appeared for the Second Grade Public Service Examination, and 103 out of 195 presented at the annual examination held by the Educational Inspector, Southern Division, who reports favourably on the condition of the school generally. Great credit is due, for these satisfactory results, to the late Head Master, Mr. G. V. Pánandhikar, whose services were transferred in December 1890, at the request of the Director of Public Instruction, for employment in the Government Educational Department as Deputy Inspector of Schools. The school has lost a very valuable teacher and manager in Mr. Pánandhikar. All the requirements of the school, both in the literary and physical training of the boys, have been attended to. About the end of 1889 provision was made for preparing boys for the School Final Examination, and it is expected that some will be able to appear for the ensuing examination. It is in contemplation to provide for special instruction in agriculture, and the necessary arrangements will shortly be made. The total expenditure of the school was Rs. 6,370-0-9, more than half of which is covered by fee collections, which amounted to Rs. 3,863. Thus the cost to the State was nearly Rs. 10 per head.

State Vernacular schools for boys.

127. The total number of primary or Vernacular schools for boys, including two Urdu schools and 20 night classes, maintained by the State, was 78 against 60 of last year, showing an augmentation of 210 in the attendance over the figures of the previous year. Night schools were for the first time started in the State about the end of the year, commencing with an attendance of 390 scholars. The number of regular day-schools was smaller by 2, the decrease being due to the amalgamation of a branch school with the principal school and the closing of another for want of support from the villagers. Orders have been issued to the district revenue officers to interest themselves personally in furthering the education of the people committed to their care and to secure all reasonable support from the villagers towards the maintenance of the schools opened for them. There was a slight decrease in the daily average attendance, the percentages being 72·44 against 73·45, which is attributed to the prevalence of influenza in some of the villages and accute dysentery in others just at the close of the year. Of the total number of boys attending these schools, *viz.* 3,289, 24 per cent. were Bráhmins and 66 per cent. non-Bráhmins, while 7 per cent. were Mahomedans, 3 per cent. Native Christians, and nearly half per cent. low castes. The increase of 25 Mahomedan pupils attending schools of all classes over 284 of the previous year is satisfactory. The pupils belonging to the non-Bráhma-

nical class, which mostly consist of cultivators, bears, as usual, the highest proportion. Of the 78 Vernacular schools, 39 were upper primary, teaching the 4 upper standards, and 39 of the lower primary stage, which teaches the first two standards only, in addition to the 64 private schools. The results of the different examinations were more satisfactory than last year. Out of 51 boys who appeared for the Third Grade Public Service Examination, 28 came out successful, whilst at the annual examinations the percentage of passes was 58. Thus it is manifest that the schools maintained their general efficiency throughout.

Girls' schools.

128. The total number of girls receiving education at different schools increased from 332 to 390. Of these, 255 attended the State girls' schools and classes, of which there are 7—the same as last year, 97 attended boys' schools and 38 belonged to indigenous or private schools against 246, 59 and 27 respectively, in the previous year; the increase throughout indicates the steady and satisfactory progress which female education has been making in the State. Of the 7 girls' schools and classes the principal one, situated at Sávantvádi, shows improvement. The number of girls rose from 109 to 117. The attendance of Bráhmin girls was stationary. An increase of 18 girls belonging to other Hindu classes is encouraging; on the other hand, there was a decrease of 6 Mahomedan and Christian girls. There were no new admissions of Christians, and the fall in Mahomedans is due to some of the advanced girls having left the school to be married. In consequence of early marriages the Hindu girls do not remain long enough to learn the higher standards. Some special measures are now being taken to render this school more useful and popular.

The Kudál school had an attendance of 30 girls and that at Bánda of 24. The classes attached to the boys' schools at Áraonda and Ájgaon and two branch schools at Sávantvádi, which are still in their infancy, show an aggregate attendance of 76 girls and promise well.

The cost incurred on female education amounted to Rs. 1,587-6-3 against Rs. 1,123-9-5, or Rs. 4-8-0 per girl attending the State schools.

Every encouragement is given by the Political Superintendent to the cause generally.

Technical school.

129. This school shows a gradual improvement. The total number of students attending increased from 46 to 59, of whom 51 attended the drawing class and 8 the carpentry class. 14 candidates appeared for the First Grade and 6 for the Second Grade Art Examinations, out of whom 4 and 2 passed respectively. At an exhibition held in March last several specimens of drawing and lacquered-work were presented, which showed satisfactory progress made by the students. Some of the boys lately attending the carpentry class are now able to work independently and earn their own livelihood. At a meeting of the School Committee it was decided that a regular workshop should be attached to the school, and the arrangement proposed in this connection was carried out since the close of the year, the results of which will appear in the current year's report.

Music school.

130. The music school or class continued to work satisfactorily. It has an attendance of 31 boys, 11 of whom are outsiders and 20 belong to the Vernacular school to which the class is attached. Most of the boys are Native Christians, who seem to have a taste for vocal music, in which some of them have made good progress. In due course of time the advanced boys will be fit to join a Regimental Band. In addition to music the boys are taught to read and write in Maráthi, which is the language of the country, and some of them also receive instruction in Portuguese. The school promises to be a useful institution.

Indigenous schools.

131. The total number of indigenous or private schools was 64, or 1 more than in the previous year, 34 of them being aided and 30 unaided. One of the schools is for girls and 63 for boys. The number of pupils attending them increased from 1,240 to 1,364, 38 of whom were girls. Two of the schools teach English; one of them was started about the close of the year, and the other, which was registered for grant-in-aid about two years ago, is not in a good condition. All these schools are often visited by the State Educational Inspector, who gives useful hints to

the masters for their improvement. The total amount of grants awarded was Rs. 873-8-0. Thus the schools conducted under private agency receive every encouragement, and it is expected that they will prove useful in the diffusion of primary instruction amongst the backward classes under the supervision of the State Inspector.

Receipts and expenditure.

132. The income of the Department amounted to Rs. 28,195-11-10 and the expenditure to Rs. 27,864-2-4 against Rs. 29,270-10-5 and Rs. 26,367-9-11 respectively, for the previous year. The fee collections, amounting to Rs. 6,015-10-6, increased by nearly Rs. 600 owing to the enhancement of rates in the English school. The scale of fees in other schools was raised three years ago. The increase in the expenditure is due to the opening of night classes and adjustment of grants awarded to the aided schools in the previous year. Of the total expenditure a sum of Rs. 1,879-5-0 was spent on buildings, which was paid by the State in addition to the annual grant of Rs. 11,000. The above figures show that nearly half of the expenditure was met from the money contributed by the people in the shape of local cess, fees and subscriptions, which was wholly spent on the primary education of 4,546 children.

Conclusion.

133. In conclusion the Educational Department may be said to have made considerable progress under the able and careful supervision of Mr. P. V. Sabnis, Inspector of Schools, who is thoroughly well posted in his subject and whose account of the Department is satisfactory all round. It is clear that in the matter of education, the subjects of the State, of whatever rank or degree, have ample opportunities given them of gaining knowledge if they so wish it at what amounts to almost a nominal charge, from the Anglo-Vernacular High School to the night classes, which are rapidly spreading and becoming popular.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Measures for destruction of wild animals and poisonous snakes.

134. The number of wild animals destroyed during the year was 12, for which rewards were given, as usual, according to a prescribed scale. Of these, 3 were tigers, 6 panthers, 1 bear, and 2 hyænas. The amount disbursed for this purpose, as well as for killing stray dogs, was Rs. 139-5-9 against Rs. 231-8-9 in 1889-90. No rewards are offered for the destruction of venomous snakes, but as a remedial measure, all the police stations and Pátils in the State have been supplied with liquor ammonia as an antidote for snake-bite with instructions to administer it promptly to persons bitten.

Telegraph office.

135. The receipts of the Telegraph office at Sávantvádi, which is under the management of the Government Postal Department, amounted to Rs. 545-6-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 216, leaving a surplus of Rs. 333-9-6, or Rs. 297-5-0 more than in 1889-90. The facilities afforded by this means of communication are availed of more by the general public than by the trading population, the trade of the place being very limited.

Post-offices.

136. There were 7 Post-offices (as in the previous year) in the State, the management of which is in the hands of the Government Postal authorities. The continued increase in the sale-proceeds of postage stamps, which amounted to Rs. 2,914-1-9 against Rs. 2,620-9-6 in 1889-90, speaks for itself.

Condition of State records.

137. All the records are under the charge of the State Record-keeper, who is held responsible for their safe custody. They have been well arranged on shelves in a spacious room specially adapted for the purpose, and are in good condition.

Printing Press.

138. The only Printing Press at Sávantvádi belongs to the State. During the year its establishment was reorganised and plant considerably augmented. All the printed forms, &c., required by the several offices in the State are supplied by this Press.

139. During the year the names of 57 subscribers were borne on the list of the Sávantvádi Library against 56 in 1889-90. Sixty-four new works were added to the previous extensive collection. The total income, including last year's cash balance, amounted to Rs. 615-0-8, out of which an expenditure of Rs. 603-2-6 was incurred. Including the invested capital of Rs. 2,500, the balance remaining to the credit of this institution at the close of the year was Rs. 2,511-14-2. The small library at Kudál remained open throughout the year.

Libraries.

140. The sales at the Branch Book Depôt at Sávantvádi having greatly diminished of late years in consequence of the opening of private shops by book-sellers, it was abolished in March last and the stock in hand, to the value of Rs. 167-10-9, was returned to the Curator, Central Book Depôt, Bombay.

Branch Book Depôt.

141. No taxes of any kind detrimental to free trade are now levied in the State.

Taxes on trade.

142. The total number of arms in the possession of the people of the State was 1,635, or 3 less than in 1889-90. Of these, 1,191 were fire-arms and 444 swords and other side-arms, as compared with 1,199 and 439 respectively, in the previous year. Of the total number of arms, 566 were licensed on payment of fees and the rest were possessed by Sirdárs, Mehmáns, Darakdárs and other privileged persons. The amount realized from fees, &c., for licenses was Rs. 332 against Rs. 357-4-10 in 1889-90. The number of licensed shops for the sale of ammunition remained the same as last year, *viz*, 2. There were two prosecutions under the Indian Arms Act and the offenders were convicted and punished.

Working of the Arms Act.

143. The improved statistics of the money-order business transacted at the several Post-offices in the State indicate the increased popularity which the system is gaining every day. A statement received from the Postal authorities shows that 1,341 Inland and Overland Money Orders were issued representing receipts of Rs. 25,675-3-1 and 9,510 were paid representing payments of Rs. 1,51,966-5-1, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,234 Money Orders issued valued at Rs. 25,235·8 and 8,104 Money Orders paid valued at Rs. 1,19,513-8-0. The above figures exhibit very interesting results, inasmuch as they show that a net sum of rupees one lákh and a quarter was received in Sávantvádi representing for the most part the savings of the people of the State serving abroad.

Money Orders.

144. The third general census of the State was taken on the night of the 26th February last. It was carried out smoothly and satisfactorily as the people cheerfully co-operated with the agency employed. The total population enumerated was 192,980, consisting of 93,605 males and 99,375 females, as compared with 174,433, made up of 86,061 males and 88,372 females at the census of 1881, or a total increase of 18,547 souls. The above figures, however, being unchecked cannot be accepted as absolutely accurate until the work of compilation, now in progress, is finished.

Census.

The State Kárbhári, Ráo Bahádur Sakhárám Báji Báwdekar, performed the arduous work of Census Superintendent, in addition to his numerous and important duties, and deserves special thanks for the successful manner in which he conducted the entire operations.

145. The subjects of this State are as a rule intelligent, law-abiding, and contented, although very litigious. Many seek their livelihood abroad and often meet with great success, as in the cases of Khán Bahádur Kázi Sháhábudin, C.I.E., and the Honourable Krishnáji Laxman Nulkar, and others. There is also a strong tendency for military service, as is proved by so many Sávantvádi men having been and being now employed in British Regiments and Police corps. From personal enquiries I find that whilst on the one hand excellent reports are being received* from Commanding officers of the Bombay Army of our men, on the other there are plenty of fine youngsters coming on, so that recruiting in these districts is by no means played out as was recently stated by a writer in the United Service Institution Magazine. This is certainly a satisfactory point to note.

Concluding remarks.

* By special request.

There is plenty of land, but it is in many places so hilly that superior cultivation is difficult. The rayats are, however, industrious and skilful and seem to live very happy lives in their solidly built and picturesquely situated "thikáns" or homes scattered all over the country.

The administration has been carefully carried on by the State officials in the several departments, but I have noticed that there is a tendency for the expenditure to increase whilst the revenues remain somewhat stationary. I have now readjusted the finances and by reductions in the public works and stud have effected a saving of some Rs. 30,000, which will be carried forward in part payment of the water-supply scheme alluded to in paragraph 89.

The Superintendency Head Clerk, Ráo Sáheb Vináyakráo Vithal Sabnis, has performed his onerous duties most conscientiously and ably, and all the members of the Political Superintendent's establishment have done well.

Trusting this report may meet with the approval of Government.—I have, &c.

THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION.

APPENDIX I.

Political Relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal Articles of Production Manufacture and Mine.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Rs.			
Sávantvádi ...	Nil.		174,433 (192,980) according to Census of 1891.	152	5,185	6,193	Fever and dysentery.	4,11,956	Sávantvádi Local Police Corps (400.)	Not levied ...	Rice, náchni, vari, cocoanuts and betelnuts. Ornamental furniture in painted, lacquer-work, inlaid cocoanut and kuskus fancy articles, and embroidery, and carved and engraved horn-work.

Sávantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1891.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX II.

Native Chiefs, Principal Male Members of their Families and Principal Members of their Courts.

No.	Name of Individual, State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Chief.										
1	Raghunáth Sávant Bhonslé ...	Sávantvádi ...	Sir Desái of Sávantvádi.	Maratha, Hindu.	29	At the Rájkumár College and under private tutor.	.....	Has a sanad.	Follows primogeniture	No.	
2	Shrirám Sávant Bhonslé ...	Do. ...	Cousin of do.	Do. ...	20	Is being educated at the Rájkumár College.	Is under instruction.	No sanad ...	No... ...	No.	
3	Subhánráo Pátankar	Do. ...	Mehamán ...	Do. ...	20	Attends Sávantvádi English School.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
4	Sambhájiráo Nimbálkar... ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	29	Knows Maráthi and a little of English.	Manages his own affairs.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
5	Rámchandra Dalvi Bhonslé ...	Do. ...	Sardár ...	Do. ...	68	Can read and write Maráthi a little.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has a son.	
6	Krishnaráo Jiwanráo Desái ...	Parma in the Sávantvádi State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	36	Knows Maráthi and a little of English.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
7	Ráo Bahádur Sakhárám Báji Bowdekar.	Sávantvádi ...	Kárbhári of the Sávantvádi State.	Goud Brahmin, Hindu.	53	Well educated in English and Maráthi.	Kárbhári of the Sávantvádi State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has two sons.	
8	Vishnuráo Krishna Sabnis ...	Do. ...	Darakdár of the Vádi Darbár.	Do. ...	56	Knows Maráthi well ...	Manages his own affairs.	Do. ...	Do. ...	No.	
9	Nilkantráo Wáman Chitnis ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	42	Knows English and Maráthi.	Cashier of the State, Public Works Department.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has a son.	
10	Sid Sávant Rágh Sávant ...	Mángaon in the Sávantvádi State.	Sardár ...	Marátha ...	20	Attends English School at Sávantvádi.	Is under instruction.	Do. ...	Do. ...	No.	
11	Mahádevráo Balwantráo Ráne...	Pávsi in the Sávantvádi State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	47	Knows Maráthi and a little of English.	Manages his own affairs.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has a son.	

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1891.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Sávantvádi State, 1890-91.

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-commssioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (*a*).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c. (*b*).	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
															Rs. a. p.	
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	.....	
Infantry	399	22	...	2	2	16	4	399	...	...	1	6	49	343	50,343 11 1	
Total ...	399	22	...	2	2	16	4	399	...	2	1	6	49	343	50,343 11 1	

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1891.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police.

Description.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.								
Chief Police Officer	...	...	3,261 5 2	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	The Second-in-Command is the *ex-officio* chief Police Officer and half of his salary is charged to the Police head.
Inspector of Police	...	...	.....	..	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Chief Constables—											
1st Grade	1	50	1,532 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	These are called District Faujdárs.
2nd do.	1	40		...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
3rd do.	1	35		...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	
Head Constables—											
1st Class...	8	15	3,816 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	20	...	These are Havildárs in the Sávantvádi Local Corps.
2nd do.	14	12		1	.....	...	...	...			
3rd do.	3	10		...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	Do. Náiks do.
											Do. Lance Náiks do.
Constables—											
1st Class	6	9	9,516 0 0	...	One reduced to	...	...	...	65	...	Do. First Class Privates.
2nd do.	74	8		1	3rd class and	...	...	...			Do. Second Class do.
3rd do.	21	7		...	four were fined	...	...	...			Do. Third Class do.
Kárkúns	4	12	510 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	Employed under the District Faujdár and Kotvál.
Peons	5	5	300 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Travelling allowance with office contingencies and other expenses.	...	...	531 9 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Portion of clothing	...	...	46 10 5	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Add—											
One-third of the salary of the Local Corps men employed on police duties for reliefs on account of sick, absentees, &c.	...	...	4,444 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	138	...	23,957 8 7	2	6	...	...	...	88	...	

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1891.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the result of the working of the Police in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1890-91, ending 31st March 1891.

Name of State.		Number of Offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested, Columns 3 and 4.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Balance.
		1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Sávantvádi ...	Cognizable	260	243	204	229	183	209	113	122	70	82	55·0	58·27	61·0	58·37	
	Non-cognizable ...	27	27	37	27	36	27	18	17	18	10	48·0	62·96	50·0	62·96	
	Total ...	287	270	241	256	219	236	131	139	88	92	54·0	54·29	59·0	58·90	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the value of Property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1890-91, ending 31st March 1891.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of Property stolen.		Remarks.
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Sávantvádi	1,992 7 0	4,780 1 2	1,488 9 8	3,091 10 0	74·69	64·66	

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1891.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting trial in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1890-91, ending 31st March 1891.

Number.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of Cases disposed of during 1890-91.	Number of Cases undisposed of during 1890-91.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons sentenced to									Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons confined, being insane.	Number of Persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.								Remarks.
		Balance on 1st April 1890.	Committed during 1890-91.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and Fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Offences against the Indian Penal Code.																													
1	Preventing service of summons or other proceedings	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Non-attendance in obedience to an order from public servant	...	2	2	2	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Omission to give notice on information to public servant by person legally bound to give it	...	1	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Giving false information with intent to cause public servant to use his lawful power to the injury of another	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Resistance to taking of property by lawful authority of public servant	...	4	4	3	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions	...	6	6	6	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant	...	4	4	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Giving false evidence	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Negligent conduct with respect to animals	...	3	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Public nuisance	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Murder	...	3	3	2	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Attempt to commit suicide	...	4	4	4	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Causing miscarriage	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Death caused by act done with intent to cause miscarriage	..	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
17	Abandonment of child under 12 years by parent	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
18	Voluntarily causing hurt	1	205	206	201	3	240	33	...	...	...	3	30	...	...	...	33	203	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means	...	4	4	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
20	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	...	3	3	2	1	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	Wrongful restraint	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	Criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation	...	10	10	10	...	9	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour person otherwise than on grave provocation	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Kidnapping	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	26	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	Theft	3	53	56	46	2	72	37	4	4	...	13	...	1	...	...	37	34	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	
28	Theft in a dwelling house	4	37	41	34	1	45	28	...	13	1	13	1	...	...	...	28	17	...	...	...	7	3	3	8	...	6	...	...	
29	Extortion	...	2	2	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	Attempt to commit robbery	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	
31	Dishonest mis-appropriation of property	...	7	7	5	1	7	6	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

32	Dishonest mis-appropriation of property possessed by deceased person at the time of his death	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Criminal breach of trust	1	8	9	7	2	8	4	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
34	Criminal breach of trust by public servant ...	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
35	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	...	9	9	6	...	18	8	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
36	Assisting in concealment of stolen property ...	...	2	2	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	3	10	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
37	Cheating	...	1	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property	...	3	3	3	...	6	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Mischief	1	39	40	38	1	51	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
40	Mischief by killing or maiming cattle or any animal of the value of Rs. 50	...	4	4	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Criminal trespass	...	10	10	9	...	17	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	House-trespass	...	5	5	5	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	House-trespass in order to commit offence punishable with imprisonment	...	2	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	House-trespass after preparation for hurt, assault or wrongful restraint	...	6	6	6	...	8	4	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	House-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with imprisonment	...	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	House-breaking by night	...	3	3	3	...	6	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	House-breaking by night in order to commit theft	...	9	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Forgery	1	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Adultery	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Defamation	...	13	13	13	...	37	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	35	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Criminal intimidation	...	2	2	2	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Act caused by inducing person to believe that he will be rendered an object of divine displeasure	...	2	2	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	11	492	503	461	14	649	202	13	30	4	31	119	1	...	4	202	437	...	...	32	11	8	11	5	9	...	1	1		
	Offences against Special Laws.																														
53	District Police Act No. VII of 1867	...	5	5	5	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Cattle Trespass Act No. I of 1871	...	15	15	15	...	19	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Municipal Act No. VI of 1873	...	64	64	64	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Abkári Act No. V of 1878	...	40	40	40	...	84	70	...	1	...	1	68	...	...	...	70	14	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Forest Act No. VII of 1878	...	36	36	35	1	66	63	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	63	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Arms Act No. XI of 1878	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Land Revenue Code Act No. V of 1879 ...	...	4	4	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Stamp Act No. I of 1879	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Jail Act No. II of 1874	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	168	168	167	1	260	232	...	1	...	3	228	...	...	...	232	28	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Grand Total ...	11	660	671	628	15	909	434	13	31	4	34	347	1	...	4	434	465	...	...	34	12	9	11	5	9	...	1	1		

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1891.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and Offences dealt with in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1890-91, ending 31st March 1891.

Name of Court.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial, 1890-91.					Total.								
	1889-90.	1890-91.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
Court of the Political Superintendent (Sessions Judge)	5	7	...	7	2	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	8	...	...	1	
Do. of the Assistant Political Superintendent (1st Class Magistrate).	...	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	1	...	..	...	
Do. of the State Kárbhári (District Magistrate)	27	33	...	19	38	...	1	...	56	58	31	2	21	...	...	4	
Do. of the Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent (1st Class Magistrate).	26	12	...	5	15	...	...	...	55	20	14	...	6	...	...	...	
Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate, Vádi Petha	203	227	1	106	2	245	1	...	452	355	212	22	115	6	...	...	
Do. of do. Kudál Petha	99	63	...	59	...	66	...	...	181	125	65	2	49	9	...	...	
Do. of do. Bánda Petha	230	155	1	48	11	111	...	...	206	171	51	13	93	9	1	4	
Do, of do. of Vádi Town	70	129	1	22	8	115	...	...	54	146	20	1	124	1	...	...	
Do. of the 3rd Class Magistrate of Parma	30	30	...	11	1	32	...	...	55	44	22	5	17	...	...	...	
Total ...	690	660	3	277	83	569	2	...	1,066	*934	420	45	434	25	1	9	*Exclusive of 25 persons committed or referred to Superior Courts the actual number of persons dealt with was 909. The corresponding figure for 1889-90 was 1060.

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1891.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1890-91, ending 31st March 1891.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of Applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																													
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry ordered, &c.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.																	
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Sávantvádi.	Court of the Political Superintendent (Session's Judge) ..	17	2	..	2	..	3	10	3	10	10	5	9	5	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Court of the State Kárbhári (District Magistrate)	28	..	..	..	..	19	15	19	15	10	7	10	5	4	5	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Court of the Judicial Assistant, Political Superintendent (1st Class Magistrate with appellate powers)	3	..	..	..	..	8	3	8	3	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	48	2	..	2	..	30	28	30	28	20	12	19	10	13	6	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1891.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Work—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed in 1890-91.									Suits disposed of in 1890-91.								Remarks.
		1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Value.	Suits regarding lands, houses, &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights, &c.	Number of Suits under Rs. 100.	Number of Suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of Suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of Suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of Suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex-parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration. Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent .	50	51	890	972	940	1,023	891	973	49	50	Rs. a. p. 38,173 6 3	...	890	...	812	78	...	...	...	538	273	158	122	Rs. a. p. 30,323 11 7	...	1	24	
2	Nyáyádhish of Vádi ...	148	165	450	316	598	481	454	333	144	148	24,622 1 11	222	202	23	411	27	10	2	...	61	73	19	301	22,702 1 2	...	6	11	
3	Munsiff of Kudál ...	103	104	453	677	556	781	456	678	100	103	16,871 4 3	101	329	23	430	18	8	2	...	167	1	...	288	15,347 14 3½	...	3	26	Y. m. d. 0 5 8 In Long Causes. 0 2 2 In Small Causes.
4	Desái of Parma ...	1	...	1	5	2	5	2	4	...	1	18 12 0	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	24 0 0	...	2	12	
	Total ...	302	320	1,794	1,970	2,096	2,290	1,803	1,988	293	302	79,685 8 5	323	1,422	49	1,654	123	13	4	...	566	348	177	712	68,397 11 0½	..	3	14	

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Work—Results of Applications for execution of Decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.			Applications brought to Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of Applications pending disposal at close of 1890-91.			Remarks.
		1890-91.	1889-90.	Value of opening Balance for 1890-91.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Value for 1890-91.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Value for 1890-91.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Value for 1890-91.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Value for 1890-91.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Court of the Nyáyádhish ...	346	351	38,331 2 8½	1,811	1,890	1,01,019 9 4½	2,157	2,241	1,39,350 12 1	1,817	1,895	95,348 13 5½	340	346	44,001 14 7½	269	36	35	
2	Do. of the Munsif	270	271	24,922 1 6½	944	1,179	30,693 13 7½	1,214	1,450	55,615 15 2	980	1,180	43,489 11 1½	234	270	12,126 4 1½	164	46	24	
	Total ...	616	622	63,253 4 3	2,755	3,069	1,31,713 7 0	3,371	3,691	1,94,966 11 3	2,797	3,075	1,38,838 8 7	574	616	56,128 2 8	433	82	59	

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1891.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX No. VII.

APPENDIX

Detailed Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Balances of the

INCOME.

No.	Heads of Receipt.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Balance.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	In the State Treasury ...	95,678 2 2	1,07,328 3 8	11,650 1 6	.....
	With the Collector of Ratnágiri ...	50 9 1	.....	.....	50 9 1
	Do. Bank of Bombay ...	11,033 14 11	6,232 0 8	.....	4,801 14 3
	Government Securities ...	1,25,000 0 0	1,25,000 0 0	.....	.....
		2,31,762 10 2	2,38,560 4 4	11,650 1 6	4,852 7 4
	On account of Minors' Estates, Devasthán, &c., under the management of State officials ...	.....	2,22,265 14 10	2,22,265 14 10	.....
1	*Interest.*				
	On invested Capital in Government Securities	3,157 3 10	5,343 0 4	2,185 12 6	.....
	On advances made to Subhánráo Pátankar	525 1 10	701 14 6	176 12 8	.....
	On account of advances made to Nimbálkar	.....	140 0 0	140 0 0	.....
		3,682 5 8	6,184 14 10	2,502 9 2	.....
2	*Land Revenue.*				
	For current year	1,77,199 3 9	1,85,685 9 10	8,486 6 1	.....
	Arrears for former years ...	1,05,321 7 9	87,534 2 2	.....	17,787 5 7
	Alienations to Inámdárs ...	24,800 15 10	22,821 14 11	.....	1,979 0 11
		3,07,321 11 4	2,96,041 10 11	8,486 6 1	19,766 6 6
3	*Sáyar Revenue.*				
	For current year	36,820 1 3	23,912 12 4	.....	12,907 4 11
	Arrears for former years ...	30,191 2 9	28,359 1 9	.....	1,832 1 0
	Exemptions of cesses to Inámdárs.	114 0 5	129 15 6	15 15 1	.....
		67,125 4 5	52,401 13 7	15 15 1	14,739 5 11
4	*Forests.*				
	Fees on timber felled ...	6,724 8 5	7,555 2 2	830 9 9	.....
	Fines for breach of forest laws ...	307 10 6	18 10 0	.....	289 0 6
	Compensation for damages done to forests	15 11 7	372 7 1	356 11 6	.....
	Timber and rafters sold ...	7,104 11 5	11,611 3 7	4,506 8 2	.....
		14,152 9 11	19,557 6 10	5,693 13 5	289 0 6
5	Stamps	24,643 3 9	23,899 3 8	.....	744 0 1
6	*Judicial Receipts.*				
	Fines imposed in criminal cases ...	2,055 4 10	2,034 12 4	.....	20 8 6
	Sale proceeds of unclaimed property	33 9 6	175 2 5	141 8 11	.....
	Do. of confiscated do. ...	233 7 5	524 12 3	291 10 10	.....
		2,321 15 9	2,734 11 0	433 3 9	20 8 6
	Carried over ...	6,51,009 13 0	8,61,646 0 0	2,51,047 15 10	40,411 12 10

XVII.

Sávantvádi State from the 1st April 1890 to 31st March 1891.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	*Expenses of the Sir Desái's family and dependants.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Allowances to Sir Desái and family	34,640 3 2	35,207 8 10	567 5 8	.....
	Expenses of the Darbár ...	12,674 5 2	7,676 13 1	.....	4,997 8 1
	Allowances to Sir Desái's relations	5,618 8 4	5,252 8 4	.....	366 0 0
	Chitnis Department	1,308 0 0	1,308 0 0	.....	.....
	Allowances to Sirdárs ...	5,091 12 2	5,089 2 5	.....	2 9 9
	Do. to Siledárs ...	2,002 9 9	1,972 5 11	.....	30 3 10
	Allowances to Bráhmins attached to the palace	495 10 10	471 4 2	.....	24 6 8
	Pay to hereditary female servants.	1,263 1 3	942 8 0	.....	320 9 3
	Expenses of the stud ...	15,892 13 4	15,640 6 2	.....	252 7 2
	Do. of the elephant ...	1,214 13 2	1,157 4 10	.....	57 8 4
	Do. of the dairy ...	45 10 0	48 10 0	3 0 0	.....
	Daily distribution of grain ...	86 10 6	88 6 1	1 11 7	.....
	Food for visitors	142 8 10	257 14 11	115 6 1	.....
	Allowances for Hindu festivals ...	2,613 1 6	2,267 13 6	.....	345 4 0
	Miscellaneous charity ...	207 5 6	448 0 6	240 11 0	.....
	Clothing to Darbár servants ...	504 10 6	414 2 1	.....	90 8 5
		83,801 12 0	78,242 12 10	928 2 4	6,487 1 6
2	Political Superintendent's salary and establishment... ...	39,429 12 7	38,627 13 2	.....	801 15 5
3	Kárbhári and his establishment ...	6,581 10 8	7,570 9 11	988 15 3	.....
4	Sávantvádi Local Corps ...	43,818 14 4	50,343 11 1	6,524 12 9	.....
5	*Fauzdárs and their Establishments.*				
	Kotvál and his establishment ...	684 0 0	799 0 0	115 0 0	.....
	District Fauzdárs and their establishments	1,787 4 3	2,189 0 0	401 11 9	.....
		2,471 4 3	2,988 0 0	516 11 9	.....
6	Jail	2,919 2 7	2,289 5 2	.....	629 13 5
7	*Revenue Establishments.*				
	Treasurer and his establishment...	1,823 8 0	1,815 0 0	.....	8 8 0
	Vádi Kamávisdár and his establishment ...	3,467 0 2	3,432 0 6	.....	34 15 8
	Bánda do. do. ...	3,180 6 8	3,143 15 9	.....	36 6 11
	Kudál do. do. ...	3,014 1 11	3,068 10 0	54 8 1	.....
	Ábkári Inspectors and their establishment	2,150 8 9	3,300 4 10	1,149 12 1	.....
	Record-keeper and his establishment	833 11 10	830 10 3	.....	3 1 7
	Forest establishment ...	2,249 5 0	2,179 1 5	.....	70 3 7
	Carried over ...	1,95,741 2 9	1,97,831 14 11	10,162 14 3	8,072 2 1

INCOME—*continued.*

No.	Heads of Receipt.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward ...	6,51,009 13 0	8,61,646 0 0	2,51,047 15 10	40,411 12 10
	Judicial Receipts—continued.				
7	Registration	6,831 5 9	6,450 0 6	.....	381 5 3
8	House-rent	719 6 2	749 8 10	30 2 8	.....
	Total Ordinary Receipts ...	4,26,797 14 9	4,08,019 6 2	17,162 2 2	35,940 10 9
9	Miscellaneous Extraordinary Receipts	5,247 0 4	3,937 1 11	.....	1,309 14 5
	Total Ordinary and Extraordinary Receipts ...	4,32,044 15 1	4,11,956 8 1	17,162 2 2	37,250 9 2
10	*Loans, Advances and Deposits.*				
	Loans and Advances adjusted ...	14,802 2 11	52,522 13 3	37,720 10 4	.....
	Deposits received.				
	State proper	5,863 6 4	12,182 15 3	6,319 8 11	.....
	On account of estates of Minors, Devastháns, &c., under direct management	2,57,484 14 5	1,29,882 9 9	.....	1,27,602 4 8
		2,63,348 4 9	1,42,065 9 0	6,319 8 11	1,27,602 4 8
		2,78,150 7 8	1,94,588 6 3	44,040 3 3	1,27,602 4 8
		7,10,195 6 9	6,06,544 14 4	61,202 5 5	1,64,852 13 10
		9,41,958 0 11	10,67,371 1 6	2,95,118 5 9	1,69,705 5 2
	Carried over ...	9,41,958 0 11	10,67,371 1 6	2,95,118 5 9	1,69,705 5 2

XVII—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward ...	1,95,741 2 9	1,97,831 14 11	10,162 14 3	8,072 2 1
	Revenue Establishments—contd.				
	Sanandkaris	1,019 3 8	972 4 3	.....	46 15 5
	Remuneration to village servants and payments to Hakdárs ...	29,792 1 3	25,164 9 1	.....	4,627 8 2
		47,529 15 3	43,906 8 1	1,204 4 2	4,827 11 4
8	*Civil Courts.*				
	Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent and his establishment.	7,014 0 0	7,063 13 3	49 13 3	.....
	Nyáyádhish and his establishment	4,776 15 11	4,830 12 3	53 12 4	.....
	Munsiff and his establishment ...	4,656 12 10	4,682 11 1	25 14 3	.....
	Miscellaneous	180 13 8	27 4 6	.....	153 9 2
		16,628 10 5	16,604 9 1	129 7 10	153 9 2
9	Registration	1,168 4 10	1,167 13 6	.....	0 7 4
10	Sheri and Khásgi Thikáns ...	3,526 5 1	4,968 14 1	1,442 9 0	.....
11	Medical	5,285 3 6	4,798 13 9	.....	486 5 9
12	Education	10,392 0 0	10,812 0 0	420 0 0	.....
13	*Repairs to Buildings and Roads.*				
	Repairs to buildings	7,698 8 2	6,066 13 11	.....	1,631 10 3
	Do. to roads	4,950 14 4	4,204 4 6	.....	746 9 10
	Establishment	3,080 9 8	3,067 0 6	.....	13 9 2
	Miscellaneous	.....	823 14 4	823 14 4	.....
		15,730 0 2	14,162 1 3	823 14 4	2,391 13 3
14	Pensions and charitable allowances	5,169 2 7	5,476 9 4	307 6 9	.....
15	Alienations to Inámdárs ...	24,915 0 3	22,952 11 11	.....	1,962 4 4
16	*Allowances to Zamindárs, Hákdárs, &c.*				
	Village Vatandárs	240 9 11	5,187 5 6	4,946 11 7	.....
	Charitable allowances to Bráhmins	898 9 0	733 11 6	.....	164 13 6
	Do. to Mosques .	203 8 9	173 15 6	.....	29 9 3
	Do. to Mathás...	811 11 8	975 1 11	163 6 3	.....
	Do. to Pagodás .	7,620 9 6	8,040 13 1	420 3 7	.....
		9,775 0 10	15,110 15 6	5,530 5 5	194 6 9
17	*Tankha Payments on Vádi villages.*				
	Paid to the Kolhápur State on 53 villages	6,829 10 5	6,829 10 5	.....	.....
	Do. do. on Manohar and Prasidgad Forts	3,898 10 2	3,898 10 2	.....	.....
	Carried over ...	3,29,870 7 11	3,30,751 9 3	18,816 9 7	17,935 8 3

INCOME—*continued.*

No.	Heads of Receipt.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward ...	9,41,958 0 11	10,67,371 1 6	2,95,118 5 9	1,69,705 5 2
	Carried over ...	9,41,958 0 11	10,67,371 1 6	2,95,118 5 9	1,69,705 5 2

XVII—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward ..	3,29,870 7 11	3,30,751 9 3	18,816 9 7	17,935 8 3
	Tunkha Payments on Vádi villages—continued.				
	Paid to the Collector of Belgaum on account of Párgad Tunkha ...	1,238 1 7	1,238 1 7	.....	.....
	Do. to the Inchalkaranji State on the villages of Amboli and Gela.	151 4 10	151 4 10	.....	.....
		12,117 11 0	12,117 11 0	.....	.....
18	Stationery and petty supplies ...	3,253 11 11	3,606 13 6	353 1 7	.....
19	Travelling allowance to public servants	.....	5,289 8 6	5,289 8 6	.....
	Total Ordinary Expenditure ...	3,34,573 10 3	3,41,037 5 8	24,459 3 8	17,935 8 3
	Extraordinary Expenditure.				
20	Ceremonies in the family of the Sir Desái	1,725 14 11	1,288 4 5	.....	437 10 6
21	Travelling expenses of Sir Desái and members of his family ...	5,984 15 9	1,664 12 7	.....	4,320 3 2
22	Purchases for the State and for the Sir Desái	7,324 2 10	5,105 7 5	.....	2,218 11 5
23	Public Works	41,737 2 7	52,129 13 3	10,392 10 8	.....
24	Revenue Survey	2,310 12 3	1,818 0 9	.....	492 11 6
25	Gratuities to discharged servants .	409 0 0	342 0 0	.....	67 0 0
26	*Remissions.*				
	Of revenue in excess of Mámul Jama on certain Dewsu and Katubán lands	1,279 6 8	844 0 4	.....	435 6 4
	Of portions of rent of certain Sheri lands permanently leased ...	1,842 6 9	284 2 9	.....	1,558 4 0
	For damage done by locusts ...	1,029 8 4	634 14 9	.....	394 9 7
	On account of loss in liquor contract	854 5 8	308 12 1	.....	545 9 7
	Of revenue to Gadkaris ...	.....	1,503 4 1	1,503 4 1	.....
		5,005 11 5	3,575 2 0	1,503 4 1	2,933 13 6
27	Miscellaneous	10,034 13 11	9,652 1 9	.....	382 12 2
	Total Extraordinary Expenditure .	74,532 9 8	75,575 10 2	11,895 14 9	10,852 14 3
	Total Ordinary and Extraordinary Expenditure	4,09,046 3 11	4,16,612 15 10	36,355 2 5	28,788 6 6
28	*Loans, Advances and Deposits.*				
	Loans and advances issued ...	34,086 8 7	7,295 5 6	.....	26,791 3 1
	Carried over ...	4,43,132 12 6	4,23,908 5 4	36,355 2 5	55,579 9 7

INCOME—*concluded.*

No.	Heads of Receipt.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward ...	9,41,958 0 11	10,67,371 1 6	2,95,118 5 9	1,69,705 5 2
	Grand Total ...	9,41,958 0 11	10,67,371 1 6	2,95,118 5 9	1,69,705 5 2

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office, 15h July 1891.

XVII—*concluded.*

EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward ...	4,43,132 12 6	4,23,908 5 4	36,355 2 5	55,579 9 7
	Deposits repaid and adjusted.				
	On account of State proper ...	2,780 1 8	6,137 15 4	3,357 13 8	.....
	On account of the estates of Minors, Devasthâns, &c., under direct management... ...	35,218 15 7	1,10,324 12 1	75,105 12 6	.....
		37,999 1 3	1,16,462 11 5	78,463 10 2	.....
		72,085 9 10	1,23,758 0 11	78,463 10 2	26,791 3 1
	Total ...	4,81,131 13 9	5,40,371 0 9	1,14,818 12 7	55,579 9 7
	Balances at the close of the year.				
	State proper—				
	In the State Treasury ...	1,07,328 3 8	1,02,012 0 8	.....	5,316 3 0
	With the Bank of Bombay ...	6,232 0 8	15,494 3 7	9,262 2 11	.....
	Government securities ...	1,25,000 0 0	1,25,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Secured on mortgage property...	.....	42,670 0 0	42,670 0 0	.....
		2,38,560 4 4	2,85,176 4 3	51,932 2 11	5,316 3 0
	On account of minors' estates, Devasthâns, &c., under the management of State officials .	2,22,265 14 10	2,41,823 12 6	19,557 13 8	.....
		4,60,826 3 2	5,27,000 0 9	71,490 0 7	5,316 3 0
	Grand Total ...	9,41,958 0 11	10,67,371 1 6	1,86,308 13 2	60,895 12 7

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Acting Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

Letter No. 2071, dated 15th July 1891, from the Acting Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi, and accompaniments.

No. $\frac{\text{Pol.}}{320}$ of 1891.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 24th July 1891.

Forwarded to Government.

2. The general condition of the Sir Desái was much the same as before. He is reported to have derived no benefit from his visit to Baroda, which lasted from November to April last. His wife has, however, been making satisfactory progress under Miss Spencer. His cousin too is reported by the Principal of the Rájkumár College to have been doing well.

Paras. 4, 5 and 6.

3. Owing to the late receipt of the settlement papers from the Survey Department, the city survey of Sávantvádi has made no progress. The Superintendent hopes, however, to announce the rates before March 1892.

Revenue survey.

4. Even with the assistance of the special establishment entertained, only 29 cases were settled during the year under report against 66 last year. This small progress is ascribed to the Kamávisdárs of the several Pethás having been engaged in census operations during the greater part of the year.

Paras. 11 and 12—Settlement of Inám and Dewsu lands and of Sheri Thikáns.

The financial effect of the Sheri and Inám settlement is—

	An annual increase of revenue amounting to Rs.	a.	p.
Inám Settlement	60	6	2
Sheri do.	120	0	3

5. As required by paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 1550 of 27th February 1889 (Political), the Commissioner, S. D., would mention that the State accounts for 1889-90 were audited by Ráo Sáheb Laxuman Nána Pátel, Head Accountant of Ratnágiri. The audit occupied that officer from June 21st to 18th August 1890. No mention of this fact could, however, be made in the report for 1889-90, as its submission preceded the completion of the audit officer's examination. His report, which was received through the Political Superintendent on the 8th September 1890, contains nothing of sufficient importance to bring to the special notice of Government. Only some minor irregularities were discovered and the Commissioner's remarks, in connection with them, were duly communicated to the Political Superintendent.

Para. 14—Account system.

6. It is satisfactory to notice that each of the principal wards is said to have been making fair progress in education and that in the case of each Estate the expenditure is kept well within the limits of his income.

Paras. 16—22—Wards' Estates.

7. There is nothing under these heads to call for any remark. The pay of the force was increased last year. Their conduct is spoken of as excellent and attention is being bestowed on improving the physique of the recruits by the introduction of gymnastic instruction.

Paras.—23—31—Legislation and Military.

8. There is, according to the new census, 1 policeman to every 7 square miles and to 1,398 persons. In the Southern Division the proportion is 1 policeman to 5·8 square miles and

Police—Paras. 32—34.

to 1,017 persons; while in the Janjira State the proportion is much greater, there being 1 policeman to nearly 2½ square miles and to 604 persons.

The percentage of convictions to arrests was nearly the same as last year, *viz.* 54·2.

Of the property stolen, valued at Rs. 4,780-1-2, the recoveries amounted to Rs. 3,091-10-0, or 64·66 per cent. against 74·69 in 1889-90.

9. The number of offences committed was 660, or 30 less than in 1889-90. While the Penal Code cases decreased from 551 to 492, the decrease being mainly in thefts; those under special laws rose from 139 to 168. Of the Penal Code cases, there were 3 of murder against none in 1889-90 and 2 the average of the previous five years. With this exception, crime was not generally of a serious nature. The fluctuations in municipal cases require some explanation: they numbered 18 in 1888-89 against 2 in 1887-88, fell again to 6 in 1889-90, and have gone up to more than ten times that number during the year under report. The Political Superintendent has been requested to furnish the necessary explanation.

Para. 35—Crime.

10. The reference to section 14 in this paragraph is apparently erroneous. The powers, referred to in that section, do not require to be conferred on a Police Pátel. If section 15 is meant, the number seems too large. There are only 21 such Pátels in Belgaum, 12 in Dhárwár, and 7 in Kolába. Some explanation on this point seems necessary. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that there was no instance of their powers having been abused by any of the Police Pátels.

Para. 36—Work done by Village Police.

11. There were, in all, 9 courts as in the previous year: 8 magisterial and 1 sessions. The number of cases tried was 628 and the number of persons brought before the Courts for trial was 909, against 631 cases and 1,060 persons in the previous year. Of the persons dealt with, 434 or 47 per cent. were convicted against 38 per cent. in 1889-90. Four persons were hanged: 75 per cent. of the persons convicted were fined and most of the others were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment below six months. From the figures given, the supervision exercised by the Political Superintendent and also by the District Magistrate appears to be satisfactory.

Paras. 37 to 41—Criminal Justice.

12. Most of the prisoners confined were short-term convicts below one year, the daily average jail strength was 30 against 43 of the previous year. The health of the prisoners was good. No deaths occurred. Of the 72 prisoners discharged, only 17 lost slightly in weight. The conduct of the convicts appears to have been satisfactory: only 8 prisoners were punished, as compared with 21 in the previous year. The net cost per prisoner was Rs. 128-5-11 against Rs. 118-11-3 in the preceding year. This cost is large seeing that the average cost per head per prisoner in the jails in this Presidency is only Rs. 70-8-4.

Paras. 44, 46, and 47—Jail.

13. The number of civil courts remained stationary. 1,794 new suits were filed during the year against 1,970 in 1889-90. The number disposed of was 1,803 against 1,988 in the previous year, thus reducing the balance by 9. The establishments were nearly self-supporting—the total receipts having amounted to Rs. 15,467 and the expenditure to Rs. 16,604. The average duration of suits fell from 3 months and 16 days to 3 months and 14 days.

Paras. 48, 50 and 58.

14. Colonel Nutt has taken much interest in encouraging the improvement of agriculture. He has adopted measures to extend and improve the State plantations of coffee, mango trees and cocoanut palms, and the report regarding the result of his experiment with Arabian date palm seeds will be awaited with much interest. It is desirable that the superintendent should try the experiment of offering land improvement loans to cultivators on the system followed in British territory.

Paras. 66—68—Agriculture.

Paras. 74 to 81—Forests.

15. The forest area of the State has slightly altered since last year, as shown in the margin.* The proportion of forest area to the total area of the State and to population is ·07 and 2 acres respectively. Similar figures for Junjira are ·17 and 4 acres respectively. Forest offences numbered 36 against 58 in 1889-90. There were 17 fires against 9 in 1889-90, but the damage caused was insignificant. With an improved administration and organization, the working of the Forest Department will doubtless prove more profitable.

	A.	g.
*Total forest area at the beginning of the year ...	43,899	1
made up of	A.	g.
	43,438	20 Reserved
and	460	21 Protected
	43,899	1

While the Protected area (460 acres 21 gunthás) remained stationary, the following changes occurred in the *reserved* area :—

	A.	g.
Reserved area at the *beginning* of the year ...	43,438	20
Deduct—Area by which it was reduced during the year.	823	15
Balance ...	42,615	5
Add—Newly added during the year	124	30
Total Reserved area at the *end* of the year ...	42,739	35
Add—Protected area	460	21
Total forest area at the *close* of the year under report	43,200	16

Cuttings realized, during the year under review, only Rs. 4,655-12-0 as contrasted with Rs. 5,027 in 1889-90; but the proceeds of minor forest produce display an increase amounting to Rs. 929. The total forest receipts from all sources were Rs. 19,557-6-10 as against Rs. 14,152-9-11 in 1889-90.

Para. 82—Trade.

16. The Sávantvádi trade mainly consists of imports, which amounted, during the year, to Rs. 7,55,446, or Rs. 1,90,568 more than in 1889-90. The exports of local manufactures or produce amounted to Rs. 1,87,120 against Rs. 1,14,700. The local industries are necessarily on a small scale and capable of but little expansion.

Para. 88—Public Works.

17. Considering the income of the State, much attention was paid to public works, the amount spent from all sources being Rs. 92,080 against Rs. 82,887. Of this, Rs. 65,291-14-6 were expended from State funds against Rs. 56,467-2-9. The State has under consideration a large and much-needed scheme for a water-supply to the town of Sávantvádi. This scheme, if sanctioned, will necessarily materially diminish, for a time, the sum available for outlay on other public works. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 92,080, Rs. 54,837 were on account of repairs to buildings, roads, tanks, &c., and Rs. 31,691 were spent on original works, including Rs. 13,182 on additions to the Chief's palace, Rs. 5,809 for the construction of a new vegetable market, Rs. 2,463 on two new leper-houses, Rs. 438 on a school-house, and Rs. 1,690 on petty buildings. Rs. 1,047 were also spent on the construction of 4 new wells, and Rs. 7,056 formed the item of preliminary expenses in connection with the water-supply project. Establishment charges came to Rs. 7,533, which may be regarded as being a comparatively small percentage of the total outlay

Revenue and Finance.

Para. 90—Income and expenditure.

18. The total ordinary receipts amounted to Rs. 4,08,019-6-2 against Rs. 4,26,797-14-9, showing a decrease of Rs. 18,778-8-7 caused by a diminution in the sáyar, stamp and registration revenue. There was a slight increase in interest, forest and judicial receipts.

Expenditure, which is divided under the two headings (1) Ordinary and (2), Extraordinary, fluctuated as under : in (1) there was an increase of Rs. 6,523-11-5, the figures for 1889 and 1890 being respectively Rs. 3,34,513-10-3 and Rs. 3,41,037-5-8. The chief item of increase, *viz.* Rs. 5,289-8-6, was due to No. 19 (Travelling allowance to public servants), which was previously shown under

'Extraordinary' expenditure having been transferred to 'Ordinary' during the year under report.

Under the second head 'Extraordinary' an increase of Rs. 1,043-0-6 is noticeable, the figures for the two years being Rs. 74,532-9-8 and Rs. 75,575-10-2 respectively.

Para. 92—Land Revenue.

19. The land revenue demands amounted to Rs. 3,83,843-11-11 and collections to Rs. 2,96,041-0-11 as compared with Rs. 4,08,239-12-5 and Rs. 3,07,321-11-4. The decrease is accounted for by the corresponding decrease in the amount of arrears due from previous years. The actual outstanding balance was Rs. 9,551-10-0.

Para. 95—Tagávi.

20. No applications for Takávi advances or for remissions were received.

Paras. 99—105—Ábkári.

21. Important changes have been effected in the ábkári system in the State, and the arrangements in force are now similar to those in adjacent British territory. The tree-tax has been raised from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per tree. The still-head duty and public or private distilleries and minimum guarantee system was introduced. The results have been a reduction in the number of stills from 28 to 5, a decrease in sales of spirit from 53,029 to 46,579 gallons, an increase in the staff and cost of the ábkári establishment, and a falling off in the ábkári revenue from Rs. 34,265 to Rs. 28,024. This last consequence is attributed, by the Superintendent, to the temporary strike of the toddy-drawers, who, after the fashion of their kind elsewhere, refused, at first, to tap trees by reason of the enhancement of the tax, and when ultimately, late in the season, they did agree to pay the higher rate, only took up less than half the usual number of trees, with the result that the realizations from tree-tax were considerably below the figure for 1889-90. It will be of interest to note the consequences of the working of the new system, as disclosed by the report, for the current year, after it has become thoroughly established.

Para. 107—110—Toll Funds.

22. The subjoined table shows at a glance the state of the different Toll funds existing in the State :—

Name of Toll-bar.	Balance from previous year.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Expenditure during the year.	Net Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	
Amboli	17,816 8 0	14,600 0 0	*32,416 8 0	2,787 3 7	6,629 4 5	*Of these, Rs. 23,000 were paid to the Ratnágiri District on account of its share.
Hanmanta Rangne and Ghatga ...	3,231 6 2	1,418 14 4	4,650 4 6	1,488 14 0	3,161 6 6	
Ajgao	30 12 0	2,778 5 3	2,809 1 3	2,786 3 0	22 14 3	

It is noted, however, that no attempt has been made, as desired by Government in Government Resolution No. 596 of 29th January 1891, paragraph 1, to show how far the trade of Sávantvádi has been affected by the opening of the Marmagão and Southern Marátha Railway.

Para. 112—Medical Institutions.

23. Considering its limited resources, the State has maintained a large number of medical institutions, and the progress made by them seems satisfactory.

Paras. 125—133—Instruction.

24. The new feature in the Educational Department is the addition of 20 night classes. Two Vernacular schools for boys had to be closed. The music school or class prospers and is both a novel and a useful institution.

The number of pupils rose from 3,590 to 3,821, of whom 255 were girls.

The income of the Department was Rs. 28,195-11-10, whilst the expenditure amounted to Rs. 27,864-2-4 against Rs. 29,270-10-5 and Rs. 26,367-9-11 respectively for the preceding year; whilst, therefore, the receipts have fallen off the outlay has increased, but satisfactory explanation is furnished of this fact. The fee rates in the English schools were slightly enhanced with the result that the

total fee receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 6,015-10-6, showing an increase to nearly Rs 600 over the sum realized in the previous year. It is clear that full and adequate provision is being made for secondary and primary education and that this important branch of the administration is receiving all due attention.

25. Colonel Nutt has written an exhaustive and careful report, which is, in almost every respect, satisfactory in the information it furnishes, and it is evident that that officer takes a keen and intelligent interest in the administration of the State and the furtherance of its prosperity and welfare.

J. NUGENT,
Commissioner, Southern Division.

LETTER from Colonel H. L. NUTT, Acting Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi; to the COMMISSIONER, SOUTHERN DIVISION, Belgaum,—No. 2270, dated Political Superintendent's Office, Sávantvádi, 4th August 1891.

With reference to your endorsement No. $\frac{Pol.}{823}$, dated 25th ultimo, forwarding an extract from your remarks on the Administration Report, of the Sávantvádi State for 1890-91, I have the honor to submit the following explanation therein called for.

Paragraph 9.—The increase in the number of municipal offences which were of trivial nature and related chiefly to breaches of municipal by-laws, introduced during the year of report, by carpenters, smiths, &c., in omitting to take out licenses and by cartmen in driving bullocks through the streets without nose-strings. The punishments awarded were also trifling, the fines inflicted being only from 1 to 8 annas.

Paragraph 10.—None of the Village Foujdárs in the Sávantvádi State are invested with powers under section 15 of the Village Police Act. The powers exercised by them are those contemplated in section 14 of the same Act. The provisions of this Act were formally introduced into this State only a few years ago, and although the powers referred to in section 14 are inherent in Village Foujdárs, some of them have not been allowed to exercise them owing to their ignorance. This subject has already been fully discussed in the long correspondence which took place in consequence of the remarks made by the Commissioner as well as by Government on previous Administration Reports of the State.

Paragraph 14.—From the nature of the tenure of lands in this State and the strictness of the conditions imposed by the Land Improvement Act for repayment of loans, there is no likelihood of any applications being made for such loans. However if any are received they will be duly considered.—I have, &c.

No. $\frac{Pol.}{353}$

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 8th August 1891.

Submitted to Government for information with reference to paragraphs 9, 10 and 14 of this office Memorandum No. $\frac{Pol.}{320}$, dated 24th ultimo.

J. NUGENT,
Commissioner, Southern Division.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Sávantvádi.

Administration Report of the—State for 1890-91.

No. 6795.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1891.

Letter from the Acting Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi, No. 2071, dated the 15th July 1891—Submitting the Administration Report of the Sávantvádi State for the year ending the 31st March 1891.

Endorsement by the Commissioner, S. D., No. POL.-320, dated the 24th July 1891—Forwarding the above with his remarks.

RESOLUTION.—The Administration Report shows the year 1890-91 to have been one of uneventful prosperity. With a seasonable and plentiful rainfall, a second consecutive year of full crops was accompanied by a continued and satisfactory scarcity of crime. It is true, indeed, that whereas there were in the preceding year no murder cases, there have been three murders committed during the year under review; and Government also note a large increase from Rs. 1,992-7-0 to Rs. 4,780-1-2) in the value of property stolen in 1890-91 as compared with 1889-90; but this is explained (paragraph 34) by the value of the property stolen in one case being Rs. 3,000. Otherwise the number of theft cases appears to have considerably decreased. The constitution and strength of the police is reported to be the same, less one man, as last year, and Colonel Nutt gives a favourable account of the manner in which they have performed their duties, an account which is borne out by the statistics appended to the report. The expenditure on police has increased from Rs. 20,769 to Rs. 23,957 owing to the raising of the salaries of that portion which is composed of the Sávantvádi Local Corps. The total number of offences committed in Sávantvádi in 1890-91 was 660; 909 persons being apprehended, of whom 434 were convicted. Last year 1,060 persons were apprehended and only 407 convicted. With regard to the village police who now exercise petty Magisterial powers, Colonel Nutt appears to differ from his predecessor who expressed his opinion that only in a limited number of villages, whose Faujdárs were competent men, should these powers be given them. The present Political Superintendent reports that of the large number of Faujdárs who are exercising such petty authority, none had been found to have abused it though careful supervision was exercised. Government are not, however, disposed to view with satisfaction any increase in the distribution of petty powers without fuller information as to the education and capacity of the village authorities to exercise them. It should be reported in the review for next year how many of the 219 Faujdárs can read and write. The Political Superintendent reports (paragraph 36) that he is taking measures for the establishment of village Chávdis for the confinement of petty offenders, &c., but Government understand from other reports that the need for economy in public works is being recognised, and this measure will doubtless be proceeded with cautiously. Civil litigation showed a decrease during the year under review; there being only 1,794 suits filed against 1,970 in 1889-90; the closing balance of cases undisposed of was, however, only reduced by nine. With the simultaneous decrease in the number of applications for execution of decrees, a greater reduction in the number of applications undisposed of might perhaps have been made. It is to be noted that, in spite of the fact that the value of all suits filed in 1890-91 amounted only to some Rs. 79,685 as against Rs. 96,018 in the preceding year, and though the number of suits filed was also, as shown above, smaller, yet the total receipts in the Civil Courts are shown in paragraph 58 to be Rs. 1,105 in excess of those realized the year before. Government note with satisfaction that there has been no repetition of the insubordination among the prisoners noticed in the preceding year.

2. The total ordinary receipts fell from Rs. 4,26,798 in 1889-90 to Rs. 4,08,019 for the year under review, while the total ordinary expenditure

rose from Rs. 3,34,574 to Rs. 3,41,037. Statement No. 1 (paragraph 90) is not quite clear, and the deductions drawn from it by the Political Agent appear to be open to question. The Chief items of decrease in the receipts were on account of land and sayar revenue. The chief increase in expenditure was on account of public works, which exclusive of repairs, rose from Rs. 41,737 to Rs. 52,130. The total expenditure from all sources, and in every branch, on public works amounted to Rs. 92,081, of which Rs. 13,182 was spent on the Sar Desai's palace.

3. The figures given in paragraph 84 of the report show that trade has increased satisfactorily during the year under review, the imports amounting to Rs. 7,55,446 and the exports to Rs. 1,87,120, though it is not shown how these figures are arrived at. It is to be regretted that the tile manufacture of Sávantvádi should be dying out, and this result is doubtless due largely to lack of enterprise among the private manufacturers. The receipts on account of the sales of forest produce in the year under review amounted to Rs. 19,557 against Rs. 14,152 in 1889-90, and left a net profit to the State, after paying expenses, of Rs. 15,623, and with good management the profits which will accrue to the State under this head will largely increase.

4. The introduction into the State of the new A'bkári system now in force in the adjacent District of Ratnágiri appears to have met with some opposition from the inhabitants, especially the toddy tappers, who are reported to have struck work on account of the enhanced tree tax. Consequently the A'bkári revenue for the year suffered, falling from Rs. 34,265 to Rs. 28,024. This decrease is probably only temporary.

5. The Sávantvádi State is unusually well off for medical institutions, there being a Civil Hospital in the town and two dispensaries in the districts, besides a lunatic and a leper asylum. The latter, as recently reconstructed, is not quite completed, but it is hoped it may shortly be fit to receive the inmates of the old house. The Political Superintendent gives a glowing account of the management of, and improvements in, the hospitals, the interest taken in his work by the Doctor in charge of the Civil Hospital, and the progress made by the Nurses under his tuition. The vital statistics, as given in the body of the report, show a decided improvement in the general health of the people, the number of births an increase, and the number of deaths a decrease.

6. Government note that, except in the institution of night classes, there has been no great progress in the number of schools in the State. On the other hand the numbers attending them have increased, and the number of existing schools compares very favourably with the number found in other Native States.

7. Copies of the report and this Resolution should be distributed as usual. The Governor in Council recognizes with pleasure the evident interest which Colonel Nutt and the other Agency officers take in the administration, as testified by the highly satisfactory results attained.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi,
The General Department (for communication to the Compiler of the General Administration Report, 1890-91),
The Government of India,
The Secretary, Political and Secret Department, India Office,
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.
} By letter.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

SÁVANTVÁDI STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1892-93.

134973

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LETTER from Colonel H. L. NUTT, Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi; to the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Political Department, Bombay,—No. 2526, dated Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office, 15th July 1893.

Administration Report of the Sávantvádi State for 1892-93.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Sávantvádi State for the year ending 31st March 1893.

2. The usual statements, as shown below, accompany:—

No. I.—Political Relations.
No. II.—Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families, &c.
No. III.—Civil Divisions.
No. IV.—Population.
No. V.—Strength, cost, &c., of Military Force.
No. VI.—Strength, cost, &c., of Police.
No. VII.—Results of the working of the Police.
No. VIII.—Value of property stolen and recovered.
No. IX.—Crimes committed, cases disposed of, &c.
No. X.—Offences reported and dealt with.
No. XI.—Results of criminal appeals.
No. XII.—Persons convicted and confined in jails.
No. XIII.—Nature and value of civil suits.
No. XIV.—Results of applications for execution of decrees.
No. XV.—Registration of documents.
No. XVI.—Agriculture.
No. XVII.—Income and Expenditure.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Relations with the British Government.

3. The relations of the Sávantvádi State with the British Government are as satisfactory as before.

Cessation of Anglo-Portuguese Treaty and its results.

4. Owing to the cessation of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty some hindrance continues to be caused to traffic. The surrender of State offenders escaping into Portuguese territory cannot now be effected direct as before, and a new Extradition Treaty will be a great boon.

Relations with the Portuguese Government.

5. The question of ferry rights, concerning which a dispute was reported last year, is still pending. I have proposed an amicable settlement, but have not received any reply as yet from the Goa Government, so have again invited their attention to this matter, which is both important and urgent.

THE SAR DESÁI AND HIS FAMILY.

The Sar Desái, Raje Bahádur Raghunáth Sávant Bhonsle.

6. I wish it were possible to report favourably regarding the general condition of the Sar Desái, who is now in his thirty-first year, but the fact remains that he has been his own enemy, and has greatly taxed his constitution, so that it is only by constant medical treatment that he is able to pull on.

He went to Bombay in March last on account of his wife's illness and since then has remained absent from Sávantvádi with a view of improving his health.

Mr. Bhawansing, his companion, has done his best, but under the circumstances it is not surprising to find that he meets with so little success.

The Sar Desái's wife Shrimant Tárábái Sáheb.

7. This lady has been ill since the beginning of January 1893 and, when able to be moved from Sávantvádi, was taken first to Bombay and then to Khandála by her mother, Her Highness Maháráni Jamnábái Sáheb, I. E., of Ba[redacted], Miss Spencer accompanying her. It is understood that [redacted]

Sávantvádi for some time. Her expenditure was, as usual, controlled by the State Kárbhári under the orders of the Political Superintendent.

The total receipts on account of her allowance and the interest on her invested capital amounted to Rs. 32,652-13-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 25,216-0-8, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,436-12-4, including a sum of Rs. 471-1-5 advanced to the Darbár Kámdár for her expenses. This balance together with previous accumulations now amounts to Rs. 94,240-14-1, of which a sum of Rs. 68,100-0-0 is invested in 4 per cent. Government Securities,* and in addition to this a similar investment of one lákh of rupees has been made on her account by the Baroda Darbár.

The Sar Desái's first cousin Shrirám Sávant Ráo Sáheb Bhonsle.

8. A favourable report can, I am glad to say, be made of the Ráo Sáheb. He has lately taken to photography and wisely refrains from joining in intrigues. During the coming monsoon season I will arrange for him to attend the principal Courts in Vádi with a view to seeing how justice is administered in civil and criminal cases. This will occupy his time profitably and be of use to him hereafter. He is now 21 years old.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

9. The following changes have occurred in the administrative staff:—

(1) I was granted 6 months' special leave from the 4th May 1892, and Major Wray, Assistant Political Agent, S. M. C., was appointed to act during my absence.

(2) Lieutenant F. W. Wodehouse, Second-in-Command, was transferred to Kolhápur in May 1892.

(3) Lieutenant H. G. Carnegy was then appointed in his place.

(4) He too was transferred in the beginning of September 1892 and was succeeded by Lieutenant P. Z. Cox, who held charge till the end of the year.

(5) Ráo Bahádur Anant Rámchandra Lotlikar, Judicial Assistant, went on 2 months' privilege leave at the close of October last, and his duties were performed by the Nyáyádhish of Sávantvádi.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Survey.

10. The survey settlement of the town of Sávantvádi was completed during the year. Under the new settlement, portions of premises occupied by houses and court-yards are exempted from payment, and lands hitherto held rent-free are so continued under certain restrictions. The rates of assessment sanctioned were announced on the 31st March 1893. The net revenue to be realized amounted to Rs. 375 15-4, or an increase of Rs. 176-10-11. The entire assessment imposed on town lands is Rs. 945-3-0. The total expenditure incurred on account of the town †survey was Rs. 92-2-2 during the year under report. The period of fifteen years, for which the survey settlement was originally guaranteed in this State, has now been extended for another fifteen years by Government Resolution No. 4440 dated 7th July 1892.

Special tenures.

11. The special land tenures in the State were fully described in last year's report, and a repetition is unnecessary.

Settlement of Inám, Dewasu, &c.

12. During the year, 43 claims to Inám, Dewasu and other holdings were investigated and settled, the balance being 3 at the close of the year. In 10 cases, the lands were continued to the original holders free of assessment; in 8, on payment of $\frac{1}{4}$; and in 4, $\frac{1}{8}$ of the assessment. In 21 cases, the lands

* Rs. 20,000 more have since been invested in Government Securities.—H. L. N.

† The total cost from beginning to end being Rs. 2,310-1-10.—H. L. N.

were ordered to be resumed, but the holders were allowed to retain them in ordinary occupancy right on payment of the survey assessment. These settlements resulted in an annual increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 308-15-10.

Sheri Thikáns.

13. The number of sheri thikáns together with those held on permanent tenure remained the same as last year. 41 leases having terminated were renewed for a period of five years, the aggregate rental reserved being Rs 4,570-15-1, showing an increase of Rs. 1,046-4-8. The total rental from these lands amounted to Rs. 34,017-11-9.

Waste land.

14. There is very little, if any, culturable waste land in the State, and none was brought under cultivation during the year.

Account system.

15. The accounts for 1892-93 were duly audited by a special officer deputed for the purpose, and his suggestions were adopted as far as practicable. The system of revenue accounts in the State is nearly the same as that in British districts. Village accounts were examined and checked by the Kamávisdárs and the State Kárbhári, and all irregularities discovered were rectified. The accounts of 35 villages were inspected by the Political Superintendent during the year. Till now the offices of Head Accountant and Head Clerk were combined in one person in the Political Superintendent's office, but by Government Resolution No. 1002, dated 11th February, a separate officer was appointed to the post of Head Accountant under the State Kárbhári as Treasury Officer.

Boundary disputes.

16. There was no boundary dispute to be settled during the year.

Wards' Estates.

17. There were 27 estates of minors under the direct management of the Civil Courts and Revenue Officers of the State. 3 petty estates were restored on the minors attaining majority and 3 new ones were taken under management by the Civil Courts. The subjoined table gives particulars :—

No.	Names.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of education.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance at the end of the year: In Cash.	Balance at the end of the year: In Government Securities.	Value of moveable property in hand.	Area of land under management.	Amount fixed for expenditure in future.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs.
1	Shrirám Sávant Bhonsle.	22	Sávantvádi...	.....	30,971 11 1	8,700 14 7	9,454 12 3	1,217 13 5	29,000 0 0	20,952 12 7	19 ½	7,200
2	Subhánráo Pátankar ...	22	Do ...	English School, Sávantvádi.	416 0 5	3,314 10 0	3,260 8 0	470 2 5	.....	1,304 15 9	368 16	2,400
3	Sid Sávant Tálikar ... Rágh Sávant	22 9	Mangao	Do. ... Maráthi School, Sávantvádi.	3,148 0 3	3,531 0 9	4,345 4 5	1,333 12 7	1,000 0 0	5,013 13 1	310 2	2,500
4	Nár Sávant Tirodker ...	14	Tiroda ...	English School, Sávantvádi.	543 9 10	*5,309 8 8	5,930 3 0	12 15 6	.....	618 0 0	385 29½	2,000
5	Ramchandra Ládji Gurav.	12	Akeri ...	Akeri Maráthi, School.	953 15 9	788 4 7	745 4 3	997 0 1	.....	521 7 0	92 24½	480
6	22 Petty Estates	...	.....	.....	1,166 1 6	1,144 3 3	933 7 3	1,376 13 6	.....	914 10 11	446 38	...

* Includes a loan of Rs. 3,000.

Sardár Shrirám Sávant Bhonsle.

18. Sardár Shrirám Sávant, first cousin of the Sar Desái, attained his majority on the 19th October last, and arrangements are in progress for handing over to him the management of his estate.* There was a cash balance of Rs. 30,971-11-1 to the credit side at the close of 1891-92. Expenditure to the amount of †Rs. 9,454-12-3 was incurred out of the total realizations of Rs. 8,700-14-7 and the previous year's balance for the maintenance and other charges of the minor and his family. The funded capital of the estate, which is free from all liabilities, remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 29,000. The cash balance left at the close of the year was Rs. 1,217-13-5.

Subhánráo Pátankar.

19. Sardár Subhánráo Pátankar has now entered his 22nd year and continues to prosecute his studies in the English School at Sávantvádi. The receipts of his estate (including the

* Since handed over to him.—H. L. N.

† Including Rs. 1,500 on account of repayment of loan given him by the State when at Rájkot, and Rs. 470 conveyance charges from Rájkot to Sávantvádi when he returned.

previous year's balance) amounted to Rs. 3,730-10-5 and the balance left after meeting an expenditure of Rs. 3,260-8-0 was Rs. 470-2-5. The increase in expenditure is due to the marriage of the minor.

This young Sardár being anxious to embrace a military career was allowed to go to Mhow in May 1892 to join the 9th Bombay Infantry. He stayed there for about 2 months and returned in August last. There was some misunderstanding, it appears, regarding his prospects. Mr. Subhánráo thought (I do not know how he got the idea into his head) that after finishing a preliminary military course he would be at once admitted to the rank of Lieutenant, and when he discovered that his position would be that of a Native Commissioned Officer, he gave up. He made a mistake I think, as if he had persevered he might have got on well; for Major Proudfoot, the Commandant, informed me that he was popular with the Officers and men of the Regiment.

The handing over of his estate into his hands, now that he is of age, is simply delayed pending the execution by him of certain mortgage deeds on property on the security of which a large sum of money has been lent him by the State, at interest, with the sanction of Government.

Sardárs Sid Sávant and Rágh Sávant Talikar.

20. The estates of the Sardár Sid Sávant and his nephew Rágh Sávant continued under the management of the State Kárbhári. Sid Sávant attends the English school and is making fair progress. Rágh Sávant, who is now in his 9th year, has been brought to Sávantvádi and attends Vernacular School No. II. Although Sid Sávant has attained his majority, the estate being his and Rágh Sávant's joint property, its entire restoration to Sid Sávant alone is considered unadvisable, as Sid Sávant, though a steady boy, is not likely to take proper care of his nephew's and his estate. However the question has not yet been finally settled. The receipts from the cash nemnúk and the rents of landed property (including the balance of the last year) amounted to Rs. 6,679-1-0. Deducting from this sum the expenditure of Rs. 4,345-4-5 on account of the maintenance of the minors and other members of their family, there remained a balance of Rs. 2,333-12-7, of which Rs. 1,000 are in Government securities.

Nár Sávant Tirodkar.

21. The estate of Nár Sávant Tirodkar remained under the management of the State Kárbhári during the year under report. Nár Sávant is now in the 14th year of his age and has attended the High School at Sávantvádi since January last, and is reported to be making fair progress. He is a steady, well-disposed lad. The year commenced with a balance of Rs. 543-9-10. The total realizations on account of the minor's estates were Rs. 2,399-8-8. In addition to this a loan of Rs. 3,000 at 3 per cent. per annum was borrowed to defray the expenses of his sister's marriage with the young Chief of Kágal, a feudatory of the Kolhápur State. The total amount of expenditure for the maintenance of the minor and other members of his family and for the marriage ceremony amounted to Rs. 5,930-3-0. The balance left at the close of the year was Rs. 12-15-6.

Rámchandra Ládji Guráo.

22. The estate of Rámchandra Ládji Guráo has been under the management of the Civil Court. He is 12 years of age and attends the vernacular school in his village. The year commenced with a balance credit of Rs. 953-15-9. Adding to this the receipts amounting to Rs. 788-4-7 and deducting the expenditure of Rs. 745-4-3 the balance left at the close was Rs. 997-0-1.

Other Minors and Lunatics.

23. Particulars regarding the estates of each of the other minors, and of lunatics, are insignificant, and do not call for special remarks.

Remarks.

24. In order to make the expenditure in wards' estates more in keeping with their receipts and allow for a greater margin of surplus which can be profitably invested, I have insisted upon not more being spent now than what is shown in the last column of the tabular statement above given. This will in a few years have an appreciable effect.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

(*a*).—LEGISLATION.

25. The following Acts recommended by the Legislative Committee of the State, and sanctioned by Government, were introduced during the year under review :—

No. VIII of 1890.—The Guardian and Wards Act.

No. V of 1882.—The Indian Easements Act.

No. XVIII of 1891.—Act to amend the law of evidence with respect to Banker's Books.

No. I of 1891 (Bombay).—Act to amend the General Clauses Act.

No. I of 1892 (Bombay).—The Bombay District Vaccination Act.

No. VI of 1892.—Act to amend the Indian Limitation Act of 1877 and the Code of Civil Procedure.

The first four Acts were proposed to be introduced into the State before the submission of last year's report, but were sanctioned by Government during the year under review. A draft Act relating to Encumbered Estates and a draft Act based on the lines of Act No. II of 1890 are still under the consideration of Government.

(*b*).—MILITARY.

Strength.

26. The strength of the Sávantvádi Local Corps, which is the only *quasi*-military body in this State, is the same as last year, *viz.* :—

1	subhedár.
5	jamádárs.
50	non-commissioned officers.
338	privates.
6	buglers.
Total ...	400

The corps is at the disposal of Government, being commanded by the Political Superintendent, who has, under him, a European British Officer as Second-in-Command.

Height and age.

27. The average height* of all ranks is 5′ feet 6″ and average age 32·17 years.

Duties.

28. Besides performing all the duties of regular Police, which entail the services of 126 men, relieved periodically, the corps furnishes guards for jails and treasuries as well as escorts to the Sar Desái and his family, &c. The duties at head-quarters are exceedingly heavy, but the men perform them cheerfully and without grumbling, and judging by the number of applicants for enlistment the corps is very popular.

Gymnasium.

29. The Gymnasium continues to be most beneficial. All recruits are put through a course of gymnastics on enlistment. A register of their measurements is kept and written up monthly, and in most cases these increase rapidly. No one has been sent to Poona this year to undergo a course of training at the Gymnasium School, because at present we have a sufficient number of men qualified to instruct.

Drill.

30. The drill season commenced on 1st November 1892, and ended on 17th February 1893. The regiment was unofficially inspected by General Sir G. B. Wolseley on the 25th October and he was good enough to express himself as much gratified with what he saw, and to commend the men on their general turn out. I took the usual annual inspection on the 16th and 17th February last, and was well pleased with the drill and appearance of the men on parade. This year the corps was inspected in the bayonet exercise in quick time, physical drill to

* The height for recruits is now 5 feet 7 inches.—H. L. N.

music, and the jungle attack*—for the first time; and all were creditably performed. After this inspection the corps was put through the annual course of musketry, and did very fair shooting.

Discipline and conduct.

31. The conduct of the men has been excellent; there is practically no crime, and there is no reason to think that any misconduct is shielded and not brought to the notice of the Commandant or the Second-in-Command.

Discharges, punishments, deaths.

32. During the year the following men were discharged:—

1 recruit for petty theft.

1 do. as unfit for service.

3 sepoys were fined—1 for picking a quarrel and 2 for absence.

Four haváldárs, 3 náiks, 6 lance náiks and 2 sepoys were discharged on pension by the Annual Invaliding Committee, and 1 with gratuity.

There were 4 deaths during the year.

Hospital and health.

33. The average daily admissions to Hospital were 8·9, and 285 sepoys came under treatment. There was no epidemic of any kind, and the general health of the corps was good. The principal diseases treated were malarial fever, bowel complaint and bronchial catarrh. The average stay in Hospital was 11·4 days for each patient.

Schools.

34. The average daily attendance of recruits was 18·63 and that of children 18. An English class has been instituted during the year to facilitate the study of English among the sepoys, and there are generally about 10 students. An English-knowing Musalman has been enlisted and acts as teacher.

Equipment

35. New full dress uniform was issued to all ranks during the year. The work of making up was done satisfactorily in the regimental tailor's shop by local corps men.

Arms.

36. With the sanction of Government 200 Snider B. L. S. B. muskets with bayonets are now being obtained from the Inspector General of Ordnance, and when received will at once be issued to the men at head-quarters.

Buildings.

37. A new line composed of 14 sets of quarters has been commenced together with a very good house for the Subhedár at the head of it.

Signalling

38. The heliograph has been worked in a satisfactory way during the year; two more sepoys are now efficient and able to signal alone in English, giving a total of four.

Out-posts.

39. The out-posts in Vádi, Kudal and Bánda pethas are visited annually by the Second-in-Command and monthly by Native Officers of the corps.

Cost.

40. The total cost on account of the corps was Rs. 54,750-9-7 as against Rs. 58,467-7-2 in the previous year; the decrease being due to the fact that charges for clothing supplied this year were actually paid away during 1891-92.

Conclusion.

41. I have dwelt at unusual length on the Sávantvádi Local Corps in this report; because I want Government to know what an efficient little contingent it is (thanks to the great personal interest displayed by former British Officers, and during the year under report by Lieutenants F. W. Wodehouse, H. G. Carnegy and P. Z. Cox, who have been most loyally supported by the Subhedár Shaik Muhammad and the Jamádárs and the Regimental Staff and Non-Commissioned Officers of the corps), and ready at a moment's notice to be of service if required.

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*This is useful in a hilly country like Sávantvádi.

In 1844-45 and also in 1857-58 work of a more stirring nature than guarding jails or treasuries fell to its lot, and should occasion again arise for a display of soldierly qualities I feel sure that not one of the 400 will be backward in the performance of his duty.

Cavalry.

42. There is no regular cavalry in the State, but 1 dafedár, 1 náik and 9 savárs are well mounted and equipped, and are a smart-looking set of men, all being of good family, though poor. They are armed with lances and swords, and are employed principally on escort duties.

(c).—POLICE.

Strength and cost.

43. There is no separate Police force in the State, but as many men as are required for Police duties are detached from the Local Corps by a system of periodical reliefs. The number of policemen so employed together with the separate establishments of the District Faujdárs and the Kotvál of the town of Vádi amounts to 126 as against 138 last year. This difference is due to the fact that it was considered advisable to reduce the parties of 12 men at each of the pethas to 10; as it appeared that the latter number would be sufficient for the work, and the heavy duties in Vádi itself require the men present here to be as strong as possible. This reduction accounts for 6 men, the remaining 7 are employed in the Ábkári Department. Formerly they were counted as on Police duty and simply lent to the Ábkári Department, but now they have been transferred to that Department and receive their pay from the same quarter. The proportion of Police to area and population was 1 policeman to every 7·4 square miles and to every 1,531 persons. The cost of the Police, which is given in detail in Appendix No. VI, amounted to Rs. 25,007-1-6 as against Rs. 26,985-11-10 of the past year. The cause of this diminution in expense is the reduction of the 13 men above referred to.

Work done by the Police.

44. Appendix No. VII shows the results of the work done by the Police. The total number of offences in which they took action was 293, or 9 more than in the year 1891-92, whilst that of persons apprehended in connection therewith rose from 246 to 316. Of the above offences, 269 were cognizable and 24 non-cognizable; these were referred by the Magistrates to the Police for investigation, 26 persons being implicated. Of the total number of accused arrested, 15 were released under Section 169 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 301 were placed before the Magistrates for trial. Of the latter, 181 were convicted, 24 acquitted, 68 discharged for want of sufficient evidence to frame charges upon, 20 were released, (the cases in which they were concerned being compounded), and 8 remained under trial at the close of the year. The Police succeeded in obtaining convictions against 57·27 per cent. of the persons arrested and against 60·13 per cent. of those sent for trial. This is a slight improvement on the results obtained in the year 1891-92, in which the figures were 56·5 and 61· respectively.

Property stolen and recovered.

45. Particulars as to the value of the property stolen and recovered during the year under report and the preceding year are given in Appendix No. VIII. The value of the property reported to have been stolen was Rs. 3,607-0-9, of which Rs. 2,648-14-11 worth was recovered as compared with Rs. 2,661-2-7 and Rs. 1,270-0-1 of the year preceding. From this it will be seen that the percentage of recoveries upon amounts stolen rose from 47·73 in 1891-92 to 59·5 in 1992-93, which shows creditable improvement.

Nature of offences, cases, and punishments.

46. Appendix IX specifies offences committed, cases instituted, and punishments awarded during the year.

The total number of offences committed (including the balance of the previous year) was 727, or 12 more than in 1891-92. Of these, 536 were under the Indian Penal Code and 191 under special laws. While the offences under the Indian Penal Code fell from 625 to 536, those under special laws rose from 90 to 190. The increase is noticeable against special laws chiefly in prosecutions under the Salt and Ábkári Acts, which rose from 11 and 10 to 84 and 47 respect-

tively in 1892-93. These prosecutions were instituted for importing contraband salt and smuggling liquor. There was no case of murder or other very serious crime during the year.

Of these 643 cases instituted, 626 were disposed of during the year. The number of persons implicated slightly rose from 1,052 in the previous year to 1,069. Of the persons* apprehended, 478 were convicted and 578 were acquitted or discharged. Of the persons convicted and punished, 91 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment and 387 were fined. No sentence of death or of whipping was passed during the year.

Work done by Village Faujdárs.

47. The total number of Village Faujdárs in the State remained the same, *viz.* 221. 161 cases of abuse were disposed of by them during the year under report as against 124 in the previous year, involving 222 and 187 persons respectively. Out of the above persons, 54 were convicted and 36 acquitted. Cases against 130 persons were withdrawn on *rajinama*. The average duration of confinement awarded by these officers was 10 against 9 hours in 1891-92. Their work was carefully scrutinized, and all irregularities discovered were brought to their notice. None of them were found to have abused the responsible powers entrusted to them. Every care is taken not to appoint illiterate Faujdárs.

(*d*).—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Courts of Criminal Justice.

48. The number and constitution of the Criminal Courts in the State exercising jurisdiction as shown below remained the same as in the previous year :—

1. The Court of the Political Superintendent exercising the ordinary powers of a Sessions Judge and of a Court of revision under Section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

2. The Court of the *ex-officio* Assistant Political Superintendent exercising the powers of a 1st Class Magistrate.

3. The Court of the State Kárbhári exercising the powers of a District Magistrate.

4. The Court of the Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent exercising the powers of a 1st Class Magistrate.

5. The Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate of the Vádi Petha.

6. The Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate of the Kudal Petha.

7. The Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate of the Bánda Petha.

8. The Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate of the town of Vádi.

9. The Court of the 3rd Class Magistrate of Parma (Honorary).

Work done by the Criminal Courts.

49. Appendix No. X gives the particulars of the work done by the several Criminal Courts.

The total number of offences reported during the year under review was 708, or 3 more than in 1891-92. The total number of persons brought to trial before the Courts during the year (including those involved in cases pending at the close of the previous year) was 1,069. Of these, 49 persons were tried by the 1st Class Magistrates and 1,020 by the Subordinate Magistrates. Of the 1,069 tried, 478 were convicted, 200 were acquitted and 378 discharged without trial, and 13 remained under trial at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions to trials rose from 36·7 in 1891-92 to 44·7 in 1892-93; while that of discharged without trial was lower than in the previous year, the figures being 36 and 51 respectively. Of the persons discharged, 186 were released for want of sufficient evidence, the complaints against 179 were compounded, and against 13 the cases were dismissed for non-appearance of complainants. The ratio of convicted to the entire population was 2·4 per mille against 2·2 in the previous year.

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* 13 remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.

50. The proportion of crime of every description committed in the State during the year to area and population was nearly the same as in the last year, *viz.* ·7 offence to every square mile and 4·3 to every 1,000 persons.

Proportion of crime to area and population.

51. Appendix XI exhibits the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the State. The number of criminal appeals was 100 as against 75 in the preceding year. Out of these, 13 against the decisions of the 1st Class Magistrates were disposed of by the Political Superintendent as Sessions Judge, and of the remaining 87 against convictions by the Subordinate Magistrates, 63 were decided by the State Kárbhári and 19 by the Judicial Assistant to the Political Superintendent. The sentences passed on 44 appellants were confirmed, on 31 they were modified and on 23 were reversed. The appeals from 4 persons were summarily rejected, and from 6 remained pending at the end of the year.

Appeals.

There were no appeals to the Commissioner, S. D., against sentences passed by the Political Superintendent.

52. During the year the number of criminal proceedings of the Lower Courts reviewed by the Political Superintendent as the Court of revision was the same, *viz.* 297. The decision in one case was reversed. In 99 cases, irregularities were pointed out to the Magistrates concerned. The State Kárbhári as District Magistrate examined the records in 641 cases of Subordinate Magistrates. The retrial of 10 cases improperly dismissed was ordered, and irregularities in 148 cases were brought to the notice of the Lower Courts. The decision in one case was recommended to the Political Superintendent to be reversed and in two to be amended.

Review of proceedings.

(*e*).—EXTRADITION.

53. In pursuance of a requisition made on the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for the extradition of a person who was accused of theft committed in the village of Malgaum under Section 380, Indian Penal Code, the accused was surrendered by him for trial in this State. No demands for the surrender of persons accused of the commission of offences in British districts were made upon the State either by the British authorities or any other State. There is complete reciprocity between this State and the adjoining State of Kolhápur and British territory, but not as regards Goanese since the termination of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty.

(*f*).—PRISONS.

54. The jail at Sávantvádi is a large and well-ventilated building affording ample accommodation for 75 prisoners.

Building.

55. There were 34 prisoners at the beginning of the year whilst 95 were admitted during the year, thus making an aggregate number of 129, of whom 103 were discharged as follows :—

Prisoners.

97 on expiration of sentences.
1 by an order on appeal, and
5 for other reasons, *i. e.* on fulfilling the conditions of the mark system ;

103

and 26 remained at the close (March) of the year.

All the prisoners admitted during the year were short-term convicts.

The daily average was 28 as against 37 last year, and the number of under-trial prisoners confined in the Jail was 5 only. There is one life convict undergoing his sentence in this Jail.

56. Seventy-six prisoners were admitted into the Jail Hospital, of whom 11 were in-door patients suffering from ulcers, fever, &c., and the rest out-door patients with slight complaints. There were no deaths.

Health and conduct.

The conduct of the prisoners was fairly satisfactory, as only 9 were punished, for breach of Jail rules, with flogging and reduction of diet. There were no escapes from Jail.

Cost.

57. The total cost of the Jail amounted to Rs. 4,013-10-0 as against Rs. 4,930-1-9 last year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 916-7-9 due to a smaller number of prisoners (in the aggregate). The income from the Jail garden, cane-work, &c., amounted to Rs. 248-13-0, and the average net cost of each prisoner, on the whole, slightly rose from Rs. 125-9-6 to Rs. 134-7-4 on account of the permanent expenditure of the Jail establishment (Rs. 840 per annum) being unable to be reduced, whilst the number of prisoners admitted was, as stated, less than last year.

Lock-ups and under-trial prisoners.

58. The number of lock-ups in the State is 4 as compared with 3 last year. They are all in good condition and are in charge of the 3 náiks of petha peons and the kárkún under the Kotvál of the town of Vádi, in virtue of their offices as jailors under Section 22 of Bombay Act II of 1874. The "under-trial" prisoners and short-term convicts admitted into these lock-ups during the year under review were 241 and 7 against 154 and 2 in 1891-92 respectively. The gross cost of maintenance of these prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 93-15-3. The average period for which an accused person was detained in custody before trial was 4·1 days.

(*g*).—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Courts.

59. There has been no change in the constitution or number of Civil Courts as reported last year, *viz.*:—

(1) Court of the Political Superintendent with original and appellate jurisdiction and revisionary powers in small causes.

(2) Court of the Judicial Assistant with original and appellate jurisdiction and powers to dispose of small cause suits up to the value of Rs. 500.

(3) Court of the Nyáyádhish exercising only original jurisdiction.

(4) Court of the Munsif exercising only original jurisdiction with powers to dispose of small cause suits up to the value of Rs. 50.

(5) Honorary Court of the Desái of Parma with powers to try small cause suits up to the value of Rs. 50.

Suits instituted and disposed of.

60. There were 305 suits outstanding at the commencement of the year. 1,808 fresh suits were instituted as against 2,070 in 1891-92, thus showing a decrease of 262 suits; of these 1,770 suits (including 1,034 small cause cases) were disposed of and 343 remained at the close of the year. The cases are generally too heavy and intricate to be speedily disposed of. Further particulars are given in Appendix XIII.

Average duration of suits.

61. The average duration of original long suits disposed of in the Nyáyádhish's and Munsif's Courts (Vádi and Kudal) was 4 months 19 days and 4 months 23 days respectively, or nearly the same as last year, except in the case of the Kudal Court, which was closed for two months in consequence of arrangements made for the discharge of the Judicial Assistant's duties whilst on privilege leave, the duration rising from 3 months 27 days to 4 months and 23 days.

For the same reason the duration of small cause cases varied from 30 days in the Parma Desái's Court to 2 months and 4 days at Kudal.

Number and value of civil suits.

62. The number and value of civil suits are given below :—

Name of Court.	Suits for Immoveable Property.				Money Suits.			
	1892-93.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1891-92.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p.
Court of the Judicial Assistant	...	.....	2	6,454 14 ½	788	35,718 7 1½	897	38,873 13 6
Do. of the Náyádhish	299	15,336 8 2¾	343	25,787 1 1¼	206	11,292 13 6	206	5,844 5 6
Do. of the Munsif	85	15,869 3 0	97	11,816 5 11	427	9,858 1 8	524	12,642 15 3
Do. of the Desái of Parma	...	.....	...	.....	3	32 3 4	1	10 0 0
Total ...	384	31,205 11 2¾	442	44,058 5 ¾	1,424	57,101 9 7½	1,628	57,371 2 3

There were 5 suits above the value of Rs. 1,000 and 1 only above that of Rs. 5,000, all the rest being below Rs. 1,000 in value.

Execution of decrees.

63. The number of applications for execution of decrees filed in the two original Courts of the Nyáyádhish and the Munsif during the year of report was 2,510 as against 2,532 in the previous year. The total number for disposal, including the balance of last year, was 3,074, of which 2,491 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 583, *viz.* 330 in the Court of the Nyáyádhish and 253 in that of the Munsif, as against 564 in 1891-92.

Miscellaneous applications.

64. There was one application for certificate of heirship. The resistance cases arising out of execution matters, which have not been included in the regular suits, were 82 including last year's balance. Of these 63 were disposed of before the close of the year.

Appeals.

65. The following table shows the work in the Appellate Court :—

Name of the Court.	Opening Balance.		Filed.		Total.		Disposed of		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average Duration.					
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded.		Compromised or otherwise disposed.		1892-93.			1891-92.		
	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Judicial Assistant.	44	44	139	160	183	204	143	160	40	44	Rs. 15,460-10-3¾	Rs. 20,771-8-8½	81	90	18	18	14	32	17	12	13	8	...	5	11	...	4	

The number of appeals filed has decreased by 21. The number disposed of and the closing balance are also less than in 1891-92.

Second or Special Appeals.

66. The number of second appeals instituted was 46. The total number for disposal, including last year's balance of 35, was 81. Of these 35 were disposed of (31 by Government and 4 by the Political Superintendent), leaving a balance of 46—18 with Government, 20 with the Political Superintendent, and 8 with the Judicial Assistant.

In 22 cases Government confirmed the decrees of the Lower Court, in 2 they were reversed and 3 amended. Three cases were remanded and one was struck off the file for want of prosecution.

Of the 4 cases disposed of by the Political Superintendent, the Lower Court decrees were confirmed in 2 cases and amended in one. One case was remanded.

Five applications for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction by Government were presented almost at the end of last year, and so remained undisposed of, but 4 of these have since been disposed of by Government.

There was one similar application to the Political Superintendent, in which the decree of the Lower Court was confirmed.

Applications for revision of judgment in Small Cause cases.

67. There were 9 applications to the Political Superintendent for the exercise of his revisional powers in Small Cause cases. Of these 5 were disposed of, in three of which the Lower Court's decrees were confirmed. The remaining 2 cases were remanded for retrial.

Receipts and expenditure.

68. The income of the Department, including all sources of revenue (stamps, fees, &c.), amounted to Rs. 15,742-13-11 and the expenditure to Rs. 16,786-6-10 as against Rs. 16,425-14-2 and Rs. 16,859-13-10, respectively, in the last year. The decrease of Rs. 683-0-3 in the amount of income as compared with last year is mainly due to a rather smaller number of suits having been instituted.

Working of the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act.

69. The Courts exercising jurisdiction to try possessory suits under the Mámlatdárs' Courts' Act, No. III of 1876, are those of the Kamávisdárs of the three pethas and the Kotval of the town of Sávantvádi. During the year, 144 suits for possession were filed, which with with the previous year's balance of 1 gave a total of 145; out of these 66 were decided in favour of the plaintiff, 33 were disposed of on rájináma, 37 were dismissed, and 9 remained pending at the close of the year. The average duration of suits slightly rose above the average for 1891-22, the figures being 23 and 20 days respectively. Two applications for revision of the original decision made to Government during the year were rejected.

(*h*).—REGISTRATION.

Establishment.

70. The strength of the Registration Establishment of the State, *viz.*, 1 Chief Registrar whose duties are performed by the State Kárbhári, 2 Registrars and 4 Kárkúns with 2 peons, remained the same as in the previous year.

Registration.

71. Particulars regarding registration are given in Appendix XV.

Out of the 2,241 documents presented for registration, 2,220 were registered as against 1,903 in the previous year, in which 1,921 were presented. This shows an increase of 320 in the documents presented and of 317 in those registered. The aggregate stated value of the property affected by instruments registered during the year amounted to Rs. 2,64,104-3-3 against Rs. 2,12,450-11-4 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 51,653-7-11. Instruments affecting immoveable property such as sale-deeds, mortgages, &c., numbered 2,127 during the year as against 1,802 in the previous year. There were 11 refusals to register against 11 in 1891-92. There was only one appeal preferred against the refusals, and the order of the Registrar was reversed.

Receipts and expenditure.

72. The receipts and expenditure of the Registration Department for the year under report and that preceding it are contrasted in the subjoined table :—

Description.	1891-92.			1892-93.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	904	1,53,342 14 5	3,833 11 0	1,064	1,95,499 5 11	4,891 12 8	
Sale-deeds	677	44,872 6 9	2,243 11 6	747	52,294 1 6	2,615 5 10	
Wills	8	.....	20 0 0	10	.....	25 0 0	
Money Bonds	.....	.....	.....	1	22 0 0	0 4 0	
Miscellaneous	321	14,235 6 2	256 9 10	408	16,288 11 10	243 2 4	
Other receipts	.....	.....	57 12 3	.....	.....	*178 9 6	* This item includes copying fees, &c.
Total ...	1,910	2,12,450 11 4	6,411 12 7	2,230	2,64,104 3 3	7,954 2 3	
Deduct—Expenditure ...	.....	.....	1,213 2 5	.....	.....	1,189 1 0	
Net profit ...		.....	5,198 10 2	.....	.....	6,765 1 3	

Thus an increase is shown of Rs. 1,542-5-8 in the total receipts during the year under report. The net financial result is a surplus of Rs. 6,765-1-3, left to the State after meeting all expenses, or an increase of Rs. 1,566-7-1 over 1891-92.

(*i*).—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Municipal Committee.

73. The Municipality of Sávantvádi continued to work satisfactorily under the management of the Municipal Committee, which consists of 17 members, of whom 1 is a European and the remaining 16 are Natives; 7 of them being officials and 9 non-officials.

Meetings.

74. Four general and 11 ordinary meetings were held during the year, and the average attendance of members was 13 for the former and 9·81 for the latter.

Population.

75. The population of the town was 9,380, being 23 in excess of last year. The number of births registered was 227 and deaths 204 as against 293 and 208 of 1891-92.

Taxes.

76. There has been no change in the existing scale of taxation, except that an additional Rs. 4 per annum has been levied on persons having privies adjoining or situated on the banks of streams flowing near the town.

Sanitary arrangements.

77. All the roads, wells and tanks were kept in proper order as usual, and the cleaning and lighting of streets as well as the general conservancy of the town were carefully looked after by the Municipality. Vaccination was duly attended to. The health of the people was generally good, the only serious disease being a few cases of small-pox, none of which, however, ended fatally.

Water-supply.

78. This will be materially improved on the completion of the project for the supply of drinking water for the town of Sávantvádi which has been * progressing under the supervision of Mr. J. E. Whiting, C. E., and is eagerly looked forward to.

Receipts and expenditure.

79. The financial condition of the Municipality will be seen from the statement given below :—

Name.	Balance on 1st April 1892.	Receipts, 1892-93.	Expenditure, 1892-93.	Balance on 31st March 1893.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sávantvádi	184 15 7	5,346 8 5	5,332 13 2	198 10 0

The total receipts include the State grant of Rs. 1,700 and the following amounts from other sources, *viz.* :—

Rs.	a.	p.	
830	0	0	Town duties (octroi).
620	0	0	House tax.
560	0	0	Halalcore cess.
520	0	0	Rent of fish market.
580	0	0	Mahatarfa and taxes on trades, such as painters, masons, butchers, &c.
536	0	0	Miscellaneous.

* Since completed.

The total expenditure of Rs. 5,332-13-2 comprises establishment Rs. 585-10-10, cleaning roads and privies Rs. 1,952-2-8, watering roads Rs. 769-14-2, repairs and improvements to roads, buildings, &c., Rs. 1,124-2-9, lighting expenses Rs. 570-7-0, and miscellaneous Rs. 330-7-9.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(*a*).—AGRICULTURE.

Cultivated area.

80. The actual area under cultivation in the year under report was 371,765 acres, of which 62,110 acres were under rice, 5,874 were planted with cocoanut and supári trees, 87,121 acres "varkas" or hill crops, 215,916 acres were allowed to remain fallow, and 743 acres 24 gunthas remained uncultivated owing to the relinquishment of occupancies. 124 acres and 9 gunthas of varkas land were relinquished in the year of report, which, with the quantity relinquished previously, gave a total of 1,355 acres 9 gunthas. Of this, 611 acres and 25 gunthas were re-let.

Coffee and other estates.

81. The coffee estate at Támboli was worked at a small loss after paying Rs. 600 to *Mrs. Spencer, the widow of the late proprietor. The entire produce was not disposed of before the close of the year. Timber of the value of Rs. 780 and coffee and pepper worth Rs. 387 remained to be sold. Thus the total amount to be realized was Rs. 1,167. The actual receipts for the year under report amounted to Rs. 759-6-8. Deducting from this the expenditure of Rs. 1,945-3-8, there resulted a deficit of Rs. 1,185-13-0. But adding the value of the unsold produce to the receipts, the deficit is Rs. 18-13-0 only. The working charges included, as above stated, the annuity of Rs. 600, which has now terminated, and the property is relieved of that burden from the beginning of this year. I have, however, proposed in a separate letter to lease the estate for a period of 25 years, which, if arranged, will give the State an income of over Rs. 1,000 per annum. The season proved unfavourable for coffee. The early heavy burst of monsoon rain destroyed the blossoms before the berries were formed, and the yield was comparatively very small. The quality of both the coffee and pepper produced on the estate is excellent. Some of it was sold to the Byculla Club, Bombay, and much appreciated.

Other plantations.

82. The estate of Asanye was let out at a rental of Rs. 62 during the year for a period of 15 years. The Alphonse mango grafts obtained from Bombay and planted in different places in the State sheri lands are reported to be thriving. The date palms which survived the heavy monsoon, are slow in growth, and it is doubtful whether they will yield fruit when they attain the requisite age. I find it difficult to interest the people here in new varieties or experiements, all being contented with what they already have.

Weather and crops.

83. The monsoon broke suddenly at the end of May. The rainfall gauged at the Sávantvádi Hospital was 214 inches 11 cents. The crops, however, of all descriptions grew luxuriantly, and agricultural prospects seemed for a time hopeful; but the incessant and heavy rain in the month of October caused considerable damage to ripened fields. The specially heavy downpour on the 30th October washed away not only the crops in the fields, but also those which were reaped and stacked by the sides of rivers, so great was the rise of water everywhere.

The yield of both rice and hill crops was, therefore, below the average, being estimated at 8 annas and 9 annas in the rupee respectively. The rain, which lasted till November, improved the condition of garden lands.

Temperature.

84. The maximum temperature registered at the Sávantvádi Hospital on the 4th May 1892 was 101° and the minimum on the 19th November 57°, the mean temperature being 79°.

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*She has recently died.

Agricultural stock.

85. Appendix XVI gives particulars as to the agricultural stock in the State during the year.

Wages.

86. There has been no change in the rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour in the State, *viz.* :—

	Per diem. a.	p.
Lohárs (blacksmiths)	8	0
Sutárs (carpenters)	8	0
Gavandis (stone dressers)	8	0
Do. (stone masons)	7	6
Coolies (adult males)	3	0
Do. (adult females)	2	0
Coolies (children)	1	6

Prices of food-grains.

87. The average prices of the principal food-grains of the people, *viz.* rice and náchani, were 21 lbs. 39 tolás and 43 lbs. and 12 tolás per rupee respectively; the corresponding prices which ruled in the previous year being 24 lbs. and 5 tolás and 47 lbs. and 9 tolás per rupee. The rise in prices is attributable to the unfavourable season.

(*b*).—FOREST.

Area.

88. The area under forest reserves at the commencement of the year was 42,708 acres and 2 gunthas. To this 47 acres and 29 gunthas were added during the year under report and 228 acres and 26 gunthas were disforested. The area under "protected forest" remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 460 acres and 21 gunthas. Thus the total area under reserved and protected forests at the close of the year of report was 42,987 acres and 26 gunthas, showing a net decrease of 180 acres and 37 gunthas. This decrease was due to the rectification of the area by separating from it some occupancy holdings erroneously included in the forest reserve. The question of settlement of the 7,860 acres and 23 gunthas of land selected for forest purposes on payment of compensation or otherwise, is still under consideration, as the heavy charge which their acquisition is likely to entail is one which the present financial condition on account of the expenditure on water-works cannot permit. The above forest area gives 9 gunthas per head of population and constitutes nearly $\frac{1}{7}$th of the entire varkas or hill land in the State.

Concessions of forest produce.

89. Concessions of forest produce were made during the year to the people of the State, as usual, by allowing them to remove—free of charge—all dry and small branch wood of less than 6″ in circumference for use as ráb and firewood, and giving free grants of timber and rafters to public and charitable institutions as well as to dependents and relations of the Sar Desái, and hereditary officers of the State for repairs of their houses. The number of trees felled for these purposes during the year was 72, and of rafters 871. Besides these, 234 trees and 2,645 rafters were also allowed to rayats on payment only of a nominal royalty of 6 pies per cubic foot.

Forest Establishment.

90. The numerical strength and cost of the superior and subordinate staff of the establishment of the Department underwent no change during the past year. The establishment consists of 1 Forest Officer, 4 Deputy Forest Officers, 3 Kárkúns, 21 Forest guards of different grades and 7 peons. The actual cost amounted to Rs. 4,120-6-8 as compared with Rs. 3,988-14-4 in the previous year. The increase is due to the annual increment allowed to the Forest Officer and his Deputy in the Bánda Petha.

Forest offences.

91. The number of forest offences for which prosecutions were instituted amounted to 21 against 30 in 1891-92, whilst that of persons implicated was 30 against 58. Of the number brought up for trial, 19 were convicted, 7 were acquitted or discharged, and 4 remained pending trial at the close of the year. In addition to the above, 155 petty offences involving 354 persons were compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act as compared with 108 cases, in which 206 persons were concerned in the previous year. The sums realized by the compositions amounted to

Rs. 332-2-4 against Rs. 186-0-11 in 1891-92. The number of trials fell from 30 to 21, while the number of cases compounded rose from 108 to 155. This speaks well for the discretion used by the Forest Officers in the working of the Act.

Forest fires.

92. The number of forest fires was 5 only against 16 last year. This shows an improvement in forest conservancy during the year in all parts of the State, due to the increased vigilance of the establishment and strict supervision of the officers. The damage caused was estimated at Rs. 2-1-6 against Rs. 14-4-6, or Rs. 12-3-0 less than the previous year. All of these fires were accidental.

Thinning operations and plantations.

93. Thinning operations were carried on by the Department as usual, and, in order to make room for and promote the growth of better and younger stock, some of the jungles were cleared of stunted trees, undergrowth and creepers. Besides these operations, seeds of several kinds (including 1 khandi of teak, 1 of cashew and 1 of panchrookh) were sown broad-cast in the jungles, and the young seedlings which germinated are healthy and promising. Two nurseries were formed in carefully selected spots, and 1,400 bambus were planted in different places, most of which have survived the hot season and are reported to be doing well. About 7,000 pepper vine cuttings, 1,000 young harda trees and 200 coffee plants were put out during the last rains.

Timber depôts and sales.

94. In addition to the number already existing, two more timber depôts were opened during the year, one at Nerur and the other at Wakáda on the British frontier. The timber sold at these depôts realized Rs. 11,949-9-7. The value of timber in stock remaining unsold at the close of the year was Rs. 8,751-7-5. During the year, teak and other kinds of trees as also junglewood rafters were cut and removed departmentally and sold, as usual, by auction on the cart roads. The amount realized by the sale of these trees and rafters was Rs. 2,767-3-0. The farm for the collection of harda, beharda, shikekhai and other minor produce in the State forests was sold for Rs. 1,616-1-1 against Rs. 3,005 in 1891-92, thus showing a decrease of about 46 per cent., which is due to heavy rains last year.

Receipts and expenditure.

95. The financial result of the Department during the year as compared with that of the previous year is shown in the following table:—

	1891-92.			1892-93.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts	23,208	2	7	33,417	13	7
Expenditure	9,129	1	4	16,936	3	6
Surplus ...	14,079	1	3	16,481	10	1

The net surplus remaining to the State was Rs. 16,481-10-1, or Rs. 2,402-8-10 more than last year.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89 ...	18,712	4,090
1889-90 ...	14,152	4,042
1890-91 ...	19,557	3,934

I may here add that the above figures, when compared with those of the previous 3 years noted in the margin, do not appear to be proportionately increasing. The reason is that in those three years' reports, cutting expenses—from 2 to 3 thousand rupees a year—were not included in the total expenditure, but deducted from the gross sale proceeds of timber, net proceeds only being shown on the receipt side. The organization of the forest establishment last year has also increased the expenditure by Rs. 2,000 a year. Similarly, charges (about Rs. 2,000) on account of "kurans" lately transferred to the care of this Department do not find a place in any of the three years' figures quoted under the heading of expenditure.

The increased amount of Rs. 7,000 over the expenditure of 1891-92 is partly due to the charges on account of "kurans" having been shown for the full year, and partly to an increase of about Rs. 5,000 in cutting and thinning forests where necessary. The sale-proceeds of timber consequently collected amounted to Rs. 18,400, whilst the value of stock unsold during the year was Rs. 8,750.

(c.)—TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.

Trade.

96. The Sávantvádi State has no sea-borne trade. The trade passing between Belgaum (Southern Marátha Country) and the sea-port town of Vengurla has suffered to a considerable extent, and is declining gradually, owing to the opening of the Marmagoa and Southern Marátha Railway.

Exports and Imports.

97. The chief articles of export are wood, cocoanuts, hemp, betelnuts, myrabollams, coir, cashewnuts, black pepper, kokam, kuskas and lacquered work, &c. The imports consist of metals, piece-goods, sugar, rice, pepper, glassware, specie of all kinds, &c., from Bombay; salted and dried fish, cocoanut oil, rice, &c., from Malabár Coast; wheat, gram, pulses, jowári, molasses, onions, garlic, sweet oil, tobacco, snuff, chillies, ground-nuts, cotton, cattle, native cloth of all kinds from the Deccan. The goods imported during the year were valued at Rs. 5,31,310 as against Rs. 5,17,150, while the value of the exports was Rs. 1,32,108 as against Rs. 1,30,021. The conditions of the trade of the year under review were fluctuating as in the previous 5 years.

Pottery.

98. The number of roofing tiles of Mangalore pattern and bricks manufactured at the tile factory at Sávantvádi was 1,18,500 valued at Rs. 5,000, of which 1,06,000 were sold to the State and exported to Vengurla, Gokák, &c.

This industry was first introduced* by the State at its own expense, but was subsequently made over to a private individual (Mr. Y. D. Kotnis), who is now conducting it. With a view to encourage such an enterprize the new manager was liberally dealt with by being granted a loan of Rs. 1,000 from State funds and by extending the term of his tenancy from 5 to 20 years of the sheri land assigned to him at a fair rent for carrying on the business.

Local industries.

99. Sávantvádi is celebrated for its embroidery, lacquered and kuskas work, as well as inlaid cocoanut and shell articles and horn-work. These art manufactures have been represented at several exhibitions in India and Europe. The State has sent this year various specimens of such work to the Chicago Exhibition. Lacquered and other articles were sent out for sale by private agency to Bombay and Poona, also to Europe, to the value of Rs. 5,000.

FAIRS.

100. The principal fairs held yearly in the State are those at Talaona, Akeri, Kunkeri and Tulas. Full descriptions of these have been given in previous years' reports. All were successfully held on the days fixed, and there was no sickness of any kind.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Particulars of works and expenditure.

101. The subjoined statement gives particulars of public works completed and in progress and of the expenditure incurred upon them from the different sources during 1892-93 :—

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* In October 1880 under the personal supervision of Captain (now Major) King, Assistant Political Superintendent.

No.	Works.	State Funds.	Local Funds.	Toll Fund.	Municipal Fund.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Additional chauk to Sar Desái's Palace.	821 14 9	.....	.....	.....	821 14 9
2	New Leper Houses at Sávantvádi ...	1,001 8 3	.....	.....	.....	1,001 8 3
3	Vegetable Market at do. ...	1,221 13 11	.....	.....	.....	1,221 13 11
4	Vernacular School No. 1	165 8 9	.....	.....	.....	165 8 9
5	Additions to girl's school and quarters for Head Mistress at Sávantvádi ...	344 2 9	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,344 2 9
6	Infant school at Sávantvádi	1,942 13 11	.....	.....	.....	1,942 13 11
7	Reading Room at Amboli	337 9 10	.....	.....	.....	337 9 10
8	Special repairs and improvements to Pága building	1,969 3 1	.....	.....	.....	1,969 3 1
9	Police chauki at Dodamárg	133 2 2	.....	.....	.....	133 2 2
10	Other petty buildings	2,213 3 2	102 9 5	81 15 9	.....	2,397 12 4
11	Repairs to existing buildings	6,832 7 10	2,006 9 0	768 13 0	114 6 6	9,722 4 4
12	Metalling portions of roads	1,613 3 3	.....	571 11 8	138 1 4	2,323 0 3
13	Causeway across the nála at Mazgaum on the Vádi-Bánda road	1,285 4 10	.....	.....	.....	1,285 4 10
14	12 culverts and drains on different roads	246 11 1	454 4 1	192 8 1	.....	893 7 3
15	Petty roads	105 13 6	420 5 3	700 13 9	.....	1,227 0 6
16	Grant to the Municipality	1,700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,700 0 0
17	Repairs to existing roads, bridges, culverts, &c.	2,626 9 10	13,959 10 3	3,060 11 7	613 1 2	20,260 0 10
18	Drinking water-supply for the town of Sávantvádi	52,624 13 4	.....	.....	.....	52,624 13 4
19	Wells near the temple at Narur and the Dispensary at Bánda	.....	166 10 9	.....	.....	166 10 9
20	Repairs to wells, tanks, &c.	909 15 8	83 7 7	343 2 3	24 12 5	1,361 5 11
21	Establishment	3,442 7 0	3,192 10 7	1,245 11 5	2,233 9 2	10,114 6 2
22	Tools and plant	473 13 2	177 12 2	47 6 2	15 0 0	713 15 6
23	Miscellaneous petty works and expenses	2,605 3 3	333 8 8	228 0 11	493 14 7	3,660 11 5
	Total ...	84,617 7 4	21,897 7 9	7,240 14 7	*3,632 13 2	1,17,388 10 10

* NOTE.—The expenditure of the Municipality was Rs. 5,332-13-2, but the grant of Rs. 1,700, given from the State Funds, has been deducted from it, as it has been shown under the heading "State Funds."

The above figures will show that the total outlay upon public works from different sources during the year of report amounted to Rs. 1,17,388-10-10 against Rs. 96,494-7-11, or Rs. 20,894-2-11 more than in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 84,617-7-4 were spent from State funds out of the provision of Rs. 1,06,729-14-0 sanctioned by Government in the Public Works Budget for 1892-93 and the remainder from Local and other funds. The amount thus disbursed by the State in the previous year was Rs. 74,967-13-5 including the grant of Rs. 1,700 given to the Municipality.

During the year the unpaid balance of expenses withheld for the completion certificates on account of the additional chauk to the Sar Desái's Palace, the Vegetable Market, the Leper Asylum, and the Police chauki of Dodamárg completed in the previous year was disbursed. An infant school, in progress last year, was completed. Additions to the girl's school building and quarters for the Head Mistress, also improvements to the Darbár stables were completed, and the construction of a reading room at Amboli was almost finished. A new building for Vernacular School No. 1 was in progress. The reconstruction of the causeway on the Mazgaum road was accomplished during the year; portions of the principal roads were metalled, and existing buildings, roads, bridges and culverts repaired. 12 new culverts and drains were constructed on different roads, and a well was provided at the Bánda Dispensary.

Water-supply.

102. The water-supply scheme for the town of Sávantvádi, sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 6644, dated 1st September 1891, was commenced in the cold season of that year under the supervision of Mr. J. E. Whiting, M.I.C.E., and it was hoped that it would be completed by the end of 1891-92. Considerable progress was made. The service reservoir was built, and a portion of the pipe line laid, but unfortunately in consequence of misfits of turned and bored end pipes obtained from England by the Contractors Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas the work was delayed. The defect was subsequently remedied, and it was recommenced in December last, and has approached completion. (Since opened 6th July 1893.)

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross receipts, disbursements and balances.

103. The three statements given below show (1) the gross receipts, disbursements and balances, (2) the actual receipts and (3) the actual expenditure of the State under different heads for the year of report as compared with the figures for the preceding three years:—

(*a*).—STATEMENT No. I.

Year.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1889-90 ...	2,31,762 10 2	7,10,195 6 9	4,81,131 13 9	4,60,826 3 2
	.....	(4,52,710 8 4)	(4,45,912 14 2)	(2,38,560 4 4)
1890-91 ...	4,60,826 3 2	6,06,544 14 4	5,40,371 0 9	5,27,000 0 9
	(2,38,560 4 4)	(4,76,662 4 7)	(4,30,046 4 8)	(2,85,176 4 3)
1891-92 ...	5,27,000 0 9	5,01,423 6 10	5,15,953 0 5	5,12,470 7 2
	(2,85,176 4 3)	(4,37,683 8 3)	(4,47,526 10 11)	(2,75,333 1 7)
1892-93 ...	5,12,470 7 2	4,89,598 5 3	5,18,650 13 6	4,83,417 14 11
	(2,75,333 1 7)	(4,12,902 13 10)	(4,42,643 12 7)	(2,45,592 2 10)

NOTE.—The figures in brackets relate to the State proper.

The total gross receipts of the State proper—including advances adjusted and deposits received—amounted to Rs. 4,12,902-13-10 against Rs. 4,37,683-8-3 in 1891-92. The decrease Rs. 24,780-10-5 was a nominal one in consequence of alienations hitherto brought to account having been struck off on the introduction of new account forms, and of larger advances having been adjusted in the previous year. The gross expenditure was reduced from Rs. 4,47,526-10-11 in 1891-92 to Rs. 4,42,643-12-7. The excess expenditure of Rs. 29,740-14-9, which was chiefly on account of water-works, was met from the cash balance of previous year. The balance standing to the credit of the State, including the funded capital of Rs. 1,25,000 invested in Government Securities and Rs. 43,419 secured on a mortgage of landed property, amounted to Rs. 2,45,592-2-10, or Rs. 29,740-14-9 less than in the previous year. Of the balance of Rs. 2,37,825-12-1 on account of deposits, Rs. 2,12,473-14-10 belong to minors' estates, Rs. 4,517-4-3 to devasthâns (temples), Rs. 9,498-9-6 to the toll funds, Rs. 5,856-13-5 to the Civil Courts, Rs. 4,356-15-6 to Savitribái Sáhib, and Rs. 1,122-2-7 to the Press Fund, &c. Out of the deposits, Rs. 33,725-12-1 represent the cash in the State treasury, and Rs. 2,04,100 invested in Government Securities.

(*b*).—STATEMENT No. II.

Abstract Statement of Receipts.

No.	Item.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Interest on capital invested in Government Securities and loan secured on mortgages.	3,682 5 8	6,184 14 10	8,658 11 10	5,651 7 4
2	Land Revenue	3,07,321 11 4	2,96,041 10 11	2,85,184 15 10	2,55,207 5 11
3	Sayar Revenue	67,125 4 5	52,401 13 7	60,545 4 8	59,278 13 11
4	Forests	14,152 9 11	19,557 6 10	23,208 2 7	33,417 13 7
5	Stamps	24,643 3 9	23,899 3 8	24,383 15 10	24,674 5 0
6	Judicial receipts	2,321 15 9	2,734 11 0	2,406 15 0	2,863 2 10
7	Registration receipts	6,831 5 9	6,450 0 6	6,411 12 7	7,954 2 3
8	House rent	719 6 2	749 8 10	931 10 0	887 13 6
9	Miscellaneous receipts	5,247 0 4	3,937 1 11	8,778 5 1	4,173 13 5
		4,32,044 15 1	4,11,956 8 1	4,20,509 4 3	3,94,108 13 9
	Loans, advances and deposits ...	2,78,150 7 8	1,94,588 6 3	80,914 2 7	95,489 7 6
	Grand Total ...	7,10,195 6 9	6,06,544 14 4	5,01,423 6 10	4,89,598 5 [illegible]

The total actual receipts during the year of report amounted to Rs. 3,94,108-13-9, or Rs. 26,400-6-6 less than in 1891-92. The items of decrease are (No. 1) Interest, (No. 2) Land Revenue, (No. 3) Sayar Revenue, (No. 8) House Rent and (No. 9) Miscellaneous. The arrears of interest on invested capital last year and the interest on a loan secured on mortgage of landed property not having been recovered in full during the year of report accounts for the decrease in item No. 1. Under item No. 2 it is due chiefly to the amount of Rs. 22,025-9-1* on account of alienations hitherto adjusted to this head having been struck off, and the recovery of larger advances last year. Item No. 3 is a fluctuating one, and the decrease is due mainly to the larger collections of arrears last year. Both the State bungalows remaining unoccupied for some time led to the decrease in item No. 8, and in item No. 9 it was due chiefly to more deposits having been received from the water-works contractors last year.

An increase is apparent under items No. 4 Forest, No. 5 Stamps, No. 6 Judicial Receipts and No. 7 Registration Fees. The sale of more timber and recovery of its value during the year led to a rise in item No. 4. In item No. 5 it was due chiefly to the number and value of civil suits filed being larger, whilst in items Nos. 6 and 7 it was attributable, respectively, to the disposal of a greater number of cases under the Salt and Abkári Acts and to the larger number of documents registered. The loans, advances and deposits of the State proper, which are mostly items of adjustment, amounted during the year to Rs. 18,794-0-1, or Rs. 1,619-12-1 more than in 1891-92. This increase is accounted for by the fact that the amount of deposits received was larger.

(c).—STATEMENT No. III.

Abstract Statement of Expenditure.

No.	Item.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Expenses of Sar Desái, family and dependents	91,512 10 8	81,195 13 10	76,762 5 3	83,152 4 8
2	Salary of the Political Superintendent and his establishment ...	39,429 12 7	38,627 13 2	36,493 8 4	36,718 9 1
3	Kárbhári and his establishment ...	6,581 10 8	7,570 9 11	8,185 0 5	8,269 14 0
4	Medical	5,285 3 6	4,798 13 9	6,371 5 7	6,466 12 4
5	Education	10,392 0 0	10,812 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0
6	Public Works	57,467 2 9	66,291 14 6	74,967 13 5	84,617 7 4
7	Pensions and gratuities	5,578 2 7	5,818 9 4	6,541 0 10	7,400 15 10
8	Sávantvádi Local Corps	43,818 14 4	50,343 11 1	58,467 7 2	54,750 9 7
9	Faujdárs and their establishments ...	2,471 4 3	2,988 0 0	3,069 7 9	3,193 3 11
10	Jail	2,919 2 7	2,289 5 2	2,778 1 4	2,305 8 4
11	Civil Courts	16,628 10 5	16,604 9 1	16,596 14 2	16,559 10 6
12	Registration	1,168 4 10	1,167 13 6	1,213 2 5	1,189 1 0
13	Revenue establishments	47,529 15 3	43,906 8 1	51,232 8 6	60,228 2 4
14	Sheri and Khásgi Thikáns ...	3,526 5 1	4,968 14 1	4,921 2 0	4,757 12 10
15	Alienations to Inámdárs ...	24,915 0 3	22,952 11 11	22,112 10 9	22 7 6
16	Allowances to Jamindárs, Hakdárs, temples, mosques, &c.	9,775 0 10	15,110 15 6	10,987 1 4	10,496 1 0
17	Tankha payments on Vádi villages ...	12,117 11 0	12,117 11 0	12,117 11 0	12,117 11 0
18	Revenue Survey	2,310 12 3	1,818 0 9	1,848 14 10	2,386 9 6
19	Remissions	5,005 11 5	3,575 2 0	6,920 12 9	781 1 11
20	Stationery and petty supplies ...	3,253 11 11	3,606 13 6	6,176 14 7	5,786 7 1
21	Travelling allowances to public servants	.....	5,289 8 6	6,401 0 6	6,158 10 2
22	Purchases	7,324 2 10	5,105 7 5	2,382 8 4	1,321 4 8
23	Miscellaneous	10,034 13 11	9,652 1 9	3,607 4 3	1,147 14 2
24	Compensation for lands taken up for public purposes	.....	.....	.....	1,369 6 8
	Total ...	4,09,046 3 11	4,16,612 15 10	4,31,154 11 6	4,22,197 9 5
	Loans, advances and deposits ...	72,085 9 10	1,23,758 0 11	84,798 4 11	96,453 4 1
	Grand Total ...	4,81,131 13 9	5,40,371 0 9	5,15,953 0 5	5,18,650 13 6

The total actual expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 4,22,197-9-5, or Rs. 8,957-2-1 less than in 1891-92. This decrease is noticeable in item No. 8 Sávantvádi Local Corps, item No. 10 Jail, No. 11 Civil Courts, No. 12 Registration, No. 14 Sheri and Khasgi Thikáns, No. 15 Alienations to Inámdárs, No. 16 Allowances to Jámindárs, Hakdárs and temples, No. 19 Remissions, No. 20 Stationery and petty supplies, No. 21, Travelling allowances to public servants, No. 22 Purchases for the State, No. 23 Miscellaneous. The falling off in item No. 8 is

* According to the Jamábandi settlement of 1891-92.—H. L. N.

attributed to clothing supplied to the Local Corps men last year and the salary of 9 sepoys detailed for duty in the Forest and A'bkári Departments having been charged to those departments. Under items Nos. 10, 11 and 12 it was due respectively to a smaller number of convicts confined in the Jail, to salaries of some of the employés having been paid for broken periods, and to a smaller amount of contingent expenses in connection with the Registration Department. The decrease in item No. 14 is attributable to more expenditure having been incurred last year for plantations, &c., and in No. 15 to the amounts of alienations having been struck off the accounts. The expenses under item No. 16 decreased owing to some of the allowances having remained unpaid, and that under item No. 19 was due to more remissions on account of A'bkári farms having been granted last year. Under items Nos. 20, 21 and 22 it was due to a larger number of forms supplied, more travelling allowances disbursed, and more purchases made last year; and that under item No. 23 to expenses on account of the census operations having been charged under this head last year.

An increase is noticeable under items No. 1, Expenses of the Sar Désái, his family and dependents; No. 2, Salary of the Political Superintendent and establishment; No. 3, Kárbhári and his establishment; No. 4, Medical; No. 6, Public Works; No. 7, Pensions and Gratuities; No. 9, Faujdárs and their establishments; No. 13, Revenue establishments; No. 18, Revenue Survey; and No. 24, Compensation for lands taken up for public purposes. The contribution by the Sar Desái to the temple of Vittoba, the remuneration and fees of the Doctor attending Shrimant Tárábái Sáheb during her illness, the payment of the arrears of nemnuk to Jotyajiráo Pátankar, and the excess expenditure in the feed and keep of horses* and elephant led to the increase in item No. 1. The increase under items 2 and 3 is attributable respectively to clothing supplied to peons of the Political Superintendent's office and to the transfer of one kárkún from the Public Works Department to the Kárbhári's office during the year. The furniture supplied to the Leper Asylum accounts for the increase in item No. 4. Under item No. 6 the expenditure increased in consequence of the water-works which are still in progress, although nearly completed.

The increase in item No. 7 was caused by more men of the Local Corps having been pensioned at an increased rate. The payment of arrears of the salaries of the District Faujdárs and their establishments, the village officers, the establishments of the Kamávisdárs, and the salaries of the additional establishment employed in consequence of the opening of a new distillery at Tulas, the additional forest staff employed to supervise felling operations and the charges on account of felling timber led to the increase in items Nos. 9 and 13. The increase under items Nos. 18 and 24 was caused in consequence of the appointment of a special officer and his establishment for renewing the "Botkhats" or detailed accounts, &c., and of compensation paid to land-owners for lands taken up for public purposes. The loans, advances and deposits of the State proper rose from Rs. 16,371-15-5 in 1891-92 to Rs. 20,446-3-2, the increase being due to larger advances having been made during the year. The disbursements from deposits on account of minors' estates, devasthans, toll funds, &c., amounted to Rs. 76,007-0-11.

(*d*) I am quite determined to try and bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs as regards the financial position of the State, and the only way to effect this with revenues which do not show much elasticity is to economise the expenditure to the utmost.

Now that the great drain upon the State's resources in connection with the water-works is over, it will be possible in coming years by a careful adjustment of the accounts and retrenchment here and there to draw up a general budget not exceeding 3½ lákhs, so that half a lákh per annum may be invested in Government Securities, and if this is done for five years the State's position will be quite satisfactory; for until it has at least one year's income as a reserve fund invested in Government paper ready for any special emergency it does not seem right to permit the expenditure to exceed or even equal the income. The saving of half a lákh would in five years give us 2½ lákhs, which with the 1¼ lákhs now invested and the running interest added on the whole, would make up 4 lákhs, and this is what I am now endeavouring to accomplish.

* The Paga has now again been reduced.—H. L. N.

Detailed statement of income and expenditure.

104. Appendix No. XVII gives details of the income, expenditure, and balances of the State for the year of report, showing increase and decrease under each head compared with the year preceding.

Land Revenue.

105. The land revenue demands amounted to Rs. 3,48,337-1-4 during the year against Rs. 3,70,923-3-6, and collections to Rs. 2,55,207-5-11 as compared with Rs. 2,85,184-15-10. The falling off in both the demands and collections was chiefly attributable to the striking off the accounts a sum of *Rs. 21,723-9-8 on account of alienations. Of the outstanding balance of Rs. 93,129-11-5, a sum of Rs. 68,620-12-1 represents the May instalment of the land revenue which fell due after the close of the official year, and Rs. 11,803-3-1 the balance of previous instalments; the greater portion of the latter has since been recovered. The outstanding balance of previous years amounted to Rs. 12,705-12-3, of which Rs. 2,146-15-0 are on account of alienations to Kérkar Desái, &c., which are pending settlement, and Rs. 7,000 on account of difference between the remuneration fixed for the Gáonkars and the pay disbursed to Japtidár Kárkúns consequent on the Gáonkars failing to pass the necessary *kabuláyats* and their villages remaining under direct management. This amount will be recovered from them when they pass the *kabuláyats*. Thus the actual outstanding balance was Rs. 3,558-13-3, for the recovery of which steps are being taken. On the whole the collection of revenue was made without having recourse to any extreme measures.

Local Funds.

106. The year commenced with a balance of Rs. 16,293-0-7 to the credit of the Local Funds. The receipts, which consist of local cess and other sources, amounted during the year to Rs. 46,507-5-2 against Rs. 46,123-7-7, and the expenditure to Rs. 53,116-6-4 against Rs. 43,570-1-8. Of this sum Rs. 1,309-0-10 were expended on the construction of original works. Rs. 15,280-12-2 on repairs to existing roads, buildings, and culverts, &c., Rs. 2,540-0-7 on the maintenance of the Dispensaries at Bánda and Kudal, and the Leper Asylum at Vádi. Rs. 3,388-13-5 represent the cost of establishment, Rs. 29,314-13-1 school charges, and Rs. 1,282-14-3 miscellaneous expenses. The balance left at the end of the year was Rs. 9,683-15-5. The increase in the expenditure is due to the unpaid balance of expenses of the previous year on account of repairs to roads, buildings, and temporary bridges being disbursed during the year, and the increase in school charges.

Alienations.

107. The alienated lands consist of personal ináms and religious endowments. The cash allowances annually paid to temples, mosques, &c., are also included under this head. The amount of revenue adjusted or disbursed on this account during the year was Rs. 10,518-8-6 exclusive of the sum of Rs. 22,025-9-1 struck off the accounts.

Takávi remissions.

108. No application for takávi advance or remission was made by any of the rayats in the State, nor was any such remission granted during the year.

Customs.

109. No land or sea customs are levied on behalf of the State either on the British or Goa Frontiers.

Salt.

110. No salt is manufactured in the State. The quantity required for local consumption is imported from outside by traders.

OPIUM.

111. 68 lbs., 2 tolás and 40 grains of opium were obtained from the Commissioner of Customs, Bombay. This quantity, including 17 lbs. and 13 tolás of previous year's balance and an excess of 10 tolás in weight, amounted to 85 lbs., 25 tolás and 40 grains, of which 28 lbs. and 20 tolás were sold during the year. The receipts from licenses for the retail sale of opium, exclusive of Rs. 30 which remained unrecovered at the close of the year, amounted to Rs. 155-8-0 as against Rs. 207-9-4. The average consumption per head of population was 1·06 grains against 1·15 last year. The decrease is chiefly due to the quantity of opium to be possessed by a single individual without license having lately been limited to 2 tolás instead of 10. There was no prosecution under the Opium Act during the year.

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* According to the Jamábandi settlement of the year 1892-93.—H. L. N.

A'BKA'RI.

Abkári Establishment.

112. The numerical strength of the staff of the A'bkári Establishment has undergone some change.

There are now 2 District Inspectors, 4 peons and 7 sepoys from the Local Corps and 6 Distillery Inspectors with 24 guards.

Receipts and expenditure.

113. There has been a decrease of Rs. 1,450-2-3 in the ábkári revenue chiefly owing to a sum of Rs. 3,000 due having remained unrecovered at the close of March 1893 and the increased rates levied for only a portion of the year. The total realizations amounted to Rs. 34,956-9-3 against Rs. 36,406-11-6 in 1891-92. The number of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor remained unchanged, and realizations from the licenses for import and retail sale of intoxicating drugs, *viz. gánja* and *bháng*, were Rs. 289-1-0 against Rs. 332 in the year preceding. The total expenditure of the A'bkári Department and other charges during the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,077-9-9 as against Rs. 4,809-15-2 in 1891-92, the increase being due to the opening of one more distillery and the salary of the Local Corps sepoys having been paid from this Department. The net surplus left to the State after disbursing all expenses was Rs. 29,878-15-6.

Trees tapped.

114. The number of cocoanut trees tapped in the year under review was 2,328 against, 2,127 in the previous year. The tree tax was enhanced from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8, and the rates of still-head duty from annas 3 and pies 6 to annas 4 and pies 2 per gallon of liquor 60° U. P., and annas 7 to annas 8 and pies 4 for 25° U. P., so as to bring them to the same level as those in force in the British districts of Ratnágiri and Kárwár.

Liquor manufactured and consumed.

115. The total production of liquor inclusive of the balance of the previous year was 61,871 gallons as against 59,959 in 1891-92, while the consumption rose from 52,693 gallons to 61,108 gallons during the year. The prices of retail sale per gallon were Rs. 3 for 25° U. P. and Rs. 1-8-0 for 60° U. P. The rate of consumption per head of population was ·32 gallon.

Stills and shops.

116. One additional distillery was opened during the year under sanction of Government. Thus the number of stills for the manufacture of country liquor was 6, all of which were kept under State supervision. The number of liquor shops remained the same.

Offences against Ábkári laws.

117. There was a considerable increase in the number of offences against the Ábkári Act. 47 offences as against 10 were dealt with, involving 62 persons against 10 in the previous year, respectively. Of these, 57 persons were convicted and punished. The increase in the number of offences was due to illicit import of country liquor from Portuguese territory. There were 24 cases of smuggling liquor from thence into this State. The great laxity in Goanese ábkári arrangements and the reduction of still-head duty are great incentives to smuggling liquor into this State. The quantity smuggled, however, was small (3 gallons only) by 25 persons in bottles containing a few drams. Strict precautions are taken to patrol the frontier, and to prevent smuggling even in such small quantities.

Working of the Department.

118. On the whole the Ábkári Department has worked satisfactorily.

STAMPS.

Stamps.

119. The aggregate receipts under the general Stamp Act and the Court-fees Act during the year amounted to Rs. 27,065-15-0 against Rs. 27,712-5-8 in the previous year. The receipts under the Stamp Act were Rs. 8,579-5-0 against Rs. 7,509-2-2, and under the Court-fees Act Rs. 18,486-10-0 against Rs. 20,203-1-6 in the previous year, respectively. Under the former there was an increase of Rs. 1,070-2-10 and under the latter a decrease of Rs. 1,716-7-6. These are fluctuating items depending upon the amount of transactions and the value and nature of the suits filed.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,591-10-0 made up of Rs. 595-4-0 on account of establishment charges Rs. 638 discount allowed to stamp vendors,

Rs. 333-6-0 value of unused stamps returned and refunded in civil cases withdrawn on rájinámás, &c., and Rs. 825 the cost of Court-fee labels ordered from England. The net realizations from stamps amounted to Rs. 24,674-5-0, showing an increase of Rs. 290-5-2 over last year.

TOLL FUNDS.

Amboli Toll Fund.

120. This toll contract was sold for Rs. 11,700 as against Rs. 12,550. The total receipts, including the balance of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 19,445-14-8, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,155-11-9 as against Rs. 18,756-9-10 and Rs. 3,582-12-9, respectively, in the previous year. This shows an increase of Rs. 689-4-10 in the receipts and a decrease of Rs. 427-1-0 in the expenditure. The expenditure represents charges for establishment, repairs to traveller's bungalows and dharmshálás, metalling feeder roads, and repairing tanks, wells, cisterns, &c. A sum of Rs. 8,000 was remitted to the Ratnágiri Treasury during the year, and there remained at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 8,290-2-11 in the State Treasury to the credit of this fund.

Old Ghát Toll Fund.

121. The total receipts, including the previous year's balance Rs. 2,327-5-10, amounted to Rs. 2,932-12-2; out of which, expenditure to the amount of Rs. 2,503-3-10 was incurred for repairs to the Ghát, *viz.* Hanmant, Rangna, and Ghotga, and approaches to them. The balance remaining at the close of the year was Rs. 429-8-4.

Azgaon Toll Fund.

122. There was a balance to the credit of the Azgaon Toll Fund of Rs. 807-14-7 at the beginning of the year. Adding to it the receipts for the year under report Rs. 1,730-14-9, the total available was Rs. 2,538-13-4. The expenditure on account of repairs to the road amounted to Rs. 1,581-15-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 956-14-4 at the close of the year.

Transit duties.

123. No transit duties are levied in the State.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Medical Institutions.

124. There are in the State a Civil Hospital in the town of Vádi, and two Dispensaries, one at Kudal and the other at Bánda. In connection with the Civil Hospital there is a Jail Hospital and two Asylums, one for lunatics and the other for lepers, and a Dispensary, opened only during the hot season, at Amboli. The number of patients treated in all these institutions and the daily average and expenditure are shown in the subjoined table I :—

TABLE I.

Dispensaries and Asylums.

No.	Name of Institution.	Number of Patients treated.		Results (of In-door Patients).				Expenditure.	Daily Average.		Remarks.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.		In-door.	Out-door.	
								Rs. a. p.			
1	Civil Hospital	562	6,620	471	48	27	16 (*a*)	11,486 12 4	19·	97·1	(*a*) In-door.
A	Jail Hospital	11	65	11	...	...	1 (*b*)	297 1 10	·21	5·	(*b*) Out-door.
B	Lunatic Asylum	32	...	10	2	4	16 (*a*)	637 11 3	14·5	...	
C	Leper do.	40	...	...	3	6	31 (*a*)	1,722 1 1	24·1	...	
D	Amboli Dispensary ...	...	169	...	...	...	...	94 5 3	...	8	
2	Kudal do.	6	3,358	6	...	...	127 (*b*)	1,248 2 6	·1	29·23	
3	Bánda do.	2	2,322	2	...	...	13 (*b*)	1,063 14 1	·6	24·39	
	Total ...	653	12,534	500	53	37	63 (*a*) 245 (*b*)	16,550 0 4	58·51	163·73	

Westropp Civil Hospital at Sávantvádi.

125. This building is excellently situated and is in thorough repair. The total number of patients treated was 562 in-door and 6,620 out-door against 589 and 7,240 respectively, in the previous year. The daily average was 19 in-door and 97·1 out-door against 14·8 and 111·3, respectively, during the previous year. Thirteen major and 384 minor surgical operations were performed; of the former

1 was reduction dislocation hip joint, 1 reduction dislocation wrist, 1 reduction dislocation humerus, 3 opening abscess of liver, 2 removal fatty tumour, 1 removal nœvaid tumour, 1 tapping abdomen over the pubis, 1 amputation left forearm, 1 removal sarcoma, and 1 operation for harelip. There were 22 medico-legal cases, out of which 7 were *post-mortem* examinations. The total cost was Rs. 11,486-12-4 against Rs. 10,912-9-2; and the cost per patient treated was Rs. 1-9-7 against Rs. 1-6-3. 'The Dalgado Ward' for paying patients was occupied by 6 persons. Its income was Rs. 19-9-3.

Doctor Dalgado has been, as usual, indefatigable in his work, and I cannot speak too highly of his services rendered so earnestly and willingly to all classes, irrespective of rank or position.

Jail Hospital.

126. In this Hospital, 11 in-door and 65 out-door patients were treated against 7 and 63 in the previous year. The out-door patients usually suffer from slight complaints and are given light work. There were no deaths. The total cost was Rs. 297-1-10 against Rs. 349-2-7, and the cost per sick treated was Rs. 3-14-7 against Rs. 2-6-4.

Lunatic Asylum.

127. The Asylum consists of 8 cells situated within the outer enclosure of the Jail. The accommodation is insufficient, and for obvious reasons the situation is inconvenient. A new Asylum with larger accommodation is very desirable. The total number of lunatics treated was 32 against 34, and the daily average 14·5 against 13·3. The total cost was Rs. 637-11-3 against Rs. 547-2-6; the cost per lunatic for one year being Rs. 43-10-2.

Leper Asylum.

128. The Leper Asylum consists of 4 wards—3 for males and 1 for females. It is in thorough repair. There is accommodation for 48 inmates. During the last year there were 40 lepers out of whom 3 were discharged, as 2 of them did not belong to this State and 1 was handed over to his relatives. There were 6 deaths, mostly among those who resorted to the Asylum when their disease was very far advanced. The daily average was 24·1 against 25·4. The total cost was Rs. 1,722-1-1 against Rs. 1,259-13-5. The cost per leper for one year was Rs. 71-7-3 (including superintendence and additional establishment charges).

The lepers occupy themselves in cultivation as far as possible.

129. It is satisfactory to note that the land (upwards of 60 acres) taken up around the buildings is now being, as I hoped it would be, cultivated in parts by the lepers. They have been given seeds and implements and garden tools, and have actually succeeded in growing crops of rice and nachni as well as several kinds of vegetables. This out of door work keeps them contented and in far better health than they otherwise would be. Doctor Dalgado has been very kind in encouraging them in such occupations, and in time to come there really appears no reason why these poor people should not be almost able to support themselves by their exertions. It is needless to say that all they do is entirely voluntary and more in the way of recreation than toil.

Amboli Dispensary.

130. This Dispensary is opened during the hot season. The Hospital Assistant placed in charge treated 169 patients against 105. Its cost was Rs. 94-5-3.

Nurses.

131. Of the 4 pupils that were attending the Nursing Class, 1 left after attending for 2 months, as she did not like the work, 1 is going to join the Cama Hospital in Bombay, and 2 were still under tuition at the close of the year. These 2 are to be appointed to the Kudal and Bánda Dispensaries.

Kudal Dispensary.

132. This Dispensary is supported partly by the State and partly by Local Funds. The Apothecary in charge treated 6 in-door and 3,358 out-door patients against 4 and 3,754 respectively in the previous year. The daily average of out-patients was 29·23 against 26·95. The total cost was Rs. 1,248-2-6 against Rs. 1,230-13-7.

133. This Dispensary is also supported partly by Local Funds. The number of patients treated was 2 in-door and 2,322 out-door against 10 in-door and 3,233 out-door in the previous year. The daily average was 24·39 against 35·64. The total cost was Rs. 1,063-14-1 against Rs. 968-13-8.

Bánda Dispensary.

134. The registers of births and deaths are kept by village Police officers and are examined by District, Revenue and Police officers when on tour. The registers of 36 villages were examined by me. The following table shows particulars of births and deaths:—

Births and Deaths.

TABLE II.

Births and Deaths.

	1892-93.	1891-92.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births ...	6,451	6,747	...	296
Deaths ...	4,191	3,847	344	...

The population of the State according to the last census is 192,948. The number of births and deaths recorded during the year was 6,451 and 4,191, against 6,747 and 3,847 in the previous year. The birth rate per mille was 33·1 and the death rate 21 against 34·9 and 19·9 respectively in the previous year.

135. The general health of the town and districts was fairly good. There were 27 cases of small-pox in Vádi and 47 in the districts. Measles, hooping cough and mumps were also noticed. There was no cholera. As usual, malarious fevers were the most prevalent complaints.

General Health.

136. The work done by the vaccinators is shown below:—

Vaccination.

TABLE III.

Operations and by whom performed.	Number of persons vaccinated in 1892-93.	Number of persons vaccinated in 1891-92.	Results. Successful. 1892-93.	Successful. 1891-92.	Unsuccessful. 1892-93.	Unsuccessful. 1891-92.	Remarks.
Vaccinator of the Vadi District ...	1,218	1,190	1,161	1,146	23	20	Primary vaccination.
	138	86	50	33	68	45	Re-vaccination.
Do. of Kudal do. ...	1,427	1,414	1,389	1,388	18	9	Primary vaccination.
	...	18	...	17	...	...	Re-vaccination.
Do. of Math do. ...	1,358	1,149	1,274	1,086	14	24	Primary vaccination.
	52	71	27	35	13	17	Re-vaccination.
Do. of Bánda do. ...	1,200	1,227	1,172	1,193	8	14	Primary vaccination.
	201	196	133	150	36	20	Re-vaccination.
Do. of Danoli do. ...	929	993	875	960	34	31	Primary vaccination.
	8	6	6	...	2	6	Re-vaccination.
Total Primary ...	6,132	5,973	5,871	5,773	97	98	
Total Secondary ...	399	377	216	235	119	88	
Grand Total ...	6,531	6,350	6,087	6,008	196	186	

The total number of primary vaccinations was 6,132 and of secondary 399, against 5,973 and 377, respectively, in the previous year. Of the primary, 5,871 were successful, 97 unsuccessful and 164 unknown. The vaccinators' work was supervised by the Inspector. The total cost of the establishment was Rs. 1,807-5-10 against Rs. 1,892-12-4 in 1891-92.

137. The total cost of Medical Institutions, including vaccination charges, amounted to Rs. 18,357-6-2 against Rs. 17,237-9-11 in 1891-92. The increase of Rs. 1,120 is partly due to an additional charge for establishment by the appointment of an extra Assistant Compounder in the Westropp Hospital, and by raising the salary of the Head Compounder, and partly to an increase in the cost of medicines supplied; besides, the additional establishment sanctioned towards the close of last year had to be paid for the whole of this year. The income from Hospital stoppages amounted to Rs. 163-0-0 as against Rs. 225-0-0. Local Funds contributed a sum of Rs. 2,540-0-7 for the Leper Asylum and the two Dispensaries, and the remaining expenditure of Rs. 15,817-5-7 was borne by the State.

Cost and contribution from Local Funds.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

138. The following table indicates the progress which education has made:—

Schools and Scholars.

Description of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Daily average attendance.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
English School	1	1	187	300	162·19	182·72
English classes	3	4	(35)	(51) 10	(35)	(35·53) 12
Vernacular schools for boys .	59	58	2,934	2,968	1,934·49	1,945·12
Do. girls, including classes.	10	10	292	312	184·29	177·64
Technical School	1	1	(37) 17	(24) 25	(24·7) 15	(19·3) 13·48
Music School	1	1	(24) 9	(22) 3	(10) 6·31	(14·65) 66
Night Classes	26	26	432	514	266·69	267·85
Total, State Schools ...	101	101	(96)3,871	(97)4,127	(69·7) 2,562·97	(69·48) 2,599·67
Aided schools.						
Private English Class ...	1	1	28	8	17·42	7·5
Indigenous schools for boys .	35	36	1,090	1,129	960·42	827·39
Do. for girls .	...	1	...	14	.....	10·64
Total ...	36	38	1,118	1,151	977·84	845·53
Unaided schools.						
Private English School ...	1	...	113	...	.....	.....
Maráthi schools	32	36	516	511	.....	.....
Total ...	33	36	629	511	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	170	175	(96)5,618	(97) 5,789	3,540·81	3,445·2

Note.—The figures in brackets represent pupils entered in the returns of other schools.

It will be seen from the above that the total number of schools and classes (both State and private) increased from 170 to 175 and the attendance from 5,618 to 5,789. The increase is only to be seen under "private schools," the State schools numbering the same as last year. The decrease in attendance is only under "unaided private schools" due to the closing of an English school at Vádi. The general progress in all branches of education, male and female, is on the whole satisfactory, as will appear from the following details:—

139. The attendance in the English School at Vádi rose from 187 to 300 in consequence of the closing of a private English school which had been in existence for a short time. The Matriculation and School Final Classes were attended by 44 and 51 students

English School and Classes.

respectively. The results of the examinations of these classes were encouraging, as 7 out of 9 candidates for each examination were successful. There are some scholarships and prizes assigned by Sir G. LeGrand Jacob (once Political Superintendent here) and Khán Bahádur Kaji Shahábudin, C.I.E.. Out of 153 students presented for the annual examination, 46, or 39 per cent., passed. The school is provided with a good library, scientific apparatus, and a gymnasium. A very interesting addition has this year been made in the shape of garden plots neatly laid out in the school compound, which borders on the lake. The boys have taken to gardening as a recreation, and were rewarded for their exertions by being given prizes consisting of gardening tools and implements, and books on botany and agriculture. The Head Master Mr. R. G. Sabnis has taken great pains with his pupils both in the school-room and in the garden. To Mr. G. V. Dhurandhar is also due special praise for his successful exertions during the year. He was Head Master of the school (up to October last) and was untiring in his attention to his duties, and worked up the senior boys capitally.

The school fee collections amounted to Rs. 3,771, and the total expenditure to Rs. 7,048.

There are, besides, 4 English Classes, 3 of which are attached to the principal vernacular schools *viz.*—at Kudal, Bánda and Ajgaon, and the fourth is a class for State Kárkúns at Sávantvádi. These, too, are doing fairly well, the whole attendance being 61 against 63.

State vernacular schools for boys.

140. The total number of vernacular schools was 84 (2 of these being Urdu) as against 85, the decrease of 1 being due to the fact that it had to be closed on account of another being opened at a better place in the previous year. Still the attendance has increased by 116 students and the daily average too has slightly increased. The Night Classes continue to prosper with an increased attendance. During my tour I examined 8 of them, and distributed some prizes as encouragements. There was some increase in the attendance of students under all the castes (except Mohomedans, which was 321 against 327). Seven schools were able to send up 35 boys for the 3rd grade (2nd class certificate) Public Service Examination, and of these 16 passed successfully. The results of the annual examination were similarly satisfactory. The total cost of these schools amounted to Rs. 14,703-8-6.

Girls' schools.

141. The number of girl students rose again this year from 403 to 441 They received their education in the following institutions :—

312 in State girls' schools and classes, 127 being in the Sávantvadi Girls School alone.
79 in State boys' schools.
50 in private schools.

One private school was opened at Araunda; and one girl was sent to Poona to receive higher education in the Female Training College. All this shows the growing desire for female education. The general welfare of the girls and their progress in needle-work especially occupied the close attention of a most kind and devoted *friend*, whose unselfish efforts to promote their happiness in many ways will long remain in their recollections.

The schools at Kudal, Bánda and other places as also the classes attached to several vernacular boys' schools are all doing fairly well. The total cost of these schools and classes amounted to Rs. 2,983-11-10 as against Rs. 1,906-0-4, the increase being due to sums expended in improving the accommodation for girls and new quarters erected for the Head Mistress, in connection with which a liberal donation of Rs. 1,000 was kindly made by Ráni Savitribái Sáheb, grandmother of the Sar Desái, as stated in last year's report.

Technical School.

142. This school consists of two branches, *viz.* 'Drawing' and 'Carpentry' which, were attended by 33 and 16 students respectively or 49 in all against 54 last year. From the drawing class 12 candidates appeared for the 1st grade Arts Examination and 8 of them passed; and of 7 candidates for the 2nd grade 4 came out successfully. One of these was given a prize for his "excellence in work."

The workshop which was attached to the carpentry class last year continues to be of practical use to the students, and is at the same time almost self-supporting.

The total charges for the Technical School proper amounted to Rs. 710-13-4, of which Rs. 272 were on account of the carpentry class.

The total expenditure (including Rs. 299-1-1 on account of stipends to students and salary of establishment) incurred for the workshop amounted to Rs. 1,185-12-8. Rs. 903-0-11 were spent in producing articles, of which about Rs. 750 worth were sold, the remaining articles and other materials, &c., worth Rs. 175 being still on hand.

Music School.

143. The attendance at this school suffered to some extent owing to religious differences arising amongst the native Christians, who alone take advantage of the instruction imparted. The number of students decreased from 33 to 25. They are divided into 3 classes. The Band Haváldar with two assistants belonging to the Local Corps are the teachers, and take great pains with their work. Smart little uniforms have been given to the lads, some of whom are becoming very fair musicians.

Indigenous Schools.

144. The number of these schools increased from 69 to 74; but the attendance fell from 1,747 to 1,662, the decrease, which was in the number of boys only, being due to the exclusion of 113 students who attended last year a private English school at Sávantvádi which was since closed.* This school was described as 'The United Native Institution' in last year's report. Of the total number of 74 schools, 38 as against 36 are aided by State funds and are periodically examined by the State Educational Inspector. They are formed on the same model as the State vernacular schools and are considered as feeders to superior schools. The amount spent on grants to these schools was Rs. 815 against Rs. 898. There are several other schools ready to be registered, but this had to be deferred for want of funds, as educational expenses have been getting higher and higher every year and there is a limit to the State's powers of assistance.

Receipts and expenditure.

145. The receipts of the State Educational Department, which consist of (1) grants from State Funds (Rs. 11,000), (2) private contributions (Rs. 1,836-11-1), (3) school fees and fines (Rs. 6,161-4-3), (4) educational portion of Local Cess (Rs. 5,768-1-7), and (5) miscellaneous (interest on funded capital, &c.) (Rs. 3,357-14-4), amounted to Rs. 28,124-1-3 against Rs. 27,301 last year. This with the opening balance of Rs. 5,723-0-2 comes to Rs. 33,847-1-5. Of this a sum of Rs. 31,506-3-6 against Rs. 28,186 in 1891-92 was expended for maintaining the several schools and classes (including Rs. 3,544-3-7 on account of new buildings) and a balance of Rs. 2,340-13-1 was left at the end of the year. The increase in expenditure is chiefly due to some new buildings and partly to the additional establishment in the Sávantvádi English School.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Measure for destruction of wild animals and poisonous snakes.

146. The total number of wild animals killed during the year under report was 8 as against 13 in the previous year, and the amount of rewards paid was Rs. 53. Of these animals 1 was a tiger, 5 panthers, 1 bear and 1 hyæna. The amount disbursed for the destruction of stray dogs was Rs. 33-13-6. The total expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 86-13-6 against Rs. 138-14-0 in 1891-92. No rewards were offered for the destruction of poisonous snakes,† but as a remedial measure—liquor ammonia—was kept as an antidote at all the Police stations and with the Village Police patels with instructions to administer it promptly to persons bitten.

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* On account of financial difficulties, which the Managers were unable to cope with.—H. L. N

† They seem necessary now, as I find that 23 persons died from snake-bite during the past year.—H. L. N.

147. There were 7 post offices in the State as in the preceding year, and their management rested in the hands of the Postal authorities of the British Government. The sale-proceeds of postal stamps amounted to Rs. 4,135-0-6 against Rs. 3,594-5-3 in the previous year.

Post Offices.

148. From the statement received from the Postal authorities, it appears that the number of money orders both inland and overland issued at the several post offices in the State was 2,330 valued at Rs. 45,154-5-9, and that of money orders paid was 10,130, representing Rs. 1,70,796-6-9. Thus both the number and value of money orders issued and paid increased by 500 in number and Rs. 18,900-10-6 in value over those reported in the previous year. The gradual increase in money-order transactions appears to be mainly due to the facilities afforded by the system. Last year was unfavourable; crops having failed to a considerable extent, and the prices of grain ruled comparatively high. Persons in service abroad had therefore to remit more money to their families here. The increase in issue seems to be due to the same cause. Traders who brought in supplies had to make remittances to Bombay, Malabár, Belgaum and other places.

Money orders.

149. The telegraph office at Sávantvádi was also under the management of the Government Postal Department. The receipts during the year of report amounted to Rs. 1,005-8-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 216, as against Rs. 591-12-0 and Rs. 216 respectively in the previous year. This result shows that the telegraph office is more than self-supporting.

Telegraph Office.

150. The total number of arms in the possession of the people in the State during the year under review is given below :—

Working of the Arms Act.

	1891-92.	1892-93.
Muskets and other fire-arms	1,202	1,227
Swords and other side arms	406	382
Total ...	1,608	1,609

From the above table it will be observed that there was an increase of 25 in the number of fire-arms and a decrease of 24 in that of side arms. Out of the total number of arms 554 were held on payment of fees, and the rest were possessed by Sardárs, Darkadárs, Mehámans and other privileged persons. The amount realized from fees for licenses was Rs. 308 as against Rs. 332-8-0 in 1891-92. The number of licensed shops for the sale of ammunition remained the same as in last year, *viz.* 2. There were 2 prosecutions under the Indian Arms Act, and the offenders were convicted and punished. Every facility in the matter of licenses is shown to cultivators whose cattle or crops are liable to be destroyed or injured by wild beasts.

151. The records of the State including those of the Revenue Survey have been well arranged and kept in a spacious room specially set apart for the purpose, and are under the charge of the State Record-keeper. They are in good condition.

Condition of State Records.

152. There is only one printing press at Sávantvádi, which belongs to the State. It is placed under the supervision of a Manager, and the work executed therein is generally satisfactory. All the printed forms and miscellaneous work required by the several offices in the State are supplied by this press.

Printing Press.

153. There is a library at Sávantvádi and two reading rooms at Kudal and Bánda. The number of subscribers borne on the list of the Sávantvádi Library was 51 against 34 in the previous year. The number of new books purchased was 7 and the number

Libraries.

of works received as presents was 30. The total income during the year under report, including the last year's balance, amounted to Rs. 616-13-8, out of which an expenditure of Rs. 477-6-4 was incurred. The balance at the close of the year with the invested funds of the institutions, *viz.* Rs. 2,500, was Rs. 2,639-7-4.

Taxes on trade.

154. All taxes likely to affect free trade have been already abolished.

Mule breeding.

155. At the last Chinchli Show I sent a man with instructions to buy 10 pony mares, and although he received assistance from influential gentlemen who were present there and I offered Rs. 200 as an average price, he was unable to secure even one. The attempt, therefore, to start mule breeding has had to be postponed, but it seems to indicate a remarkable paucity of pony stock in the Deccan, or an extraordinary rise in their value.

Concluding remarks.

156. The year has been an uneventful one on the whole as regards the prosperity of the people, who are law-abiding and happy under the present system of administration.

The military spirit has not entirely died out, as was supposed by some, and recruiting parties from Regiments of Bombay Infantry have obtained a good many fine young soldiers from amongst Sávantvádi subjects, 29 having been enlisted into the British service besides 22 into the Local Corps during the past year; whilst on a vacancy occurring in the latter there are scores of applicants, although the standard measurements are 5 feet 7 inches in height and 32 inches round the chest.

I have already brought to the favourable notice of Government the names of Lieutenant P. Z. Cox, my Assistant, and Doctor Dalgado, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Civil Medical Officer of the State, on account of the able and cordial help received from them on all occasions; and I would beg leave to also mention the great interest taken in the water-supply scheme by the State Kárbhári Ráo Bahádur Sakhárám Báji Báwdekar, who has from its very commencement (three years) been incessantly troubled with attending to details and smoothing over difficulties inseparable from such an undertaking.

The Judicial Assistant Ráo Bahádur Anant Rámchandra Lotlikar has been most attentive and zealous in his work, his judgments being rarely interfered with.

The Head Clerk Ráo Sáheb Vináyakráo Vithal Sabnis was, as usual, prompt and painstaking in the conduct of his duties, and his example was followed by all the clerks and kárkúns employed in the Political Superintendent's establishment.—I have, &c.

Through the Commissioner, S. D.

APPENDIX I.

Political Relations of Native States, 1892-93.

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mine.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Rs.			
Sávantvádi ...	Nil.		192,948 (according to census of 1891).	175	5,789	6,531	Fever and dysentery.	4,12,903	Sávantvádi Local Corps (400).	Not levied ...	Rice, náchni, vari, cocoanuts and betelnuts. Ornamental furniture in painted lacquer work, inlaid cocoanuts and kaskus fancy articles, embroidery and horn work; toys, &c.

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1893.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX II.

Native Chiefs, Principal Male Members of their Families, and Principal Members of their Courts, 1892-93.

No.	Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, Name and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Chief.										
1	Raghunáth Sávant Bhonslé	Sávantvádi ...	Sar Desái of Sávantvádi.	Marátha Hindu.	31	At the Rájkumár College and under private tutor.	.....	Has a sanad ...	Follows primogeniture.	Not	
2	Shrirám Sávant Bhonslé	Do. ...	First cousin of do.	Do. ...	22	At the Belgaum High School and at the Rájkumár College.	.....	No sanad ...	Not ...	Do.	
3	Subhánrao Pátankar	Do. ...	Mehmán ...	Do. ...	22	Attends Sávantvádi English School.	Is under instruction.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
4	Sambhájirao Nimbálkar	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	31	Knows Maráthi and a little English.	Manages his own affairs.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
5	Rámchandra Dalvi Bhonslé	Do. ...	Sardár	Do. ...	70	Can read and write Maráthi a little.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has a son.	
6	Khrishnaráo Jiwanráo Desái ...	Párma in the Sávantvádi State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	38	Knows Maráthi and a little English.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
7	Ráo Bahádur Sakhárám Báji Báwdekar.	Sávantvádi ...	Kárbhári of the Sávantvádi State.	Goud Bráhman Hindu.	55	Well educated in English and Maráthi.	Kárbhári of the Sávantvádi State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has two sons.	
8	Vishnuráo Krishna Sabnis	Do. ...	Darakdár of the Vádi Darbár.	Do. ...	58	Knows Maráthi well ...	Manages his own affairs.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Not.	
9	Nilkantráo Wáman Chitnis ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	44	Knows English and Maráthi.	Head Karkun to the State Karbhári, but doing duty of a Cashier.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has a son.	
10	Sid Sávant Rágh Sávant	Mángaon in the Sávantvádi State.	Sardár	Marátha ...	22	Attends English School at Sávantvádi.	Is under instruction.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Not.	
11	Mahádevráo Balvantráo Ráne ...	Pávasi in the Sávantvádi State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	49	Knows Maráthi and a little English.	Manages his own affairs.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has a son.	

Sávantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1893.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

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APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control, 1892-93.

Divisions.	Executive Districts.	Number of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1892-93.	Chief Town with Population.		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarters Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Southern Division	Sávantvádi	3	926	1,92,948	Sávant-vádi.	9,269	225	6	7	25	8	126	1,87,934	2,55,207	4,12,903	

APPENDIX IV.

Population of Native States: Sávantvádi State, 1892-93.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population (according to the Census of 1891).						Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male Agriculturists including landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.	Prevailing language.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races.	Natives.										
					Male.	Female.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Southern Division .	Sávántvádi State.	32,496	57,559	64,829	35,961	34,599	1,92,948	208	3	...	4,594	1,83,749	4,455	...	147	...	...	67,478	26,042	Maráthi.	None.

Sávantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1893.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel.
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Sávantvádi State, 1892-93.

Arms of Service.	Total Number of fighting Officers and Men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.						Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men, including Followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year (*a*).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c. (*b*).	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
															Rs. a. p.	
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Infantry	398	23	...	4	4	16	2	399	1	2	1	6	50	343	54,750 9 7	
Total ...	398	23	...	4	4	16	2	399	1	2	1	6	50	343	54,750 9 7	

Sávantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1893.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.								
Chief Police Officer	...	...	5,250 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	The Second-in-Command is the *ex-officio* Chief Police Officer and half of his salary is charged to the Police Department.
Inspector of Police	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Kotvál	...	...	330 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	The town Magistrate is the Police Officer and half of his salary is charged to the Police Department.
Chief Constables—											
1st Grade	1	50	1,543 3 11	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	
2nd do.	1	40		...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	
3rd do.	1	35		...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	
Head Constables—											
1st Class	8	15	3,432 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	7	...	These are Havildárs in the Sávantvádi Local Corps.
2nd do.	8	12		...	.....	...	...	...	8	...	Do. Náiks do.
3rd do.	7	10		...	.....	...	...	...	2	...	Do. Lance Náiks do.
Constables—											
1st Class...	6	9	8,412 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	3	...	Do. First Class Privates.
2nd do.	59	8		...	.....	...	...	4	36	...	Do. Second Class- do.
3rd do.	25	7		...	.....	...	...	...	21	...	Do. Third Class do.
Kárkúns	4	12	576 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	Employed under the District Faujdárs (Chief Constables) and Kotvál.
Peons	5	5	300 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Travelling allowances with office contingencies and other expenses.	...	...	1,016 8 3	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Portion of clothing	...	...	209 5 4	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Add—											
One-third of the salary of the Local Corps men employed on police duties for reliefs on account of sick, absentees, &c.	...	...	3,948 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	125	...	25,007 1 6	...	.....	...	...	4	80	...	

Sávantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1893.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Police in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1892-93, ending 31st March 1893.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (Columns 3 and 4).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cognizable	258	269	216	290	198	275	116	166	75	116	53·7	57·24	58·58	60·36
Non-cognizable	26	24	30	26	30	26	23	15	7	11	76·7	57·69	76·7	57·69
Total ...	284	293	246	316	228	301	139	181	82	127	56·5	57·27	61·	60·13

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the value of Property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1892-93 ending 31st March 1893.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of Property stolen.		Remarks.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Sávantvád	2,661 2 7	3,607 0 9	1,270 0 1	2,148 14 11	47·73	59·5	

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1893.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting trial in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1892-93, ending 31st March 1893.

Number.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1892-93.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1892-93.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of Persons sentenced.									Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.								Remarks.
		Balance on 1st April 1892.	Committed during 1892-93.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Offences against the Indian Penal Code.																													
1	Rioting	..	1	1	1	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	Committing affray	..	2	2	2	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	Non-attendance in obedience to an order from a public servant	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	Giving false information with intent to cause a public servant to use his lawful powers to the injury of another	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	Resistance to taking of property by lawful authority of public servant	..	3	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6	Obstructing public servant in discharge of public function	..	2	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	Disobeying an order lawfully promulgated by public servant	..	4	4	4	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	Giving false evidence	..	3	3	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	Obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension	..	2	2	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
10	Negligence with respect to animals	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11	Trespassing on burial places	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12	Exposure and abandonment of child under 12 years by parent or person having care of it	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	Voluntarily causing hurt	5	176	181	148	5	334	72	..	2	1	1	68	..	..	..	72	259	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 persons remained under trial at the end of the year.
14	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	..	2	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15	Wrongful confinement	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	Criminal force and assault	..	33	33	28	..	36	17	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	17	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 do. do.
17	Theft	6	123	129	116	4	174	106	3	15	3	15	70	..	..	..	106	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	Dishonest misappropriation of property	1	7	8	7	..	10	6	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	18	5	5	6	2	..	..	..	..	
19	Criminal breach of trust	..	19	19	16	2	17	9	..	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	9	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 do. do.
20	Dishonestly receiving stolen property	..	7	7	5	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
21	Cheating	..	3	3	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 do. do.

22	Mischief	7	46	53	45	2	100	20	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	20	78	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 do. do.
23	Criminal trespass	2	13	15	13	..	23	8	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	8	15	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
24	House trespass	..	10	10	9	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
25	House-breaking	1	18	19	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
26	Adultery	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
27	Enticing away a married woman	..	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
28	Defamation	..	11	11	11	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
29	Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of the peace	1	4	5	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
30	Criminal intimidation	..	7	7	7	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
31	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of divine displeasure	..	7	7	7	..	17	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Total ..	23	513	536	449	15	821	269	4	20	4	21	220	..	..	..	269	540	1	..	23	10	5	6	5	..	..	..	..	11 persons and 1 lunatic under trial at the close of the year.
	Offences against Special Laws.																														
32	District Police Act No. VII of 1867	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
33	Village Police Act No. VIII of 1867	..	2	2	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
34	Cattle Trespass Act No. I of 1871	..	15	15	15	..	24	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
35	Municipal Act No. VI of 1873	..	18	18	6	1	6	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1 do. do.
36	Salt Act No. VII of 1873	..	84	84	84	..	124	115	8	24	1	1	81	..	..	..	115	9	..	..	23	3	4	2	2	..	..	..		
37	A'bkári Act No. V of 1878	1	46	47	47	..	62	57	2	5	..	..	50	..	..	..	57	5	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
38	Forest Act No. VII of 1878	..	20	20	18	1	23	18	1	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	18	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
39	Arms Act No. XI of 1878	..	2	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
40	Land Revenue Code Act No. V of 1879 ..	..	2	2	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Total ..	1	190	191	177	2	248	209	11	29	1	1	167	..	..	..	209	38	..	..	30	4	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	1 do. do
	Grand Total ..	24	703	727	626	17	1,069	478	15	49	5	22	387	..	..	..	478	578	1	..	53	14	9	8	7	..	..	..	..	13 persons remained under trial at the close of the year, including 1 lunatic.

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1893.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and Offences dealt with in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1892-93, ending 31st March 1893.

Name of Court.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial, 1892-93.					Total.								
	1891-92.	1892-93.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
Court of the Political Superintendent (Sessions Judge)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. of the Assistant Political Superintendent (1st Class Magistrate)	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. of the State Kárbhári (District Magistrate)...	17	22	...	2	32	...	...	...	34	34	32	...	1	...	...	1	
Do. of the Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent (1st Class Magistrate)	14	11	...	4	11	...	...	...	22	15	6	3	5	...	...	1	
Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate, Vádi Petha	252	188	4	92	1	273	...	...	501	370	160	109	99	...	...	2	Most of the cases were of defamation and criminal intimidation, and they were withdrawn or compounded.
Do. of do. Kudál Petha	76	81	1	68	2	61	...	...	128	132	47	24	59	...	...	2	
Do. of do. Bánda Petha	171	237	1	194	4	128	2	...	167	329	53	50	225	...	...	1	
Do. of do. Vádi Town	130	121	1	46	6	47	...	...	124	100	29	14	52	...	...	5	
Do. of the 3rd Class Magistrate of Párma	36	43	7	15	11	56	...	...	78	89	51	...	37	...	...	1	
Total ...	700	703	14	421	67	565	2	...	1,066	1,069	378	200	478	...	...	13	

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1893.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1892-93 ending 31st March 1893.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																									
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Sávantvádi.	Court of the Political Superintendent (Sessions Court) ...	13	...	...	...	...	3	7	3	7	3	6	3	1	2	7	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Court of the State Kárbhári (District Magistrate)	68	...	3	...	3	33	22	33	22	18	23	18	23	12	15	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	5
	Court of the Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent with appellate powers	19	...	1	...	1	1	15	1	15	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	100	...	4	...	4	37	44	37	44	22	31	22	26	14	23	14	20	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	5

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of Persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1892-93 ending with 31st March 1893.

Station.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1892-93.	1891-92.			
				1892-93.	1891-92.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									Rs. a. p.	
Sávantvádi	1	34	95	129	118	28	37	26	3,764 13 0	There were no deaths.

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1893.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Work.—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed in 1892-93.										Suits disposed of in 1892-93.								Remarks.
												Value.	Nature.			Valuation.						Mode of disposal.				Value.	Average duration.			
		1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.		Suits regarding lands, houses, &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights, &c.	Under Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000.		*Ex-parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.		Years.	Months.	Days.	
	Long Causes.											Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.				
1	Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent.	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
2	Nyáyádhish of Vádi... ...	143	144	505	549	648	693	507	550	141	143	26,629 5 8¾	299	171	35	465	33	5	2	...	...	90	182	37	248	21,233 0 7	...	4	19	
3	Munsif of Kudál	78	80	272	356	350	436	229	358	121	78	20,532 7 0	70	187	15	245	19	4	3	1	...	84	41	13	91	15,576 4 7	...	4	23	
	Total ...	223	224	777	907	1,000	1,131	736	908	264	223	47,161 12 8¾	369	358	50	710	52	9	5	1	...	174	173	50	339	36,809 5 2	...	4	20	
	Small Causes.																													
1	Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent.	62	49	788	897	850	946	788	884	62	62	35,918 7 1½	...	788	...	707	81	...	...	...	...	355	207	151	75	35,827 5 6	...	1	25	
2	Munsif of Kudál	20	20	240	265	260	285	243	265	17	20	5,194 13 8	...	240	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	155	29	13	46	5,208 12 9	...	2	4	
3	Desái of Parma	...	...	3	1	3	1	3	1	...	...	32 3 4	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	32 3 4	...	1	...	
	Total ...	82	69	1,031	1,163	1,113	1,232	1,034	1,150	79	82	41,145 8 1½	...	1,031	...	950	81	...	...	...	...	510	239	164	121	41,068 5 7	...	1	27	
	Grand Total ...	305	293	1,808	2,070	2,113	2,363	1,770	2,058	343	305	88,307 4 10½	369	1,369	50	1,660	133	9	5	1	...	684	412	214	460	77,877 10 9	...	3	1	

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1893.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Work—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees.

No.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for 1892-93.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of Applications pending disposal at the close of 1892-93.			Remarks.
		1892-93.	1891-92.		1892-93.	1891-92.	Value for 1892-93.	1892-93.	1891-92.	Value for 1892-93.	1892-93.	1891-92.	Value for 1892-93.	1892-93.	1891-92.	Value for 1892-93.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Court of the Nyáyádhish ...	335	340	36,473 6 8½	1,767	1,696	97,539 5 10	2,102	2,036	1,34,012 12 6½	1,772	1,701	78,262 1 5½	330	335	55,750 11 1	246	38	46	
2	Do. of the Munsif ...	229	234	9,752 4 1	743	836	27,317 11 3	972	1,070	37,069 15 4	719	841	25,340 12 4	253	229	11,729 3 0	158	56	39	
	Total ...	564	574	46,225 10 9½	2,510	2,532	1,24,857 1 1	3,074	3,106	1,71,082 11 10½	2,491	2,542	1,03,602 13 9½	583	564	67,479 14 1	404	94	85	

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

No.	Registry Office.	Documents presented for Registration.		Number of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Office of Vádi Registrar	1,407	1,565	633	726	514	526	6	4	...	1	254	308	1,392	1,547	1,41,537 9 3	1,78,598 13 4	8	8	7	10
2	Office of Kudál Registrar	514	676	275	344	167	224	2	6	...	...	70	102	511	673	70,913 2 1	85,505 5 11	3	3	...	...
	Total ...	1,921	2,241	908	1,070	681	750	8	10	...	1	324	410	1,903	2,220	2,12,450 11 4	2,64,104 3 3	11	11	7	10

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1893.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX XVI.

AGRICULTURE.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1892-93.

No.	District.	CATTLE AND OTHER QUADRUPEDS.								PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Asses.	Sheep or Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying.	
				Males.	Females.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Vádi Petha	13,654	12,412	13,353	3,889	7	4	...	3,455	10,586	...	2	217	
2	Kudál do.	16,751	13,165	5,035	3,616	12	5	...	3,099	11,119	...	2	56	
3	Bánda do.	8,673	7,786	5,883	2,215	25	...	...	6,069	7,674	...	3	149	
4	Town of Sávantvádi ...	168	386	54	211	5	3	...	26	37	...	12	19	
	Total ...	39,246	33,749	24,325	9,931	49	12	...	12,649	29,416	...	19	441	

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1893.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX XVII.

APPENDI

Detailed Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Balances of th

INCOME.

No.	Heads of Receipt.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Balance.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
	In the State Treasury ...	1,02,012 0 8	70,959 8 6	.....	31,052 8
	With the Collector of Ratnágiri...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Do. Bank of Bombay ...	15,494 3 7	36,703 9 1	21,209 5 6	.....
	Government securities ...	1,25,000 0 0	1,25,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Loans secured on mortgaged property	42,670 0 0	42,670 0 0	.....	.....
		2,85,176 4 3	2,75,333 1 7	21,209 5 6	31,052 8
	On account of Minors' Estates, Devasthán, &c., under the management of State officials ...	2,41,823 12 6	2,37,137 5 7	.....	4,686 6 1
1	*Interest.*	5,27,000 0 9	5,12,470 7 2	21,209 5 6	35,738 15
	On invested Capital in Government securities	7,061 0 6	4,857 4 8	.....	2,203 11 1
	On advances made to Subhánráo Pátankar	1,549 10 5	779 1 8	.....	770 8
	On account of advances made to Nimbálkar	48 0 11	15 1 0	.....	32 15 1
2	*Land Revenue.*	8,658 11 10	5,651 7 4	.....	3,007 4
	For current year	1,85,587 7 11	1,82,174 14 6	.....	3,412 9
	Arrears for former years ...	77,571 14 10	73,032 7 5	.....	4,539 7
	Alienations to Inámdárs ...	22,025 9 1	.....	.....	22,025 9
3	*Sáyar Revenue.*	2,85,184 15 10	2,55,207 5 11	.....	29,977 9 1
	For current year	29,952 5 5	31,131 6 1	1,179 0 8	.....
	Arrears for former years ...	30,497 14 7	28,147 7 10	.....	2,350 6
	Exemption of cesses to Inámdárs.	95 0 8	.....	.....	95 0
4	*Forests.*	60,545 4 8	59,278 13 11	1,179 0 8	2,445 7
	Fees on Timber felled ...	6,293 12 2	8,802 12 10	2,509 0 8	.....
	Fines for breach of forest rules ...	62 7 9	1 0 0	.....	61 7
	Compensation for damages done to forests	600 13 3	551 14 6	.....	48 14
	Timber and rafters sold ...	16,155 1 3	21,420 5 1	5,265 3 10	.....
	Sale proceeds of grass in reserved Kurans	96 0 2	2,634 1 2	2,538 1 0	.....
	Sale proceeds of garden produce .	.....	7 12 0	7 12 0	.....
		23,208 2 7	33,417 13 7	10,320 1 6	110 6
5	Stamps	24,383 15 10	24,674 5 0	290 5 2	.....
6	*Judicial Receipts.*				
	Fines imposed in criminal cases ...	1,682 11 1	2,348 15 2	666 4 1	.....
	Sale proceeds of unclaimed property ...	59 14 11	82 12 11	22 14 0	.....
	Do. of confiscated property ...	664 5 0	431 6 9	.....	232 14
		2,406 15 0	2,863 2 10	689 2 1	232 14
	Carried over ...	9,31,388 2 6	8,93,563 7 9	33,687 14 11	71,512 9

XVII.

Sávantvádi State from the 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	*Expenses of the Sar Desái's family and dependants.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Allowances to Sar Desái and family	34,216 3 8	34,215 13 1	.....	0 6 7
	Expenses of the Darbár ...	7,386 11 1	9,512 15 0	2,126 3 11	.....
	Ceremonies in the family of the Sar Desái	337 12 3	389 1 2	51 4 11	.....
	Travelling expenses of the Sar Desái and members of his family	1,100 1 3	618 13 7	.....	481 3 8
	Allowances to Sar Desái's relations.	4,895 14 4	5,711 10 8	815 12 4	.....
	Chitnis Department ...	1,308 0 0	1,308 0 0	.....	.....
	Allowances to Sardárs ...	4,753 15 8	4,840 10 2	86 10 6	.....
	Do. to Silledárs ...	2,028 8 0	1,938 5 8	.....	90 2 4
	Allowances to Bráhmins attached to the palace	495 14 9	580 10 9	84 12 0	.....
	Pay to hereditary female servants.	959 14 11	960 14 6	0 15 7	.....
	Expenses of the stud ...	15,163 7 0	18,029 15 2	2,866 8 2	.....
	Do. of the elephant ...	1,252 10 4	1,320 10 1	67 15 9	.....
	Do. of the dairy ...	48 12 0	45 10 0	.....	3 2 0
	Daily distribution of grain ...	76 12 2	67 7 4	.....	9 4 10
	Food for visitors	21 13 10	114 9 9	92 11 11	.....
	Allowances to Hindu festivals ...	2,098 5 8	2,488 13 2	390 7 6	.....
	Miscellaneous charity ...	476 11 6	618 0 4	141 4 10	.....
	Clothing to Darbár servants ...	140 12 10	390 4 3	249 7 5	.....
		76,762 5 3	83,152 4 8	6,974 2 10	584 3 5
2	Political Superintendent's salary and establishment	36,493 8 4	36,718 9 1	225 0 9	.....
3	Kárbhári and his establishment...	8,185 0 5	8,269 14 0	84 13 7	.....
4	Medical	6,371 5 7	6,466 12 4	95 6 9	.....
5	Education	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	.....	.....
6	Public Works	74,967 13 5	84,617 7 4	9,649 9 11	.....
7	Pensions and gratuities ...	6,541 0 10	7,400 15 10	859 15 0	.....
8	Sávantvádi Local Corps ...	58,467 7 2	54,750 9 7	.....	3,716 13 7
		2,02,026 3 9	2,09,224 4 2	10,914 14 0	3,716 13 7
9	*Faujdárs and their establishments.*				
	Kotvál and his establishment ...	960 0 0	960 0 0	.....	.....
	District Fauzdárs and their establishments	2,109 7 9	2,233 3 11	123 12 2	.....
		3,069 7 9	3,193 3 11	123 12 2	.....
10	Jail	2,778 1 4	2,305 8 4	.....	472 9 0
11	*Civil Courts.*				
	Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent and his establishment	7,061 2 4	7,061 15 3	0 12 11	.....
	Nyáyádish and his establishment	4,835 8 10	4,854 6 10	18 14 0	.....
	Munsiff and his establishment ...	4,675 14 0	4,643 4 5	.....	32 9 7
	Miscellaneous	24 5 0	.....	.....	24 5 0
		16,596 14 2	16,559 10 6	19 10 11	56 14 7
	Carried over ...	3,01,233 0 3	3,14,434 7 7	18,032 7 11	4,830 8 7

INCOME—*continued.*

No.	Heads of Receipt.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward ...	9,31,388 2 6	8,93,563 7 9	33,687 14 11	71,512 9 8
	Judicial Receipts—continued.				
7	Registration	6,411 12 7	7,954 2 3	1,542 5 8	.....
8	House-rent	931 0 10	887 13 6	.....	43 3 4
9	Miscellaneous	8,778 5 1	4,173 13 5	.....	4,604 7 8
		16,121 2 6	13,015 13 2	1,542 5 8	4,647 11 0
	Loans, Advances and Deposits.				
	Loans and advances adjusted ...	11,413 7 11	7,732 13 5	.....	3,680 10 6
	Deposits received.				
	State proper	5,760 12 1	11,061 2 8	5,300 6 7	.....
	On account of estates of minors, Devasthâns, &c., under direct management	63,739 14 7	76,695 7 5	12,955 8 10	.....
		69,500 10 8	87,756 10 1	18,255 15 5	.....
		80,914 2 7	95,489 7 6	18,255 15 5	3,680 10 6
		.....	.....	.....	.....
		.....	.....	.....	.....
	Carried over ...	10,28,423 7 7	10,02,068 12 5	53,486 4 0	79,840 15 2

XVII—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

No.	Heads of Receipt.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward ...	3,01,233 0 3	3,14,434 7 7	18,032 7 11	4,830 8 7
12	Registration	1,213 2 5	1,189 1 0	.....	24 1 5
13	*Revenue Establishment.*				
	Treasurer and his establishment...	1,812 3 1	1,770 8 7	.....	41 10 6
	Vádi Kámávisdár and his do. ...	3,253 6 5	3,448 8 2	195 1 9	.....
	Bánda Kámàvisdár and his do. ...	3,063 8 8	3,319 4 10	255 12 2	.....
	Kudál Kámavisdár and his do. ...	3,042 10 7	3,091 15 9	49 5 2	.....
	Ábkári Inspectors and their establishments	4,809 15 2	5,077 9 9	267 10 7	.....
	Record-keeper and his establishment	804 0 0	929 2 0	125 2 0	.....
	Remuneration to village servants and payments to hakdárs ...	24,391 0 3	24,679 3 10	288 3 7	.....
	Forest establishment ...	9,129 1 4	16,936 3 6	7,807 2 2	.....
	Sanadkaries	926 11 0	975 9 11	48 14 11	.....
		51,232 8 6	60,228 2 4	9,037 4 4	41 10 6
14	Sheri and Khásgi Thikans ...	4,921 2 0	4,757 12 10	.....	163 5 2
15	Alienations to Inámdárs ...	22,112 10 9	22 7 6	.....	22,090 3 3
16	*Allowances to Zamindárs, Hakdárs, &c.*				
	Village Vatandárs	122 11 4	100 6 4	.....	22 5 0
	Charitable allowances to Pagodás	8,425 5 10	8,052 0 10	.....	373 5 0
	Do. do. to Bráhmins.	928 8 8	923 10 10	.....	4 13 10
	Do. do. to Mosques...	228 8 7	182 10 9	.....	45 13 10
	Da. do. to Máthás ...	1,281 14 11	1,237 4 3	.....	44 10 8
		10,987 1 4	10,496 1 0	.....	491 0 4
17	*Tankha Payments on Vádi villages.*				
	Paid to the Kolhápur State on 53 villages	6,829 10 5	6,829 10 5	.....	.....
	Do. do. on account of Manohar and Prasidhgarh Forts ...	3,898 10 2	3,898 10 2	.....	.....
	Paid to the Collector of Belgaum on account of Párgad Tankha ...	1,238 1 7	1,238 1 7	.....	.....
	Paid to the Inchálkaranji State on the villages of Ámboli and Gela.	151 4 10	151 4 10	.....	.....
		12,117 11 0	12,117 11 0	.....	.....
18	Revenue Survey	1,848 14 10	2,386 9 6	537 10 8	.....
	Remissions.				
19	Of revenue in excess of mámul jama on certain Dewsu and Katuban lands	3,004 3 3	269 0 4	.....	2,735 2 11
	Of portions of rent of certain Sheri thikans permanently leased ...	121 8 0	5 8 0	.....	116 0 0
	Carried over ...	4,08,791 14 4	4,05,906 13 1	27,607 6 11	30,492 0 2

APPENDIX

INCOME—*concluded.*

No.	Heads of Receipt.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward ...	10,28,423 7 7	10,02,068 12 5	53,486 4 0	79,840 15 2
	Grand Total ...	10,28,423 7 7	10,02,068 12 5	53,486 4 0	79,840 15 2

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1893.

XVII—*concluded.*

EXPENDITURE—*concluded.*

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1891-92.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Brought forward ...	4,08,791 14 4	4,05,906 13 1	27,607 6 11	30,492 0 2
	Remissions—continued.				
	For damages done by locusts ...	483 5 11	490 10 1	7 4 2	.....
	On account of loss in liquor contract	2,666 5 7	.....	.....	2,666 5 7
	Of Mohotarfa	.....	3 7 0	3 7 0	.....
	On account of relinquishment of Dharu lands	202 2 6	0 8 6	.....	201 10 0
	Of revenue of lands taken up for forest purposes	443 3 6	12 0 0	.....	431 3 6
		3,795 1 6	506 9 7	10 11 2	3,299 3 1
20	Stationery and petty supplies ...	6,176 14 7	5,786 7 1	.....	390 7 6
21	Travelling allowances to public servants	6,401 0 6	6,158 10 2	.....	242 6 4
22	Purchases	2,382 8 4	1,321 4 8	.....	1,061 3 8
23	Miscellaneous	3,607 4 3	1,147 14 2	.....	2,459 6 1
24	Compensation	.....	1,369 6 8	1,369 6 8	.....
	Total Expenditure ...	4,31,154 11 6	4,22,197 9 5	28,987 8 9	37,944 11 10
	Loans, Advances and Deposits.				
	Loans and advances issued ...	4,801 7 4	13,165 9 8	8,364 2 4	.....
	Deposits repaid and adjusted.				
	On account of State proper ...	11,570 8 1	7,280 9 6	.....	4,289 14 7
	On account of estates of minors, Devásthans under direct management	68,426 5 6	76,007 0 11	7,580 11 5	.....
		79,996 13 7	83,287 10 5	7,580 11 5	4,289 14 7
		84,798 4 11	96,453 4 1	15,944 13 9	4,289 14 7
	Balances at the close of the year.				
	State proper	70,959 8 6	65,409 14 11	.....	5,549 9 7
	With the Bank of Bombay ...	36,703 9 1	9,263 3 11	.....	27,440 5 2
	Government Securities ...	1,25,000 0 0	1,25,000 0 0	.....	.....
	Loans secured on mortgaged property	42,670 0 0	43,419 0 0	749 0 0	.....
	Deposit from water-works contractors	.....	2,500 0 0	2,500 0 0	.....
	On account of minors' estates, Devastháns, &c., under the management of State officials ...	2,37,137 5 7	2,37,825 12 1	688 6 6	.....
		5,12,470 7 2	4,83,417 14 11	3,937 6 6	32,989 14 9
	Grand Total ...	10,28,423 7 7	10,02,068 12 5	48,869 13 0	75,224 9 2

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

No. $\frac{\text{Poll.}}{271}$ OF 1893.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

Belgaum, 25th July 1893.

Forwarded to Government.

2. It is to be regretted that there has been no improvement either in the general condition or health of the Sar Desái. His wife Tárábái Sáheb also has been in a failing state of health. His cousin Ráo Sáheb Shrirám Sáwant Bhonsle is favourably spoken of by Colonel Nutt, and the Political Superintendent's proposal to arrange to give him a training in the civil and judicial work of the State is judicious.

Paragraphs 6 to 8.

3. The city survey of the town of Sávantvádi, the proposals for which were sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3357. dated the 23rd May 1892, was completed during the year. The total assessment was Rs. 945-3-0 and the net realizable amount, after excluding alienations, was Rs. 375-15-4, showing an increase of Rs. 176-10-11 over the old assessment.

Paragraph 10.

4. The number of cases relating to Inám, Dewasu and other holdings settled during the year was 43 as compared with 161 in the year 1891-92. Only 3 cases remained over for disposal at the end of the year. The financial effect of the settlement was an increase of annual revenue amounting to Rs. 308-15-10. The re-leasing of sheri lands brought in an increase of Rs. 1,046-4-8. As is common in the Konkan, cultivation has reached its utmost extent, and there is little, if any, unoccupied culturable waste in the State.

Paragraphs 11 to 14.

5. The accounts of the State for the year 1891-92 were, as usual, audited by a special officer. The irregularities brought to notice by the auditor were not of a serious nature. Over Rs. 6,000 are disbursed on account of bhatta, but on enquiry it appears that neither the Civil Service Regulations nor any fixed rules for regulating the grant of travelling allowance are in force in the State. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Political Superintendent. The appointment as Head Accountant of an officer well trained in the British system of accounts, lately made under the orders of Government, will, it is hoped, result in increased efficiency and supervision over the expenditure, especially in the Public Works Department.

Paragraph 15.

6. Three petty estates are reported to have been restored to the minors on the attainment by them of their majority and three new ones were taken under management by the Civil Courts. There were only three estates each with an income of over Rs. 3,000 per annum. The education of the minors seems to have been well cared for. Colonel Nutt's intention to fix a limit to the expenditure in each case, if practicable, will prove of benefit.

Paragraphs 17 to 24.

7. There is nothing under the heads 'Legislation' and 'Military' calling for any special notice. The Sávantvádi Local Corps was unofficially inspected by General Sir G. B. Wolseley in the month of October last. That officer is reported to have been gratified with what he saw, and to have praised the men on their general turn out. This is what might be expected in a place where, as pointed out by Colonel Nutt in paragraph 156 of his report, the military spirit has not died out and the recruiting parties from British Regiments can find a good many fine young men willing to enter the army. The conduct of the men is reported to be excellent. The expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the corps was Rs. 54,750-9-7 as compared with Rs. 58,467-7-2 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 3,716-13-7 is due to the fact that clothing, which was paid for in 1891-92, was issued to the men during the year under report.

Paragraphs 25 to 42.

8. The following table compares the work done by the Police during the years 1891-92 and 1892-93 :—

Paragraphs 43 to 46.

Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
284	293	246	316	228	301	139	181	82	127	56·5	57·27	61	60·13

The figures of percentages of convictions to arrests and to the number of accused sent for trial were almost the same, being 57·27 and 60·13 against 56·5 and 61 during the previous year. Of the property stolen, valued at Rs. 3,607-0-9, the recoveries amounted to Rs. 2,148-14-11, or 59·5 per cent. against 47·73 in 1891-92. This is satisfactory.

9. The number of offences committed was 703, or 3 more than in 1891-92. While the Indian Penal Code cases decreased from 611 to 513, those under the special laws rose from 89 to 190. Under the special laws a marked increase is observable in *offences under the Salt and A'bkári Acts in the shape of import of contraband salt and smuggling of liquor. It is satisfactory to notice that no case of murder or other very serious crime occurred in the State during the year under review.

	Salt.	
*1891-92	...	... 11
1892-93	...	... 84
	Abkári.	
1891-92	...	... 10
1892-93	...	... 46

10. The subjoined table contrasts the work done by the Criminal Courts during the year with that of 1891-92 :—

Paragraphs 48 to 52.

Number of cases disposed of.		Number of persons dealt with.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	
1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.
620	626	1,052*	1,069†	386	478	651	·578

* 1 was transferred for trial in British territory ; 14 remained under trial at the end of the year.
† 13 remained under trial at the end of the year.

Of the persons dealt with, 478 or 44·7 were convicted against 36·7 per cent. in 1891-92. Great care appears to have been exercised in the supervision of the work of the lower Courts. The Political Superintendent himself reviewed 297 criminal proceedings and the State Kárbhári 641.

11. The prisoners admitted in the Jail were short-term convicts. Their health was good. No deaths occurred. The conduct of the prisoners too appears to have been satisfactory : only 9 prisoners were punished as against 19 in the previous year. The cost of the Jail fell from Rs. 4,930-1-9 in 1891-92 to Rs. 4,013-10-0, while the net cost per prisoner rose from Rs. 125-9-6 to Rs. 134-7-4—a result due to the fact that whilst the daily average number of prisoners was only 28 as contrasted with 37 in the preceding year, the expenditure on permanent establishment necessarily remained constant.

Paragraphs 54 to 58.

12. The number of Civil Courts was unaltered. 1,808 suits were filed during the year against 2,070 in 1891-92. The number disposed of was 1,770 as compared with 2,058 in the previous year. The number of suits remaining undisposed of at the end of the year was 343, or 38 in excess of the number on the corresponding date in the previous year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 15,742-13-11 and the expenditure to Rs. 16,786-6-10. The decrease of Rs. 683-0-3 in the amount of income is attributed to the smaller number of suits instituted during the year.

Paragraphs 59 to 68.

13. The number of documents presented for registration during the year was 2,241, or 320 more than in the previous year ; and the amount of fees realized during the year increased

Paragraphs 70 to 72.

by Rs. 1,542-5-8. Deducting the expenditure (Rs. 1,189-1-0) from the receipts (Rs. 7,954-2-3), the net profit to the State was Rs. 6,765-1-3, or more by Rs. 1,566-7-1 as compared with the preceding year.

14. The Municipality is reported to have worked satisfactorily. During the year an additional tax of Rs. 4 per annum was levied by it from persons having privies situated on the banks of streams flowing near the town.

Paragraphs 73 to 79.

15. The proposal of the Political Superintendent for the leasing of the Támboli coffee and pepper estate has been sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 4270, dated the 11th July 1893. The season was not a favourable one. The rainfall during the year was abnormally large, being 214 inches as contrasted with 114 inches in 1891-92. The heavy rains of October are reported to have considerably damaged the crops. The yield of rice and hill crops was below the average. Wages remained stationary. There was, however, a slight increase in the prices of food-grains, as compared with the previous year.

Paragraphs 80 to 87.

16. The area under forest both reserved and protected was 42,987 acres* and 26 gunthas. Most of this forest is of a very inferior kind. While on his way from Vengurla to Amboli as well as during his stay at the latter place, the undersigned noticed that unrestricted cutting and mutilation of trees, large and small, was going on. It was subsequently ascertained on enquiry that the forest area was mixed up with occupied lands where cultivation was going on, that kumri also was allowed to what seems a lamentable extent, and that the trees cut did not belong to the State. In such circumstances the conservancy of forest, entrusted to an establishment the head of which receives only Rs. 60 per month, cannot but be very lax and ineffective. Moreover, the privileges conceded during the year to the dependants of the Sar Desái and the hereditary servants of the State appear unduly liberal and are an impediment in the way of forest conservancy.

Paragraphs 88 to 95.

	A.	g.
*Reserved ...	42,527	5
Protected ...	460	21
Total ...	42,987	26

17. Forest offences as well as the number of persons implicated fell respectively from 30 and 58 in 1891-92 to 21 and 30. Of the 30 accused persons, 19 were convicted, 7 acquitted or discharged, and 4 were pending trial at the close of the year. In the petty offences dealt with under Section 67 of the Forest Act there was an increase as shown in the margin. The falling off in the number of trials (sought by the accused) and the increase in the number of compromises on account of which the receipts increased from Rs. 186-0-11 to Rs. 332-2-4 require a closer attention than seems to have been bestowed on the subject by the Political Superintendent.

Year.	Number of offences compromised.	Persons concerned.
1891-92	108	206
1892-93	155	354

18. The receipts and expenditure of the Forest Department for the past two years are given in the margin. Out of the Rs. 16,936, one-fourth was spent on account of establishment. As in the Public Works Department, technical knowledge and experience are indispensable in this Department. In order, therefore, that the thinning operations should be proportionate to the capabilities of the forest, it is desirable that the State should have a working plan prepared by an experienced European Forest Officer in the British service, and should require its subordinates to adhere to the plan thus framed. Even if the initial cost of the preparation of such a plan is material, the results in the enhanced realisations eventually credited to the State will more than recoup the outlay incurred. Colonel Nutt has pointed out that the increase of nearly Rs. 7,000 in expenditure was due to the transfer to forests of the State pasture lands. The increase in receipts may also be due to the same cause, but no explanation on the point is given in the report.

	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	23,208	33,417
Expenditure ...	9,129	16,936
Balance ...	14,079	16,481

19. The total amount spent on public works was Rs. 1,17,388-10-10 against Rs. 96,494-7-11 in 1891-92. The different sources were :—

Paragraphs 101 and 102.

	Rs.	a.	p.
State funds...	84,617	7	4
Local funds	21,897	7	9
Toll funds	7,240	14	7
Municipal funds	3,632	13	2

Nearly half the amount was spent on the water-works, which, it is satisfactory to note, have since the date of the report been completed and opened. It is hoped that the State will now devote its attention to the improvement of communications on the northern side which are in a most neglected condition. In their Resolution No. 4333 of 13th July 1893 Government have already dealt with this branch of the administration, and no further comments seem called for here.

Paragraphs 103 and 104.

20. The circumstance that the expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 29,052* is due to the large outlay on the water-works. This excess was met from the surplus of previous years. The net revenue shows a falling off of Rs. 26,401† which is only nominal and is a consequence of the fact that adjustments on account of alienations amounting to Rs. 22,025 which had hitherto been shewn in the accounts have now been excluded from them. The decrease under "Miscellaneous Receipts" is also accounted for by the fact that no deposits were received from contractors in 1892-93.

	Rs.
*Gross expenditure,	5,18,650
Gross receipts ...	4,89,598
Difference...	29,052

	Rs.
†1891-92 ...	4,20,509
1892-93 ...	3,94,108
	26,401

The only item which calls for explanation is that relating to "Sheri" and "Khasgi" thikáns, on account of which Rs. 4,757 were spent: on the receipt side no receipts are separately shown on their account, and it is difficult to see how far the expenditure was warranted by the income.

In the concluding portion of his paragraph 103 Colonel Nutt promises to save in future years about Rs. 50,000 per annum by reducing expenditure, but does not indicate how far and under what heads this is possible.

Paragraphs 111 to 118.

21. The ábkári system in Sawántvádi is the same that is in force in the neighbouring district of Ratnágiri The total receipts were Rs. 34,956 against Rs. 36,406 in the preceding year. About Rs. 3,000 have remained unrecovered. The consumption per head of population‡ of liquor was ·32 gallons or 15 drams, while in Ratnágiri it was only 3 drams in 1891-92. The number of offences increased from 10 to 46, and that of offenders from 10 to 62. There were 24 cases of liquor-smuggling from the adjoining Goa territory, but it seems probable that with the abolition of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty cases of this class of offence will become still more numerous.

‡ 1,92,948.

Paragraphs 124 to 137.

22. The number of medical institutions was the same as in the last year. The aggregate number of in-door and out-door patients treated was 13,115 against 15,005. There were, in addition, 40 lepers treated in the Leper Asylum. The measures taken to provide the lepers with land for voluntary labour and production are most commendable. There were 32 lunatics in the Lunatic Asylum.

23. The general health was good. Cholera did not appear, and there were only 74 cases of small-pox. The persons vaccinated numbered 6,531 against 6,350 in 1891-92, and the cost of the establishment was comparatively small, *viz.* Rs. 1,807.

Paragraphs 138 to 145.

24. The number of schools rose from 170 to 175, and that of scholars from 5,618 to 5,789, which includes 441 girls against 403 in 1891-92. Considering the limited means at its disposal, the State seems to have made a liberal provision for education.

General remarks.

25. Except in respect of the Public Works and Forest branches the administration was on the whole satisfactory. The undersigned notices with pleasure the commendations bestowed by Colonel Nutt on the State Surgeon, the Kárbhári and the Judicial Assistant.

J. NUGENT,
Commissioner, Southern Division.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

SÁVANTVÁDI STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1893-94.

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LETTER from Major W. B. FERRIS, Acting Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi; to the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Political Department, Bombay,—No. 2130, dated Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office, 20th July 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Sávantvádi State for the year ending 31st March 1894.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Relations with the British Government and other Native States.

2. The relations of the Sávantvádi State with the British Government and the neighbouring State of Kolhápur continue satisfactory.

Relations with the Portuguese Government.

3. The question with the Goa Government respecting ferry rights referred to last year in paragraph 5 is still pending.

THE SIR DESAI AND HIS FAMILY.

The Sir Desái Ráje Bahádur Raghunáth Sávant Bhonsle.

4. The Sir Desái is in his thirty-second year. Colonel Nutt has left it on record that his opinion expressed last year is unchanged. Mr. Fitzgerald states that he has had no trouble with him, has found him amenable to advice, and thinks he is trying to amend.

He was in Bombay from the commencement of the year until 7th June, when he went to Poona and took up his residence until the 10th September when he returned to Sávantvádi.

Mr. Bhavánsingh, the Sir Desái's companion, had to relinquish his post in Poona on 16th June, owing to ill-health, and his place was taken by Mr. A. B. Kantak. Mr. Fitzgerald informed me that he considered Mr. Kantak was performing the duties required of him satisfactorily.

The Sir Desái's wife Shrimant Tárábái Sáheb.

5. Shrimant Tárábai Sáheb, wife to the Sir Desái, left Sávantvádi for Bombay in the previous year owing to ill-health. From April 4th to June 10th she was at Khandála with her mother, Her Highness Maháráni Jamnábái. From 11th June to 3rd August she was at Poona, when she went to Baroda, remaining there for seven months, and returning just before the close of the year. I am told that her health is much improved.

The total receipts on account of her allowance and the interest on her invested capital amounted to Rs. 33,041-8-0, and the expenditure to Rs. 30,255-12-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,785-12-0. She has a sum of Rs. 1.88,100 invested in the Government 4 per cents., of which those about her would rather like to have the handling, but her expenditure is controlled by the State Kárbhári under the orders of the Political Superintendent.

The lady receives Rs. 25,000 per annum from the Baroda Darbár.

The Sir Desái's first cousin Shrirám Sávant Ráo Sáheb Bhonsle.

6. Colonel Nutt was of opinion that the Ráo Sáheb required encouragement. Mr. Fitzgerald considered him lethargic and not given to take an interest in any thing. He did not attend the Courts last year, as suggested to him by Colonel Nutt, which appears to be no great matter. He is the Sir Desái's cousin and nothing more. He is in his 23rd year.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

7. (i) Colonel Nutt was in charge of the State from the commencement of the year until 28th August, on which day he handed over charge to Mr. Fitzgerald and proceeded to Europe on sick leave. Mr. Fitzgerald remained in charge until the end of the year.

(ii) Up to the 4th May, Lieutenant P. Z. Cox acted as second in command, when he was transferred to Aden. Colonel Nutt looked after the corps in

addition to his own duties until the appointment of Lieutenant R. S. Pottinger on 11th August, who continued in charge to the end of the year.

(iii) Ráo Bahádur Anant Rámchandra Lotlikar, Judicial Assistant, was forced by ill-health to take six months' leave. He handed over charge on 26th February to the State Kárbhári, who performed the current duties until the end of the year, pending the appointment of an acting officer.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Survey.

8. The survey settlement of the town of Vádi was completed last year and nothing beyond making minor corrections in the field, and survey papers was done during the year of report.

Special Tenures.

9. The special land tenures in the State were fully described in the Administration Report for the year 1889-90, and repetition here would be superfluous.

Settlement of Inám, Dewsu, &c.

10. The number of claims to Inám, Dewsu, and other holdings investigated and settled during the year was four. In two cases the lands were decided to be continued to the original holders free of assessment and in the remaining two on payment of one-eighth of it.

Sheri Thikáns.

11. The leases of 34 Sheri Thikáns fell in during the year. They were re-let for a further period of five years at an annual aggregate rental of Rs. 2,565-8-8, giving an increase of Rs. 251-10-1 over the preceding leases.

There are altogether 504 Sheri Thikáns in the State, yielding a revenue of Rs. 34,269-5-10.

Waste Lands.

12. There is no culturable waste land in the State.

Account System.

13. The system of revenue accounts is nearly the same as in British territory. The accounts were examined and checked by the Kamávisdárs and the State Kárbhári. All the mistakes and irregularities discovered were corrected and brought to the notice of the officials concerned. The State accounts for the last year were audited as usual by a British official, deputed for the purpose. Since the appointment of the Head Accountant, the account system is being gradually assimilated to that in British districts, and the rules of the Account Code are followed, as far as practicable.

Boundary dispute.

14. No boundary dispute remained from last year for settlement. The pillars on the frontier line between Sávantvádi and Goa Territory were inspected, and those that were found out of order, were repaired.

Wards' Estates.

15. Only three petty estates of minors came under the management of the State authorities during the year. The estate of Sardár Shrirám Sávant Bhonsle, first cousin of the Sir Desái, was handed over to him on the 6th of July 1893, he having attained majority on the 19th October 1892. Thus the number of wards' estates under management was 29.

Particulars are given in the subjoined table :—

No.	Names.	Age.	Place of Birth.	Place of Education.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance at the end of the year.		Value of moveable property.	Area of land under management.
								In Cash.	In Government Securities.		
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.
1	Subhánráo Pátankar ...	23	Sávantvádi.	English School, Sávantvádi.	470 2 5	3,224 14 0	3,590 0 2	105 0 3	...	1,353 11 6	368 16
2	Sidsávant Tálikar ...	23	Mángaon...	Do. ...	2,333 12 7	3,619 0 3	3,642 9 0	1,310 3 10	1,000 0 0	5,098 11 1	310 2
	Rághsávant Tálikar ...	10	Do. ...	Maráthi School, Sávantvádi.							
3	Narsávant Tirodkar ...	15	Tiroda ...	English School, Sávantvádi.	12 15 6	4,959 6 8	4,937 6 7	34 15 7	...	618 8 0	385 29½
4	Rámchandra Ládji Gurav.	13	Akeri ...	Akeri Maráthi School.	997 0 1	1,053 12 8	832 5 6	1,218 7 3	...	524 7 0	92 24½
	25 Petty Estates... ...	...	.....	.....	1,376 13 6	1,098 13 7	1,306 8 6	1,169 2 7	...	1,521 1 8	628 13½

Subhánráo Pátankar.

16. The receipts of Pátankar's estate, including the last year's balance, amounted to Rs. 3,695-0-5 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,590-0-2. The net balance left was Rs. 105-0-3. Although Subhánráo has attained majority, the estate was not handed over to him as all the arrangements regarding the property mortgaged to the State were not completed. It has since been handed over to him. Subhánráo attended the English school and appeared for the School Final Examination, but failed. He is not, however, discouraged by his failure and intends appearing again at the next University Examination.

Sidsávant and Rághsávant Tálikars.

17. Sidsávant Tálikar, now in his 23rd year, attends the English school at Sávantvádi, and is making fair progress with his studies. His nephew Rághsávant, who is now in his 10th year, is receiving education in a Maráthi school. The income of the estate, together with last year's balance, amounted to Rs. 5,952-12-10. Out of this sum Rs. 3,642-9-0 was expended on the maintenance and education of the minors and other members of their family. The balance left at the close of the year, including Rs. 1,000 invested in Government securities, amounted to Rs. 2,310-3-10.

Narsávant Tirodkar.

18. Narsávant Tirodkar, whose estate continues to be under the management of the State Kárbhári, is now 15 years old. He attends the English school here, and is learning under the second standard. The receipts of his estate, including the balance of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 4,972-6-2. Deducting from this sum the expenditure of Rs. 4,937-6-7, which includes the repayment of Rs. 985-5-4 on account of debts due, there remained a balance credit of Rs. 34-15-7.

Rámchandra Ládji Gurav.

19. Rámchandra Ládji Gurav, a ward of the Civil Court, continues to attend the Vernacular school in his native village. The income of his estate, inclusive of the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 2,050-12-9, and the expenditure to Rs. 832-5-6. The balance to the credit of the estate at the end of the year was Rs. 1,218-7-3.

Other Minors.

20. The estates of other minors are too small to be noticed separately.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

(*a*).—LEGISLATION.

21. The Legislative Committee of the State consists of the Political Superintendent as President and the State Kárbhári and the Judicial Assistant as members, and the meetings are usually held half-yearly in the months of January and July. There was no meeting last July, owing to the office of Judicial Assistant being temporarily vacant.

During the year of report no Acts were introduced into the State. The following were proposed for introduction at the last meeting in January 1893, *viz.* :—

(1) India Act X of 1892 (Government management of Private Estates).

(2) India Act I of 1893 (An Act to extend the provisions of the Banker's Books Evidence Act, 1891, to the Books of Post Office Savings Banks and Money Order Offices).

(3) India Act I of 1893 (An Act to amend the Law relating to Partition).

These were not, however, finally sanctioned by Government. Certain modifications suggested by them in the form of the Notification are under the consideration of the Legislative Committee.

(*b*).—MILITARY.

Strength.

22. The strength of the corps, which is the only Military body in this State, is the same as last year, *viz.* :—1 Subhedár, 5 Jamádárs, 50 Non-Commissioned Officers, 338 Privates, 6 Buglers,

total 400. The corps is under the orders of Government, being in the immediate charge of a British officer.

Height and Age.

23. The average height of all ranks is 5′ 6·6″, slightly above that of last year (5′ 6″), the standard for recruits having recently been raised to 5′ 7″. The average age is 33·5 years.

Duties.

24. Besides performing all the duties of regular police which engage the services of 121 men (including 9 men on special duty), relieved periodically, the corps furnishes guards to the jail, treasury, &c, and escorts to the Sir Desái and his family. The duties at head-quarters are exceedingly heavy; the number of nights in bed being seldom more than three or four; but the men perform them cheerfully and without grumbling; judging by the large number of applicants for enlistment the corps appears to be more popular than ever.

Gymnasium.

25. The gymnasium continues to be most beneficial. All recruits are put through a course of gymnastics on enlistment, and a register of their measurements is kept and written up monthly, showing, in most cases, a rapid increase. No man was sent to Poona during the past year for a course of training, as there was a sufficient number of men qualified to instruct.

Drill.

26. The drill season commenced on the 1st of November and ended on the 14 March. The usual annual inspection by the Political Superintendent took place on the 13th and 14th March, and the Commandant expressed himself as extremely pleased with the drill and general smartness of the men on parade.

The corps was inspected in bayonet exercise in quick time, physical drill to music and the jungle attack. All were creditably performed. The gun squad were put through gun-drill this year and inspected by the Commandant, who expressed himself well satisfied.

After the annual inspection the corps was put through the course of musketry and did very fair shooting.

Conduct.

27. The conduct of the corps has been excellent; there was practically no crime, and there is no reason to think that any misconduct was shielded and not brought to the notice of the Second in Command.

Discharges, punishments, deaths.

28. The following particulars will give the number of men who were discharged, reduced, fined and pensioned, and who died during the year of report:—

1 Sepoy for unsatisfactory conduct.

2 Sepoys for theft (being sentenced to two months' imprisonment by Judicial Assistant).

2 Non-Commissioned Officers were reduced to the rank of First Class Privates.

2 Men were fined by Civil authorities for criminal offences.

10 Men were fined regimentally for petty offences.

4 Men were discharged on medical certificates as being unfit for further service, of whom two were given gratuities and two (one Sepoy and one Lance Náik) having completed 30 years were pensioned.

1 Man died during the year from an accident (fall from a tree).

Hospital and health.

29. The average daily admission to hospital was 6·2 and 248 sepoys came under treatment. The principal diseases were ague, malarial fever, catarrh and influenza; the average stay in hospital was eight days.

Enlistment.

30. The number of men enlisted during the year was twenty-five.

Schools.

31. The average daily attendance of recruits at Maráthi school was 19·12 and of children 28·30, and 3·71 and 7·33, respectively, at the English class.

32. New undress uniform was issued to the corps during the year. The work of making up was done satisfactorily by the men of the corps.

Equipment.

33. The guns used for saluting purposes, &c., are very old, and the elevating gear worn out. The 200 Snider B. S. muskets referred to in paragraph 36 of last year's report have yet to be obtained; provision for the purpose has been made in the Budget for 1894-95, and indent will be submitted to the Arsenal at the close of the rainy season.

Arms and Accoutrements.

The present equipment of belts, pouches, &c., is quite worn out. A new supply will be budgetted for next year. The fusils in use were stripped, oiled, and repaired as usual.

34. A new block of lines consisting of 14 quarters was completed during the year, and another was very nearly completed; the quarters for the Subhedár were also built during the year, and he has since occupied them.

Buildings.

35. The heliograph has been worked with great success during the year. There are four men now able to signal.

Signalling.

36. The outposts throughout the State were visited by the Second in Command, and a special report furnished. They are visited every three months by a Native officer.

Outposts.

37. The total cost on account of the local corps was Rs. 56,719-7-2 in the year under report against Rs. 54,750-9-7 in the previous year. The increase is only apparent.

Cost.

38. There is no regular cavalry in the State. There are nine savárs, one Dafedár and one Náik, as reported last year; they are armed with swords and lances, and perform escort and courier duties.

Savárs.

(C).—POLICE.

39. There is no separate police force in the State, but as many men as are required are detached from the local corps by a system of periodical reliefs. The number of men so employed, together with the separate establishments of the District Faujdárs and the Kotvál of the town of Vádi, amounts to 125 as against 126 of last year. This difference is due to the fact that the man placed in charge of a confiscated house at Kalambist, which formerly belonged to the rebel family of Phond Sávant, and which was restored to his descendant, was reduced during the past year.

Strength.

40. The proportion of Police to area and population is one policeman to every 7·4 square miles and to every 1556·03 persons.

Proportion to Area and Population.

41. The cost of the Police, which is given in detail in Appendix VI, amounted to Rs. 25,241-5-1 as against Rs. 25,007-1-6 of last year, showing an increase of Rs. 234-3-7, which is due to an issue of new clothing during the year.

Cost.

42. Appendix VII shows the results of the work done by the Police. The total number of offences in which the Police took action was 330 against 293 or 37 more than last year, while that of persons apprehended in connection therewith rose from 316 to 333. Of these offences 320 were cognizable and 10 non-cognizable. The latter were those that were referred by the Magistrates to the Police for investigation, 13 persons being implicated in them. Of the total number of accused arrested, 35 were released under Section 169 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1 remaining in Police custody under investigation at the end of the year, and 297 were placed before the Magistrates for trial. Of these 297,195 were convicted, 15 acquitted,

Work done.

64 discharged for want of sufficient evidence to frame charges, 10 were released (the cases in which they were concerned being compounded), and 13 remained under trial at the close of the year. The Police succeeded in obtaining convictions against 58·5 per cent. of the persons arrested and against 65·6 per cent. of those sent for trial. This is a slight improvement on last year's results, when the figures were 57·27 and 60·13, respectively.

Property stolen and recovered.

43. Particulars as to the value of property reported stolen and recovered during the year under report and the preceding year are given in Appendix VIII.

The value of the property reported as stolen was Rs. 5,807-1-4-5½, of which Rs. 3,284-6-1½ was recovered, as compared with Rs. 3,607-0-9 and Rs. 2,148-14-11 respectively, of the year preceding. This shows that the percentage of recoveries upon amounts stolen fell from 59·5 in 1892-93 to 56·5 in 1893-94. This falling off is chiefly apparent in the Bánda Petha, in which out of Rs. 1,206-5-0 worth of property only Rs. 215-8-0 was recovered, and can in a great measure be accounted for by the vicinity of the Goa Territory, whither stolen property is removed, and in which it is then extremely difficult to trace. The attention of the Bánda District Faujdár has been drawn to this diminution in percentage, and he has been told to exercise the greatest vigilance. The other two Pethás have kept up their former percentages.

Inspection of Police Posts.

44. All the Police posts were inspected by the Assistant Political Superintendent and a report furnished thereon.

Nature of offences, cases and punishments.

45. Particulars relating to offences committed, cases instituted and punishments awarded, will be found in Appendix IX.

It will be observed that the number of offences committed (including the balance of the previous year) was 739 or 12 more than in 1892-93, of which 576 came under the Indian Penal Code, and the rest under special laws. The offences under the Salt Act fell from 84 in 1892-93 to 80, and those under the Ábkári Act from 47 to 27. There was only one case of murder committed by a woman of her new-born illegitimate child. The Court of Sessions convicted and sentenced her to transportation for life, but Government, in exercise of their prerogative, commuted the sentence to one of seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Of the 684 cases instituted, 669 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 15. 1,216 persons were apprehended during the year against 1,069 in 1892-93. Out of these 488 were convicted and 708 were acquitted or discharged, 19 persons and one lunatic remaining under trial at the close of the year. Of the persons convicted, 140 persons were sentenced to imprisonment and 347 fined. Sentence of whipping was passed on one person only.

Work done by Village Faujdár.

46. During the year the total number of Village Faujdárs in the State was 219. They disposed of 129 cases of abuse implicating 191 persons as against 161 cases, in which 222 were concerned in 1892-93. Of these 191 persons, 44 were convicted, 39 were acquitted, and the complaints against 106 were withdrawn. No complaint of assault, such as the Village Faujdárs are competent to deal with, was made to them during the year. The average duration of confinement awarded by these officers was 7 as against 10 hours in 1892-93. The work of the Village Police was carefully examined as usual and was found to be done fairly well. No complaint of abuse of power was received against any of them.

Criminal Justice.

Court of Criminal Justice.

47. There was no change in either the number or constitution of the Courts exercising criminal jurisdiction in the State during the year. They were 9 in number as follows :—

(1) The Court of the Political Superintendent, exercising the ordinary powers of a Sessions Judge and of a Court of Revision under Section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(2) The Court of the *ex-officio* Assistant Political Superintendent exercising the powers of a Second Class Magistrate.

(3) The Court of the State Kárbhari exercising the powers of a District Magistrate.

(4) The Court of the Judicial Assistant, Political Superintendent, exercising the powers of a First Cass Magistrate.

(5) The Court of the Second Class Magistrate of the Vádi Petha.

(6) Do. do. of the Kudál Petha.

(7) Do. do. of the Bánda Petha.

(8) Do. do. of the town of Sávantvádi.

(9) The Court of the Honorary Third Class Magistrate of the Desái of Parma.

Work done by the Criminal Courts.

48. The work done by the various Criminal Courts in the State is given in Appendix X.

The number of offences reported during the year amounted to 707 against 703 in 1892-93. The number of persons dealt with by the Criminal Courts, including those awaiting trial at the end of the last year, was 1,216 against 1,069 in the year preceding.

Of the 1,216 persons brought to trial during the year seven were placed before the Court of Sessions, 103 before the First Class Magistrates, and 1,106 before the Subordinate Magistrates. Of the persons prosecuted 488 were convicted, 515 were discharged without trial, 193 were acquitted, and 20 remained awaiting trial at the end of the year. The percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial fell from 44·7 in 1892-93 to 40·1, while that of discharged without trial was higher than in the preceding year, the figures being 42·3 and 36, respectively. Of the accused discharged, 193 were released for want of sufficient evidence; the cases of 317 were compounded, and the complaints against 5 were dismissed for non-appearance of the complainants. The ratio of the persons convicted to the population for the year under review was 2·5 per mille as compared with 2·4 in the preceding year.

Proportion of crime to area and population.

49. The proportion of crime of every description committed in the State during the year to area and population was the same.

Appeals.

50. The results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the State are shown in Appendix XI.

The number of appeals filed during the year was 115 against 100 in 1892-93. Out of these 36 against the decisions of the First Class Magistrates were decided by the Court of the Political Superintendent and of the remaining 7,978 were disposed of by the State Kárbhári and one by the Judicial Assistant.

One appeal was summarily dismissed; the sentences against 71 persons were confirmed against 17 modified and against 22 reversed. The number of appeals remaining undisposed of at the end of the year was five.

There were four appeals to the Commissioner, S. D., against sentences passed by the Political Superintendent, all of which were rejected.

Review of Proceedings.

51. 276 proceedings of the lower Courts were reviewed by the Political Superintendent during the year against 297 in 1892-93. In three cases the decisions were reversed, in one amended and in 52 irregularities were brought to the notice of the Magistrates. The records in 581 cases of the Subordinate Magistrates were examined by the State Kárbhári, as District Magistrate, and he ordered the retrial of three cases in which the accused were improperly discharged and pointed out irregularities in 177 cases to the lower Courts concerned.

Decisions in three cases were referred to the Political Superintendent with a recommendation for reversals of the convictions and in one for modification of the sentence.

On a comparison of the number of offences reported during the year under report with that of the preceding year, it will be seen that there was an increase in the number of cases of hurt, theft, and house-breaking; while there was a decrease in the number of cases of receiving stolen property, mischief and criminal trespass. There was one case of forgery and one of murder. In the former case the accused were acquitted and in the latter the accused was sentenced to transportation for life by the Court of Sessions, but Government on the recommendation of the Political Superintendent commuted the sentence to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

As regards the offences under the special and local laws, there was a slight decrease in the number of prosecutions under the Abkári, Salt, and the Municipal Acts.

Extradition.

52. No demand for the surrender of an offender was made upon this State by any of the Native States during the year under report. A requisition was made to the District Magistrate of Ratnágiri for the surrender of two persons accused of theft and house-breaking. Both of them were duly made over to this State, and were convicted and sentenced, each to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Two requisitions were likewise made, one to the Commissioner of Police in Bombay, and another to the Chief Presidency Magistrate at that place. The Commissioner complied with the requisition and extradited the offender for trial to this State, who was eventually convicted and sentenced. The Presidency Magistrate could not comply with the demand made on him, as the accused could not be found. The District Magistrate, Ratnágiri, made a requisition in two cases to this State for the surrender of the persons concerned, and both the requisitions were duly complied with.

Complete reciprocity in the extradition of offenders exists between this State and the adjoining State of Kolhápur and with British Territory, but not so as regards Portuguese Territory.

Prisons.

53. The Sávantvádi Jail is a specious and well ventilated building, standing on an elevated site, and affording accommodation for 75 prisoners.

Building.

54. There were 26 prisoners at the beginning of the year, and 130 admissions, giving a total of 156 prisoners as against 129 in the preceding year. Of these:

Prisoners.

99 were released on expiry of their sentences.
9 detained for fines unpaid were released on payment.
8 were released on appeal.
3 were released under mark rule system. Making in all 119.

The year closed with a balance of 37 prisoners. The daily average was 27 against 28 in 1892-93. Most of the prisoners were short-time convicts. One only is a life convict undergoing his sentence in the jail under Government orders. There was only one under-trial prisoner in the jail at the close of the year.

55. The general health of the prisoners was good. Sixty-one were treated in the Jail Hospital as against 76 in the previous year. None of them suffered from any serious complaint. There was no death.

Health and conduct.

The conduct of the prisoners was generally satisfactory. Fifteen were punished for breaches of jail rules.

56. There was one escape during the past year. This was effected not from inside the jail building, but from the working party employed outside. Every effort was made for his recapture, but without success. It is probable that he managed to get across the frontier into Goa Territory.

Escapes.

57. The income of the jail derived from cane-work done by the prisoners and from garden produce, amounted during the year to Rs. 168-6-9, as against Rs. 248-13-0 in the year 1892-93, while the cost of the whole establishment amounted to Rs. 4,204-9-10 against Rs. 4,013-10-0 in the previous year. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 155-11-7 against Rs. 143-5-4 in 1892-93.

Income and Expenditure.

58. In the lock-ups prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for short periods are retained. There were 232 prisoners confined in the four lock-ups, of whom 227 were under-trial prisoners and 5 convicts, as against 241 and 7, respectively, in 1892-93. The average period for which an accused person was detained in custody before trial was 7 days. The total cost of their maintenance during the year of report amounted to Rs. 135-6-4.

Lock-ups and under-trial prisoners.

(*g*).—CIVIL JUSTICE.

59. There has been no change in the constitution or the number of Civil Courts as reported last year, *viz.* :—

Constitution of Civil Courts.

(1) Court of the Political Superintendent exercising original and appellate jurisdiction and powers of revision in Small Causes.

(2) Court of the Judicial Assistant exercising original and appellate jurisdiction and powers to dispose of Small Cause suits of a value exceeding Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 500.

(3) Court of the Nyáyádhish exercising original jurisdiction and powers to dispose of Small Cause suits up to the value of Rs. 50.

(4) Court of the Munsiff of Kudál exercising original jurisdiction and powers to dispose of Small Cause suits up to the value of Rs. 50.

(5) Honorary Court of the Desái of Parma invested with powers to dispose of Small Cause suits up to the value of Rs. 20.

The Nyáyádhish was invested with powers to dispose of Small Cause suits in January 1893, and commenced to exercise them from the 1st of April following.

60. The total number of suits instituted in the 4 Original Courts during the year under review was 2,061, as compared with 1,808 in 1892-93, showing an increase of 253. Of the total number instituted, 1,060 were long causes and 1,001 small causes against 777 and 1,031, respectively, in the previous year. Both the Original Courts of the Nyáyádhish and the Munsiff show an increase in long as well as small causes, but the increase in the former class is most marked in the Munsiff's Court in which the number rose from 272 in 1892-93 to 480 in the year under report. No particular reason has been assigned for this increase, but it may be said to be due in a great measure to the transfer during the year of report of some 12 villages from the jurisdiction of the Vádi Nyáyádhish to that of the Munsiff of Kudál. There was a marked decline in the number of small cause suits in the Judicial Assistant's Court. This decline was due to the withdrawal from that Court of the powers of disposing of small cause suits of the value of Rs. 50 and less and of the investiture of the Nyáyádhish's Court with those powers. The number of small cause cases filed in the Parma Desái's Court during the year of report has remained unchanged, *viz.* 3.

Number of suits instituted.

61. The total number of suits disposed of by the 4 Civil Courts during 1893-94 amounted to 2,037 as against 1,770 in 1892-93, showing an increase of 267. The arrears at the beginning and at the close of the year were 343 and 367, respectively. The table given below shows the number of cases decided during the year by each Court as compared with that in the year preceding :—

Suits disposed of.

	1892-93.					1893-94.				
	Opening Balance.	Received during the year.	Total for disposal.	Total number disposed of.	Closing Balance.	Opening Balance.	Received during the year.	Total for disposal.	Total number disposed of.	Closing Balance.
Judicial Assistant's Court..	64	788	852	788	64	64	216	280	219	61
Nyáyádhish's do. ...	143	505	648	507	141	141	1,019	1,160	991	169
Munsiff's do. ...	98	512	610	472	138	138	823	961	824	137
Parma Desái's do. ...	...	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	3	...
	305	1,808	2,113	1,770	343	343	2,061	2,404	2,037	367

Of the 991 suits disposed of by the Nyáyádhish, 581 related to long and 410 to small causes. The number of suits relating to long causes disposed of in the previous year was 507. Of the 824 suits disposed of by the Munsiff, 481 related to long causes and 343 to small causes against 229 and 243 respectively in the year 1892-93. The figures will, therefore, show that the work done by the Nyáyádhish and the Munsiff during the year under report was creditable, the number disposed of being almost double that recorded in the preceding year. The work done in the Judicial Assistant's Court was comparatively small and this was due to the fact that that Court was closed for nearly two months owing to the absence on sick leave of the officer presiding over it. (*Vide* Appendix XIII.)

Average duration of suits.

62. The average duration of suits disposed of by the four Courts was 3 months and 11 days against 3 months and 1 day in the year 1892-93. It increased from 1 month and 25 days to 2 months and 29 days in the Court of the Judicial Assistant. In the Nyáyádhish's Court the average duration in the matter of long causes had fallen by only 4 days, being 4 months and 15 days against 4 months and 19 days in 1892-93. The average duration in small causes in the Nyáyádhish's Court was 1 month and 1 day. In the Court of the Munsiff of Kudal the duration in long causes increased from 4 months 23 days to 5 months and 16 days and decreased from 2 months and 4 days to 1 month and 18 days in small causes. The increase in duration in the Judicial Assistant's Court is attributable partly to that officer having been engaged in disposing of some important criminal cases and partly to the indifferent state of his health towards the latter portion of the year under report. The reason assigned for the increase in duration in the Munsiff's Court is that the Munsiff having been deputed in 1892-93 to Vádi to act as Nyáyádhish for two months and the Kudál Court having been closed during that period, a number of suits filed during the year 1892-93 remained over for disposal for the year under report. The average duration in the Parma Desai's Court was 2 months and 10 days.

Nature and value of suits.

63. The table given below shows the number and value of suits instituted during the year, as compared with that for the year preceding:—

Name of Court.	Suits for Immovable Property.						Money Suits.					
	1893-94.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1892-93.		
	No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.	
		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
Court of the Judicial Assistant	...	.....		...	.....		216	21,195 2 3		788	35,918 7	1½
Court of the Náyádish	281	36,870 0 1		299	15,336 8	2¾	738	21,624 1 11		206	11,292 13	6
Court of the Munsiff.	132	21,425 9	3½	85	15,869 3	0	691	20,932 0	0½	427	9,858 1	8
Court of the Desai Parma ...	...	.....		...	.....		3	31 1 8		3	32 3	4
Total ...	314	5,8295 4	9½	384	31,205 11	2¾	1,648	63,782 5	6½	1,424	57,101 9	7½

The above figures will show that in the year under report the number of suits for immoveable property rose from 384 to 413 and for money from 1,424 to 1,648, showing, respectively, an increase of 29 and 224. The aggregate value of the subject matter of suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,077-15-3 against Rs. 88,307-4-10¼ in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 33,770-10-4¾. The total value of suits relating to real property increased from Rs. 31,205-11-2¾ to Rs. 58,295-9-4½, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 27,089-14-1¾, and the total value of money suits increased from Rs. 57,101-9-7½ to Rs. 63,782-5-10½ representing an increase of Rs. 6,680-12-3. There were only two suits above Rs. 5,000, 5 above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000, 15 above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000, 160 above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500. The number of suits below Rs. 100 was 1,879.

Execution of decrees.

64. The total number of applications for execution of decrees before the two Original Courts during the year under report amounted to 2,808 against 2,510 in 1892-93, showing an increase of 298. The total number for disposal, including the balance at the close of the preceding year, was 3,391. Of these 2,820 were disposed of during the past year, leaving a balance of 571 at the close of the year against 583 in the year preceding. Of the number disposed of during the year 1,643 were by the Nyáyádhish and 1,177 by the Munsiff against 1,772 and 719, respectively, in the previous year. Although the number disposed of by the Nyáyádhish fell short by 129 in the year under report, still the balance at the close of the year under report was less by 9 than that at the close of the year preceding. The Munsiff disposed of 458 applications more than the number recorded in 1892-93. The number remaining undisposed of at the close of the year was 250 or 3 less than in the year preceding. The increase in the number of applications in the Court of the Munsiff of Kudál is due to the addition of some more villages to his jurisdiction made during the year under report. (*Vide* Appendix XIV.)

Miscellaneous applications.

65. There were 13 applications for certificates under Act VIII of 1890. Seven of these were granted and the remaining 6 awaited disposal at the close of the year. There were two applications for certificates of heirship, one of which was disposed of. 123 resistance cases were filed as against 63 in 1892-93. These, with the balance at the close of the preceding year, amounted to 142 in all for disposal. 114 were disposed of during the year and 28 remained at the close.

Appeals.

66. The following table shows the work done in the Appellate Court :—

Name of the Court.	Opening Balance.		Filed.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during		How disposed of.								Average duration.					
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded.		Compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1893-94.			1892-93.		
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent.	40	44	101	139	141	183	99	143	42	40	Rs. 10,738 15 2	Rs. 15,460 10 3	49	81	12	18	19	14	13	17	6	13	...	5	22	...	5	11

It will be seen that 101 appeals were filed during the year under report against 139 in the previous year. The total number for disposal, including the balance at the close of the preceding year, amounted to 141, which number was less by 42 than that of the year 1892-93. Of the 141 appeals, 99 were disposed of during the year and there remained a balance of 42 for disposal at the close of the year, which number exceeded that for the previous year by only 2. The average duration of appeals was 5 months and 22 days against 5 months and 11

days in 1892-93. The decrease in the number of disposals and the slight increase in duration may be attributed to the Court of the Judicial Assistant being closed for two months towards the close of the year. In 49 cases the Lower Courts' decrees were confirmed, in 12 reversed, and in 19 amended. Thirteen cases were remanded for re-trial, and 6 were compromised or otherwise disposed of.

Second Appeals.

67. There was at the end of the year 1892-93 a balance of 34 second appeals, including one application for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction, which was subsequently treated as a second appeal. Twenty-five of these were pending hearing before the Political Superintendent, and 9 were with the Judicial Assistant for translations of depositions, &c., 26 more were filed during the year of report, of which 20 were sent up to the Political Superintendent. There was thus a balance of 15 under preparation with the Judicial Assistant, and 45 with the Political Superintendent for disposal. The Political Superintendent heard and reported on 14 of these, leaving a balance of 31 at the close of the year. With these 14 and with a previous balance of 19, Government had in all 33 appeals to dispose of during the past year. They disposed of 30 of these with the following results:—In 22 cases the decisions of the Lower Appellate Court were confirmed and in 3 they were reversed, and 5 cases were remanded for re-trial. At the close of the year a balance of three only remained undisposed of with Government.

Applications for exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction.

68. Four applications for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction of Government, which remained with them at the close of the preceding year were disposed of during the year of report. No such application was received during 1893-94.

Applications for revision of Judgment in Small Cause Cases.

69. The Political Superintendent had at the end of 1892-93 a balance of three applications for revision of the Lower Courts' decisions in Small Cause cases with an addition of eight received from the Judicial Assistant during the year under report. The total for disposal amounted to 11. Five of these were disposed of and the balance of six was left at the end of the year 1893-94. Of the cases disposed of, the decisions in three were confirmed, in one reversed and one case was remanded for further enquiry.

Income and expenditure.

70. The total income of the Department from all sources amounted to Rs. 17,485-4-6 against Rs. 15,742-13-3 in 1892-93, showing an increase of Rs. 1,742-7-3, and the total cost was Rs. 17,419-15-8 against Rs. 16,786-6-10, showing an increase of Rs. 633-8-10. The increase in income is due to an increased number of suits filed during the year, and in expenditure partly to three hands, who were paid heretofore from copying fees and were not borne on the regular establishment of the Department, having been brought during the past year on its permanent strength, and partly to the Department being required to pay for the first time the charges on account of lighting, printing and the travelling allowances, &c., of its officers.

Working of the Mámlatdár's Court's Act.

71. There are four Courts exercising jurisdiction under the Mámlatdár's Court's Act, No. III of 1876, in the Sávantvádi State, *viz.*, those of the Kamávisdárs of the three Pethás and of the Kotvál of the town of Vádi. The total number of possessory suits for disposal during the year under review, including the balance (9) of last year, was 158. Of these, 80 were decided in favour of the plaintiffs, 43 in favour of defendants, 24 were dismissed, and 11 remained pending at the close of the year. The average duration of suits was 26 days as against 23 days in 1892-93. There were no applications to Government for revision of the original decisions.

(*h*).—REGISTRATION.

Establishment.

72. There was no change in the strength of the Registration Establishment of the State, which consists of one Chief Registrar, whose duties are performed by the State Kárbhári, 2 Registrars, 4 Kárkúns, and 2 Peons.

Registration.

73. Appendix XV gives full particulars as to registration of documents.

The total number of documents presented for registration during the year of report was 2,361 as against 2,241 in the preceding year. Of these 2,345 were registered, the corresponding number of the previous year being 2,220. The aggregate value of the property affected by the documents registered rose from Rs. 2,64,104-3-3 in 1892-93 to Rs. 2,85,061-11-2.

The number of instruments relating to immoveable property was Rs. 2,284 as against Rs. 2,127 in the previous year. Of the documents presented for registration eight were refused. Three orders of refusals were appealed against, all of which were reversed.

Receipts and Expenditure.

74. The subjoined contrasted statement shows the receipts and expenditure on account of registration during the year of report and the one preceding :—

Description.	1892-93.			1893-94.			Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	1,064	1,95,499 5 11	4,891 12 7	1,180	2,08,380 12 4	5,209 13 7	
Sale-deeds	747	52,294 1 6	2,615 5 10	793	54,752 7 1	2,737 15 11	
Wills	10	.....	25 0 0	11	.....	27 8 0	
Money bonds ..	1	22 0 0	0 4 0	...	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous .	408	16,288 11 10	243 2 4	364	21,975 15 9	284 4 5	
Other receipts ...	...	.....	178 9 6	...	.....	*83 6 9	*This item includes copying fee, &c.
Total ..	2,230	2,64,104 3 3	7,954 2 3	2,353	2,85,109 3 2	8,343 0 8	
Deduct-Expenditure	...	.....	1,189 1 0	...	.....	1,235 3 4	
Net Profit ..	...	.....	6,765 1 3	...	.....	7,107 13 4	

From the above figures it will be seen that there is an increase of Rs. 388-14-5 in the total registration receipts as compared with those of the previous year. Deducting the expenditure of Rs. 1,235-3-4 on account of the establishment charges the net profit left to the State stood at Rs 7,107-13-4, or Rs. 342-12-1 more than in 1892-93.

(*i*).—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Municipal Committee.

75. The Sávantvádi Town Municipality, which is the only one in the State, has been in existence since 1st January 1878. The Municipal Committee consists of 17 members, of whom 1 is a European and the remaining 16 are Natives, 7 of them being officials and 9 non-officials. No change was made in the members during the year under report.

Meetings.

76. Four general and eleven ordinary meetings were held during the year, and the average attendance of members was 12·25 for the former and 9·72 for the latter.

Population.

77. The population of the town at the end of the year was Rs. 9,456, being 76 in excess of last year. The number of births registered during the year was 259 and of deaths 183 as against 227 and 204, respectively, of the previous year.

Taxes.

78. There has been no change in the scale of taxation, as it existed last year, except that an additional taxation was imposed upon persons carrying on the following profession :—

Trade.	Tax per annum.
	Rs. a. p.
Patvi (maker of tassels, &c.) ...	0 6 0
Barber	0 2 0
Tailor	0 8 0

79. All the roads, wells and tanks were kept in proper order as usual, and the cleaning and lighting of streets, as well as the general conservancy of the town, were carefully looked after by the Municipality.

Sanitary arrangements.

During the year 226 persons were vaccinated as against 368 during the previous year. This is below the number that should have been done in proportion to the population, but the decrease cannot be attributed to neglect on the part of the Department. It may fairly be accounted for by the introduction of the Bombay Act of 1892, by which vaccination was made optional up to the age twelve months. The health of the people was generally good.

80. The project for the supply of drinking water for the town has been completed during the year and has completely removed the want of good water felt during the previous year.

Water-supply.

81. The financial condition of the Municipality is as follows :—

Receipts and Expenditure.

Name.	Balance on 1st April 1893.	Receipts, 1893-94.	Expenditure, 1893-94.	Balance, 31st March 1894.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sávantvádi	198 10 10	5,392 5 9	5,346 15 0	244 1 7

There is a slight increase of Rs. 45-13-4 in the receipts, as compared with those of last year. This is due to improvement in trade.

The total expenditure of Rs. 5,346-15-0 comprises the following :—Cost of establishment, Rs. 648; cleaning roads and privies, Rs. 2,111-13-6 ; watering roads, Rs. 644-1-4; repairs and improvements to roads, buildings, &c., Rs. 1,249-6-3; lighting, Rs. 557-14 6 ; miscellaneous, Rs. 135-11-5. The balance left to the credit of the Municipality at the end of the year was Rs. 244-1-7.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(*a*) AGRICULTURE.

82. The area of land under cultivation in the State was 372,327 acres. Of this area 62,295 acres were cultivated with rice, 6,063 were planted with cocoanut and *supári* trees, 84,445 acres were under " varkas " or hill crops, and 218,760 acres 13 gunthas were allowed for current fallows. Of the occupancy lands resigned in the previous year, 733 acres and 3 gunthas were relet, leaving a balance of 10 acres and 21 gunthas. During the year under report 753 acres and 5 gunthas were relinquished. Thus the total of relinquished holdings 763 acres 26 gunthas remained at the close of the year to be disposed of. Of these 684 acres 5 gunthas are classed as varkas.

Cultivated area.

83. The State management of the coffee estate at Támboli did not prove a financial success. A proposal was, therefore, submitted to Government that a long lease for 20 or 25 years should be given, and it was sanctioned in their Resolution No. 4270, dated 11th July 1893. A public auction was held under the personal supervision of the Political Superintendent, and the estate was leased for 25 years to the highest bidder, Mr. Ismail Menezes of Goa, for an annual rental of Rs. 1,075.

Coffee and other Estates.

84. In the Adála garden at Kudál and some other Sheri Thikáns in the State, mango grafts obtained from Bombay were planted three years ago. They are reported to be growing vigorously.

Other Plantations.

The date palm plants are not progressing well. A few of those which survived the last monsoon have died. The experiment does not seem to be a success.

Weather and crops.

85. The rainfall gauged at the Sávantvádi Hospital was 139 inches 24 cents, which was below the average. The monsoon commenced at the end of May, but there was a long break immediately after, which retarded sowing operations, and also considerably injured the seedlings already growing on "shel" (land retaining moisture). On the whole the season was unfavourable to the cultivation of both, rice and náchni, which are the staple grain crops of the State. The outturn of rice was estimated at 8 annas, and that of inferior grains such as náchni, wari, &c., at 9 annas in the rupee. The produce of garden lands was fairly good.

Temperature.

86. The maximum temperature registered at the Sávantvádi Hospital on the 10th May 1893 was 96°, and the minimum on the 16th December was 54°. The mean temperature was 75°.

Agricultural stock.

87. Particulars regarding the agricultural stock are given in Appendix XVI.

Wages.

88. The rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labourers in the State remained stationary during the year. They were as follows:—

	Per diem. A. p.
Lohárs (Blacksmiths)	8 0
Sutárs (Carpenters)...	8 0
Gavandies (Stone-dressers)	8 0
Do. (Stone-masons)	7 6
Coolies (Adult males)	3 0
Do. (Adult females)	2 0
Do. (Children)	1 6

Prices of food-grains.

89. The principal staple food-grains of the people are rice and náchni. The average price of rice during the year was 21 lbs. and 4 tolás per rupee, while that of náchni rose from 43 lbs. 12 tolás per rupee in 1892-93 to 37 lbs. and 20 tolás.

Although the harvest of both the cereals was scanty, owing to unfavourable season, the price of rice was not affected to any considerable degree, owing to large importation of rice from Bengal and Burmah at the neighbouring market at Vengurla.

HORTICULTURE.

Vegetables, Fruit and Grain Show.

90. For the encouragement of the local agriculture and horticulture, fruit and vegetable shows were held in the town of Vádi on the 18th April and 26th September 1893. The exhibitors on the first occasion were 188, of whom 62 received prizes, and on the second the number of exhibits increased to 386, of which 103 carried the prizes. The total expenditure in connection with these shows was Rs. 118-4-0.

It is gratifying to note the large number of exhibitors, both from the town and districts, and, as a beginning has been made, it is hoped that a still further interest will be shown by all classes in improving and exhibiting their fruit and vegetable produce.

FOREST.

Area.

91. The total forest area at the beginning of the year under report was 35,127 acres and 3 gunthas. Of this 34,666 acres and 22 gunthas were reserved and 460 acres 21 gunthas protected forest. During the year 129 acres 15 gunthas were added to the reserved forest and 54 acres 28 gunthas to the protected one. No part of any of the forest lands was disforested. The year, therefore, closed with a total area under forest conservancy of 35,311 acres and 6 gunthas. The question regarding

the settlement of 7,860 acres 23 gunthas of land selected for forest purposes in the Kudál Petha has not yet been decided on account of financial pressure. The occupants of the land are not likely to yield and the acquisition, therefore, under the Land Acquisition Act will necessitate a payment of full compensation. The proportion of forest area to population and to varkas or hill land remained about the same as last year, *viz.*, 9 gunthas per head of population and 1/7th of the entire varkas land of the State.

Concessions of Forest produce.

92. The privilege of taking fuel and being allowed agricultural and other timber at a nominal price from the State forest was enjoyed as usual by the rayats. Great care was taken in scrutinizing their demands, which were allowed only to a reasonable extent. Free grants of 35 trees and 135 rafters were made to public and charitable institutions. The dependants and relations of the Sir Desái and hereditary officers of the State were allowed 41 trees and 632 rafters for repairs to their houses. The indulgence is always limited to absolute necessity and is granted with due regard to the capability of the forests. One-hundred and eleven rafters were also given to three Mahárs, whose houses were burnt, and who could not afford to build new huts without this assistance.

Forest Establishment.

93. No change was made during the year in the Forest Establishment, which consists of 1 Forest Officer, 4 Deputy Forest Officers, 3 Kárkuns, 21 Forest Guards of different grades, and 7 Peons. The maintenance of the above establishment cost Rs. 4,149-13-10 against Rs. 4,120-6-8 in 1892-93. Besides this, there was a temporary establishment, consisting of Depôt Kárkúns, &c., the cost of which amounted to Rs. 1,537.

Forest offences.

94. The number of forest offences disposed of by the Magistrates during the year was 22, involving 40 persons as compared with 21 offences, in which 30 persons were implicated in the previous year. Of the 40 persons brought to trial, 33 were convicted and 7 were acquitted or discharged. There were 151 petty cases, involving 472 persons, which were compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act, the figures for 1892-93 being 155 and 354, respectively. The amount of compensation recovered was Rs. 333-4-4 against Rs. 332-2-4 in 1892-93. These cases are of a trivial nature, and are investigated by the Forest Officer and his Deputies, the proceedings being submitted to the State Kárbhári for final orders. Prosecutions in such cases tend to prevent the smooth working of the Forest Act.

Forest Fires.

95. There were nine forest fires during the year of report, exceeding the last year's number by four. The damage caused by these fires amounted to Rs. 47-4-3. It is reported that five of the fires were due to the fact that the owners of the adjacent lands failed, when burning ráb in their own lands, to prevent the fire from extending into the forest, and that the rest are supposed to have been either accidental or caused by villagers with the twofold object of burning the grass to improve growth and causing ashes which will eventually be washed down into their adjoining fields to the benefit of the land.

Thinning operations and tree-planting.

96. During the year clearing and thinning operations were carried on as usual in some of the jungles by the removal of undergrowth and creepers and by felling unsound and stunted trees. Harda seedlings grown in the nursery were transplanted and the teak plants similarly reared were planted in the Vágheri Forest. About 2,250 pepper vine cuttings and 250 coffee plants were added to those already existing and 893 bámbus were put in in different places. Besides these, 11,600 cashew and 400 jack seeds were dibbled in several forest lands believed to be favourable for their growth.

Timber Depôts and sales.

97. There were four timber depôts open during the year which brought in an income of Rs. 13,692-10-2 on account of timber sold. During the year 2,240 teak and jungle wood rafters were felled departmentally and sold as usual by auction. This resulted in a total realization of Rs. 1,493-13-0. Rs. 3,810 were realized by the sale of the farm for the collection of harda, beharda, shikekái and other minor produce in the State forests against Rs. 1,616-1-1 in the preceding year. The value of timber in stock remaining unsold at the close of the year was Rs. 10,284-8-1.

98. The total receipts of the Forest Department amounted during the year to Rs. 33,398-15-6 against Rs. 33,417-13-7, and the expenditure fell from Rs. 16,936-3-6 to Rs. 15,241-15-1. The net profit left to the State after meeting the expenditure was Rs. 18,157-0-5, showing an increase of Rs. 1,675-6-4 over that of the last year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

99. The Sávantvádi State has no coasting trade as it possesses no seaboard. The places which contribute chiefly to its import trade are Bombay, Belgaum and Kolhápur Territory. The marked features of the year's trade were the increase in imports of rice and tobacco and the decline in exports of cocoanut, kokum and betelnut. This fluctuation in the conditions of trade has been observable during the last six years and can be attributed partly to unfavourable seasons.

Trade.

100. The total value of goods imported chiefly from Bombay and Belgaum during the year was Rs. 5,72,145 as against Rs. 5,31,310, while the value of exports was Rs. 1,15,827 as against Rs. 1,32,108. The imports consisted principally of grain, pulse, cotton and woollen piece-goods, copper and brass-ware, oils, spices of all kinds, metals, tobacco, fish, cattle and salt. The articles exported were chiefly cocoanuts, betelnuts, cashewnuts, timber, rice, coffee, black pepper, kokam, myrabolam, coir, hemp, kaskas and lacquered work.

Exports and Imports.

101. There are two factories in the State where roofing tiles of the Mangalore pattern and bricks are manufactured. The total number of tiles turned out during the year in the Vádi Factory was 94,000, that of bricks was 30,000, and in the Kolgaum Factory it was 61,000 of tiles and 20,000 of bricks. Fourty-one thousand seven hundred tiles and 1,000 bricks were locally purchased and used and 97,500 tiles and 2,000 bricks were exported to Bombay, Belgaum and other places.

Pottery.

102. The art manufactures and industries, for which the Sávantvádi State has long been famous, are lacquered-ware, kaskas embroidery, inlaid cocoanut articles, bison-horn work, &c. The value of the articles of this description exported for sale to Bombay, Poona and other places during the year was Rs. 6,500.

Local industries.

FAIRS.

103. The only fairs of any importance in the State are those annually held at Talawna, Akeri, Kunkeri and Tulas. They have been fully described in previous reports. Nothing in connection with them deserving of special notice occurred during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

104. The subjoined statement gives particulars of Public Works completed and in progress in the State and expenditure incurred upon them from different sources during the year under report :—

No.	Works.	State Funds.	Local Funds.	Toll Funds.	Municipal Fund.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	New block for Local Corps	1,321 5 2	.....	.....	.....	1,321 5 2
2	House for the Local Corps Subhedar ...	1,096 15 1	.....	.....	.....	1,096 15 1
3	Vernacular School No. I at Vádi ...	2,215 1 7	.....	.....	.....	2,215 1 7
4	Reading-room at A'mboli	1,264 5 1	.....	.....	.....	1,264 5 1
5	Office building for the Assistant Political Superintendent	794 15 1	.....	.....	.....	794 15 1
6	Special repairs to the Residency Bungalow at A'mboli	475 11 6	.....	.....	.....	475 11 6
7	Special repairs to the Bhausáheb's Váda	402 4 11	.....	.....	.....	402 4 11
8	Cook-room to the Doctor's bungalow ...	567 2 2	.....	.....	.....	567 2 2
9	Demolition of the black tower near the palace	302 4 5	.....	.....	.....	302 4 5
10	Special repairs to the old Police Station at A'mboli...	297 6 7	.....	.....	.....	297 6 7
11	Special repairs to the A'ggaum Police Station	230 5 8	.....	.....	.....	230 5 8

No.	Works.	State Funds.	Local Funds.	Toll Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
12	Miscellaneous petty buildings	222 15 1	199 11 7	.....	116 2 10	538 13 6
13	Special repairs to the Travellers' bungalows at Bánda, Bhedshi and Rámghát	.....	757 0 2	.....	.....	757 0 2
14	Special repairs to the new Dharmshála at A'mboli	.....	.....	514 6 0	.....	514 6 0
15	Special repairs to the Dharmshála at Nányáchepáni	.....	.....	288 7 0	.....	288 7 0
16	Improvements and repairs to existing buildings...	6,805 15 10	931 5 11	487 9 11	128 4 4	8,353 4 0
17	Metalling the Vádi-Málgaum, Insuli and Ajra road and some portion of A'jgaon road six miles in length	2,175 13 9	.....	1,274 0 7	.....	3,449 14 4
18	Causeway across the nála at Majgaon .	490 8 10	.....	.....	.....	490 8 10
19	Petty roads	505 7 5	84 13 0	.....	.....	590 4 5
20	Culvert on the cross road south of Vádi Tank	638 6 7	.....	.....	.....	638 6 7
21	Five new drains	123 14 7	.....	199 6 6	.....	323 5 1
22	Grant to the Municipality	1,700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,700 0 0
23	Repairs to roads, bridges, culverts, &c .	1,420 6 8	10,886 11 0	1,336 6 3	553 15 4	14,197 7 3
24	Drinking water-supply for the town of Vádi	36,862 1 1	.....	.....	.....	36,862 1 1
25	Wells near Nerur temple and Bánda Dispensary	.....	210 0 2	.....	.....	210 0 2
26	Repairs to wells, tanks, &c.	646 5 6	44 6 1	61 9 4	4 10 4	756 15 3
27	Establishment	3,462 15 11	2,867 6 2	1,692 1 3	2,355 10 1	10,378 1 8
28	Tools and plant	375 15 5	121 14 6	37 1 8	19 14 0	554 13 7
29	Miscellaneous petty expenses	1,795 9 6	212 1 8	189 6 8	468 5 10	2,665 7 8
	Total ...	66,194 5 5	16,315 6 3	6,080 7 2	* 3,646 15 0	92,237 1 10

* NOTE.—The expenditure of the Municipality was Rs. 5,346-15-0, but the grant of Rs. 1,700 given from State Fund has been deducted from it, as it has been shown under the heading "State Funds."

The total expenditure upon public works amounted during the year to Rs. 92,237-1-10 against Rs. 1,17,388-10-10 in 1892-93. Of this amount Rs. 66,194-5-5 were expended from State Funds out of the total sum of Rs. 71,871, sanctioned by Government in the Public Works Budget, and the balance from Local Municipal and other funds. The amount thus expended by the State in the previous year was Rs. 84,617-7-4.

Roads and Bridges.

105. All the existing roads were repaired and the main lines, passing through the town of Vádi and the Agra and A'jgaon feeder roads were metalled in those parts where heavy traffic had rendered it necessary. A culvert on the cross road near the Vádi Tank and 5 new small drains were built during the year of report.

Buildings.

106. A block of lines for the Local Corps, an office building for the Assistant Political Superintendent and special repairs to the Residency bungalow, and the dharmshála at A'mboli were in progress. Quarters for the Sávantvádi Local Corps Subhedár and special repairs to two police stations and to the Travellers' bungalow on the Rámghát Line were commenced and completed during the year. The vernacular school building No. 1 in the town of Vádi and the reading-room at A'mboli, which were in progress in the previous year, were also completed during the year of report.

Water-supply.

107. The most important public work, *viz.*, the water-supply project, inaugurated by Colonel Phillips, was commenced in 1891 under the superintendence of Mr. J. E. Whiting, M.I.C.E. Considerable progress was made in 1892-93, but some work at the Kesari head-works and the distribution in the town, as well as some other minor details, which had remained to be done, were completed during the year, the regulating weir to the Kesari Nála alone remaining to be done. This, however, did not prevent running the water through the pipes into the town. The works were opened by Colonel H. L. Nutt on behalf of His Excellency the Governor by the 6th of July 1893 to the great satisfaction of the inhabitants.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross receipts, disbursements and balances.

108. The gross receipts, disbursements and balances and the actual receipts and expenditure of the State under the different heads are respectively shown in the comparative statements Nos. I, II and III.

STATEMENT No. I.

Year.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1890-91 ...	4,60,826 3 2	6,06,544 14 4	5,40,371 0 9	5,27,000 0 9
	(2,38,560 4 4)	(4,76,662 4 7)	(4,30,046 4 8)	(2,85,176 4 3)
1891-92 ...	5,27,000 0 9	5,01,473 6 10	5,15,953 0 5	5,12,470 7 2
	(2,85,176 4 3)	(4,37,683 8 3)	(4,47,526 10 11)	(2,75,333 1 7)
1892-93 ...	5,12,470 7 2	4,89,598 5 3	5,18,650 13 6	4,83,417 14 11
	(2,75,333 1 7)	(4,12,902 13 10)	(4,42,643 12 7)	(2,45,592 2 10)
1893-94 ...	4,83,417 14 11	5,38,233 2 7	5,08,522 2 3	5,13,128 15 3
	(2,45,592 2 10)	(4,19,538 4 8)	(4,13,535 12 8)	(2,42,571 5 8)

Note.—The figures in brackets relate to the State proper.

It will be seen from the above table that the gross receipts of the State proper amounted to Rs. 4,19,538-4-8, which exceeded those of last year by Rs. 6,635-6-10. This increase is mainly due to arrears recovered. The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,13,535-12-8 against Rs. 4,42,643-12-7 in 1892-93. The funded capital of the State amounted during the year to Rs. 1,68,419, of which Rs. 1,25,000 are invested in Government securities and Rs. 43,419 are secured on a mortgage of landed property belonging to Sardár Subhanrao Patankar. Exclusive of this invested capital, the cash balance standing to the credit of the State at the close of the year was Rs. 74,152-5-8 against Rs. 74,673-2-10, showing a slight decrease of Rs. 520-13-2. Of the balance of Rs. 2,70,557-9-7 on account of deposits, Rs. 2,27,342-10-6 belong to minors' estates, Rs. 4,147-14-9 to devasthán (temples), Rs. 18,119-8-8 to the toll funds, Rs. 8,540-0-0 to the civil courts, Rs. 7,459-5-11 to revenue and criminal departments, Rs. 4,099-1-9 to Sávitribái Saheb, and Rs. 849 to the post office. Of these deposits Rs. 46,457-9-7 represent the cash in the treasury and Rs. 2,24,100 investments in Government securities.

STATEMENT No. II.

Abstract Statement of Receipts.

No.	Item.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Interest on capital invested in Government securities and loans secured on mortgages	6,184 14 10	8,658 11 10	5,651 7 4	7,195 7 3
2	Land Revenue	2,96,041 10 11	2,85,184 15 10	2,55,207 5 11	2,61,322 7 6
3	Sáyar Revenue	52,401 13 7	60,545 4 8	59,278 13 11	64,328 1 7
4	Forest	19,557 6 10	23,208 2 7	33,417 13 7	33,398 15 6
5	Stamps...	23,899 3 8	24,383 15 10	24,674 5 0	28,494 4 0
6	Judicial receipts	2,734 11 0	2,406 15 0	2,863 2 10	2,616 12 0
7	Registration	6,450 0 6	6,411 12 7	7,954 2 3	8,343 0 8
8	House-rent	749 8 10	931 10 0	887 13 6	1,014 2 7
9	Miscellaneous...	3,937 1 11	8,778 5 1	4,173 13 5	3,660 2 11
	Total ...	4,11,956 8 1	4,20,509 4 3	3,94,108 13 9	4,10,373 6 0
	Loans, Advances and Deposits ...	1,94,588 6 3	80,914 2 7	95,489 7 6	1,27,859 12 7
	Grand Total ...	6,06,544 14 4	5,01,423 6 10	4,89,598 5 3	5,38,233 2 7

Compared with the previous year there has been an increase of Rs. 16,264-8-3 in the total actual receipts, which amounted during the year to Rs. 4,10,373-6-0.

It is chiefly noticeable in items (No. 1) Interest, (No. 2) Land Revenue, (No. 3) Sáyar Revenue, (No. 5) Stamps, and (No. 7) Registration. The premium obtained on the sale of Government securities of Rs. 30,000 sold in September last accounts for the increase in item No. 1. In item No. 2 it is due to more arrears of revenue being recovered during the year. Under item No. 3 it is due to the collection of arrears on account of liquor farms and to larger tree-tax realizations. The improvement in item No. 5 is attributable to the number and value of civil suits filed being larger and that in No. 7 to the larger number of documents registered.

The items in which the decrease is apparent are Forest, Judicial and Miscellaneous receipts. The decrease in the forest receipts is too slight to be noticed. That under item No. 6 is nominal, the income derived from the confiscated property of the rebel Atmaram Fakir Savant, hitherto credited to this head, having been transferred to the head Land Revenue; item No. 9 is a fluctuating one. The loans, advances and deposits of the State proper, most of which are items of adjustment, amounted to Rs. 14,917-6-4 against Rs. 18,794-0-1 in 1892-93.

Statement No. III.

Abstract Statement of Expenditure.

No.	Item.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Expenses of Sir Desái, his family and dependants	81,195 13 10	76,762 5 3	83,152 4 8	82,320 3 10
2	Salary of the Political Superintendent and his establishment... ...	38,627 13 2	36,493 8 4	36,718 9 1	26,427 8 2
3	Kárbhári and his establishment ...	7,570 9 11	8,185 0 5	8,269 14 0	9,769 9 4
4	Medical	4,798 13 9	6,371 5 7	6,466 12 4	17,827 1 8
5	Education	10,812 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,500 0 0
6	Public Works...	66,291 14 6	74,967 13 5	84,617 7 4	66,194 5 5
7	Pensions and Gratuities	5,818 9 4	6,541 0 10	7,400 15 10	8,695 6 11
8	Sávantvádi Local Corps	50,343 11 1	58,467 7 2	54,750 9 7	56,719 7 2
9	Fouzdárs and their establishments	2,988 0 0	3,069 7 9	3,193 3 11	3,462 1 8
10	Jail	2,289 5 2	2,778 1 4	2,305 8 4	2,380 2 8
11	Civil Courts	16,604 9 1	16,596 14 2	16,559 10 6	17,092 15 5
12	Registration	1,167 13 6	1,213 2 5	1,189 1 0	1,235 3 4
13	Revenue Establishments	43,906 8 1	51,232 8 6	60,228 2 4	58,935 2 1
14	Sheri and Khásgi Thikáns	4,968 14 1	4,921 2 0	4,757 12 10	3,086 1 11
15	Alienations to Inámdárs	22,952 11 11	22,112 10 9	22 7 6	.....
16	Allowances to Zamindárs, Hakdárs, Temples, Mosques, &c.	15,110 15 6	10,987 1 4	10,496 1 0	8,384 1 0
17	Tanka Payments on Vádi villages...	12,117 11 0	12,117 11 0	12,117 11 0	12,117 11 0
18	Revenue Survey	1,818 0 9	1,848 14 10	2,386 9 6	1,117 2 9
19	Remissions	3,575 2 0	6,920 12 9	781 1 11	.....
20	Stationery and petty supplies ...	3,606 13 6	6,176 14 7	5,786 7 1	6,189 8 11
21	Travelling allowances to public servants	5,289 8 6	6,401 0 6	6,158 10 2	6,235 11 2
22	Purchases	5,105 7 5	2,382 8 4	1,321 4 8	1,161 3 5
23	Miscellaneous	9,652 1 9	3,607 4 3	1,147 14 2	1,009 1 3
24	Compensation for lands taken up for public purposes	.....	.....	1,369 6 8	2,118 9 8
25	Refunds	.....	.....	.....	7,654 11 9
	Total ...	4,16,612 15 10	4,31,154 11 6	4,22,197 9 5	4,11,633 2 6
	Loans, Advances and Deposits ...	1,23,758 0 11	84,798 4 11	96,453 4 1	96,888 15 9
	Grand Total ...	5,40,371 0 9	5,15,953 0 5	5,18,650 13 6	5,08,522 2 3

The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,11,633-2-6, which was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 10,564-6-11. The items in which a decrease is chiefly noticeable are No. 1, Expenses of the Sir Desái, &c.; No. 2, Salary of the Political Superintendent and his establishment; No. 6, Public Works; No. 13, Revenue establishment; No. 14, Sheri and Khásgi Thikáns; No. 16, Allowances to Zmindárs, &c.; No. 18, Revenue Survey; No. 22, Purchases; and No. 23, Miscellaneous. The items which show an increase are No. 3, Kárbhári and his establishment; No. 4, Medical; No. 5, Education; No. 7, Pensions and Gratuities; No. 8, Local Corps; No. 9, Fouzdárs and their establishments; No. 10, Jail; No. 11, Civil Courts; No. 12, Registration; No. 20, Stationery and petty supplies; No. 21, Travelling allowances; No. 24, Compensation for lands taken up for public purposes; and No. 25, Refunds.

The reasons for increase and decrease are briefly noticed below :—

Decrease.

No. 1.—A large saving effected in the Pága establishment, which was, however, counterbalanced by a proportionate increase in the travelling expenses of the Sir Desái and his family consequent on his prolonged stay at Bombay and Poona.

No. 2.—The pay of the Medical Officer and his two Assistants, which was hitherto debited to this head, was transferred to Medical, item No. 4.

No. 6.—No original works of importance were taken in hand this year.

No. 13.—The expenditure of the Forest Department was less on account of the pay of the Forest Officer not having been drawn in full, and on account of a smaller number of trees having been felled for sale of timber.

No. 14.—No expenses were incurred in connection with the Tambuli estate, which was leased for a period of 25 years under sanction of Government.

No. 16.—Less amount of allowances disbursed owing to non-appearance of the recipients and claimants before the close of the year.

No. 18.—The Special Officers' establishment was abolished.

No. 22.—Fewer articles were purchased.

No. 23.—Is a fluctuating item, and the decrease is too slight to be noticed.

Increase.

No. 3.—The salary of the Head Accountant and his establishment is included in this item.

No. 4.—The salary of the Medical Officer hitherto included in and paid from the "Political Superintendent's establishment" was transferred to this head.

No. 5.—The grant of Rs. 11,000 was increased by Rs. 500.

No. 7.—Is due to the increased number of pensioners of the Local Corps, and also to gratuities given to peons of the Civil Departments.

No. 8.—Ammunition was purchased and a fresh issue of clothing was supplied to the men of the Local Corps.

No. 9.—Furniture, such as benches, lanterns, &c., was supplied for the first time to the several Police stations in the district.

Nos. 10, 12 & 21.—The increase is too slight to be noticed.

No. 11.—The pay of the Supernumerary clerks hitherto defrayed from the separate fund of copying fees was charged to this head.

No. 23.—Printed forms of accounts were supplied for the first time to the Revenue offices.

No. 24.—A larger amount paid for the acquisition of land (paddy-fields) adjoining the Residency bungalow.

No. 25.—This is a new heading opened for repayment of deposits from contractors and for making disbursement of discount to stamp vendors, &c.

The loans, advances, and deposits of the State proper fell from Rs. 20,446-3-2 in 1892-93 to Rs. 9,803-6-0; the decrease is owing to smaller advances made.

The amount disbursed from deposits on account of Minors' Estates, Devastháns, Toll Funds, &c., was Rs. 87,085-9-9 against Rs. 76,007-0-11 in 1892-93.

Detailed statement of Income and Expenditure.

109. Details of income, expenditure and balances of the State for the year of report and the preceding one, showing increase and decrease under each head, are given in Appendix XVII.

Land Revenue.

110. The land revenue demands amounted during the year to Rs. 3,48,330 against Rs. 3,48,337-1-4, and collections to Rs. 2,61,322-7-6 against Rs. 2,55,207-5-11, or Rs. 6,115-1-7 more than in 1892-93. This increase is due to larger amounts of arrears recovered. The outstanding balance amounted to Rs. 87,007-8-6. Of this Rs. 68,619-7-5 are on account of the last instalment of the land revenue which fell due after the close of the year and Rs. 11,556-7-5 represent the balance of instalments realizable during the official year, a greater portion of which has since been recovered. The outstanding balance of previous years amounts to Rs. 6,831-9-8, of which Rs. 1,978-3-9 is on account of alienations to Kerkar Desáis which are under settlement, and the remainder is chiefly on account of rents due by the tenants of the Sheri and Khásgi Thikáns at Vengurla for the recovery of which steps are being taken.

Local Funds.

111. At the commencement of the year there was a balance of Rs. 9,683-15-5 to the credit of the Local Funds. The receipts from Local Cess and other sources rose from Rs. 46,507-5-2 in 1892-93 to Rs. 48,378-9-9, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 53,116-6-4 in 1892-93 to Rs. 46,617-4-10. Of this sum Rs. 755-7-2 were expended on original works, Rs. 12,533-3-0 on repairs to existing roads, buildings, culverts, wells, &c., Rs. 20,274-8-10 on the maintenance of the dispensaries at Bánda and Kudál and the Leper Asylum at Vádi, Rs. 3,328-0-10 represent the cost of establishment, Rs. 26,770-6-6 school charges, and Rs. 955-10 6 miscellaneous expenses. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 11,445-4-4.

Alienations.

112. Under the head of Alienations come personal ináms and religious endowments of land, as well as certain cash allowances paid to temples, mosques, &c. The amount of revenue thus adjusted or disbursed during the year was Rs. 8,384-1-0, exclusive of the sum of Rs. 21,651-3-5 struck off the accounts against Rs. 10,518-8-6 in 1892-93.

Takávi remissions.

113. Takávi advances are seldom applied for by the agriculturists in the State. No application was received nor was any remission granted during the year.

Customs.

114. No customs duties are levied by the State on any of its frontiers.

Salt.

115. Since the suppression of the State salt-pans in 1880, salt is imported by local traders from Shiroda or Uran in British Territories to meet the local demands. No salt is manufactured in the State.

OPIUM.

Opium.

116. No opium was obtained during the year from the Collector of Customs and Opium, Bombay. The quantity in stock in the State treasury at the beginning of the year was 56 lbs. 26 tolás, of which 29 lbs. were issued for sale to licensed vendors. The average consumption per head of population was 1·11 grains against 1·06 grains in the previous year. The receipts from licenses for the retail sale of opium amounted during the year to Rs. 114-0-0 against Rs. 155-8-0 in 1892-93. No prosecution under the Opium Act took place during the year.

ABKA'RI.

A'bkári system.

117. The Abkári system in force in the State is the same as the neighbouring District of Ratnágiri, known as the still-head duty system with public and private distilleries and a minimum guarantee. Under it the right of sale is separated from right of manufacture. Monopoly of sale is sold by competition and spirit is issued at two strengths 25° U. P. and 60° U. P.

A'bkári Establishment.

118. There has been no change in the strength of the A'bkári Establishment, which consists of 2 District Inspectors, 4 Peons and 7 Sepoys from the Local corps, and 6 Distillery Inspectors with 24 Guards.

Receipts and Expenditure.

119. The total realizations on account of the Ábkári revenue amounted to Rs. 41,207-1-6, which exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 6,250-8-3. This excess was mainly due to the recovery of past year's arrears on account of liquor farms. The number of licenses for the sale of Foreign liquor remained the same as in 1892-93, *viz.* 2. The licenses for import and retail sale of intoxicating drugs, *viz.* Gánja and Bhang, realized Rs. 267-8-0 against Rs. 289-1-0 in the previous year. The expenditure on account of establishment and other charges amounted to Rs. 5,290-8-2 as against Rs. 5,077-9-9 in 1892-93. The increase was due to repairs done to one distillery. The surplus left to the State after paying all expenses was Rs. 35,916-9-4, showing an excess of Rs. 6,037-9-10 over the previous year.

Trees tapped.

120. During the year of report 2,339 cocoanut trees were tapped against 2,328 in 1892-93. The rate of tree tax is Rs. 8 per annum, and that of still-head duty is 4 annas 2 pies per gallon of liquor 60° U. P., and 8 annas 4 pies for 25° U. P.

Liquor manufactured and consumed.

121. The total quantity of liquor produced during the year, including the previous year's balance, was 66,239 gallons, of which 59,961 gallons were consumed, the figures for 1892-93 being 61,871 and 61,108 gallons, respectively. The prices of retail sale of liquor remained unchanged during the year, *viz.* Rs. 3 per gallon of the strength of 25° U. P., and Rs. 1-8-0 per gallon of that of 60° U. P. The rate of consumption per head of population was ·31 gallons.

Stills and shops.

122. The number of stills for the manufacture of country liquor was 6, the same as in 1892-93. They all continued to be under the supervision of the State. There was also no change in the number of liquor shops.

Offences against A'bkári Laws.

123. Ábkári crime was considerably on the decline during the year. The number of offences committed fell from 47 in 1892-93 to 27; the number of persons implicated was 29 against 62 in the preceding year, of which 23 were convicted and punished. Of the above 27 cases, 16 were of smuggling liquor into the State from the Goa Territory. The quantity smuggled was, however, small, *viz.* 6 gallons and 2 pints, taking into consideration the somewhat loose Ábkári arrangements and consequent cheap rates prevailing in Goa.

Working of the Department.

124. On the whole the Ábkári system has worked satisfactorily.

STAMPS.

Stamps.

125. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of Rs. 1,423-5-0 in the total receipts from stamps, which amounted during the year to Rs. 28,494-4-0. The amount realized under the Court Fees Act was Rs. 19,956-14-0, and that under the General Stamp Act was Rs. 8,537-6-0, as against Rs. 18,486-10-0 and Rs. 8,579-5-0, respectively, in the preceding year.

The total expenditure in connection with stamps amounted to Rs. 1,507-12-8, of which the principal items are:—Rs. 525-13-8 establishment charges, Rs. 638-4-5 discount allowed to stamp vendors, and Rs. 216-5-0 the value of unused stamps returned and of refunds in civil cases. The net revenue derived from stamps was thus Rs. 26,936-7-4.

TOLL FUNDS.

A'mboli Toll Fund.

126. The contract for collections of the tolls levied at A'mboli on the road from Belgaum to Vengurla was sold for Rs. 12,111 or Rs. 411 more than in the previous year. The

total receipts, including the balance of last year, amounted to Rs. 20,398-13-3 against Rs. 19,445-14-8, and the expenditure to Rs. 3,363-9-9 against Rs. 3,155-11-9 in 1892-93. Special repairs were made to the dharmshálas at Ámboli and at Nányáchepáni, and a portion of the feeder road from Ámboli to Ajra was metalled, and ordinary repairs done to the travellers' bungalows, dharmshálas, wells, &c., during the year. Deducting the expenditure, there remained a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 17,035-3-6 to the credit of this fund.

Old Ghát Toll Fund.

127. The total receipts on account of the toll levied on the old ghâts, *viz.*, Hanmanta and Ghotga, including the balance of Rs. 429-8-4 at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 884-4-4. Out of this amount an expenditure of Rs. 803-8-8 was incurred for repairs to the ghâts and approaches. The balance remaining at the close of the year was Rs. 80-11-8.

Ajgaon Toll Fund.

128. At the close of 1892-93 there was a balance of Rs. 956-14-4 to the credit of the Ajgaon Toll Fund. Adding to this sum Rs. 2,138 on account of toll collections, &c., the total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,094-14-4. The repairs and metalling a portion of the road from Málgaon to Ajgaon and Shiroda cost Rs. 1,913-4-9. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,181-9-7.

Transit duties.

129. No transit duties are levied in the State.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Medical Institutions.

130. The State maintains a Civil Hospital with asylums for the leper and the lunatics in the town, and two dispensaries in the District, one at Kudál and the other at Bánda. There is also a hospital for the prisoners in the Sávantvádi Jail. The number of patients treated in the several institutions, and the daily average and expenditure in each, are shown in the subjoined table :—

TABLE 1.

Dispensaries and Asylums.

No.	Name of Institution.	Number of Patients treated,		Results of In-door Patients,				Expenditure.			Daily Average.	
		In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.				In-door.	Out-door.
								Rs.	a.	p.		
1A	Civil Hospital ...	508	6,267	418	44	30	16 (a) 93 (b)	11,309	7	3	16·3	87·9
B	Jail Hospital ...	15	46	15	...	...	...	375	4	2	0·43	3·
C	Lunatic Asylum ...	41	...	9	10	4	18 (a)	778	13	4	15·5	...
D	Leper Asylum ...	47	...	...	7	3	37 (a)	2,276	9	4	32·7	...
E	Amboli Dispensary ...	...	153	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	...	5·
2	Kudál Dispensary ...	8	3,881	4	...	4	17 (b)	1,043	7	10	0·1	32·89
3	Bánda Dispensary ...	4	2,505	3	1	...	14 (b)	975	9	0	0·6	27·82
	Total ...	623	12,852	449	62	41	71 (a) 124 (b)	16,819	2	11	65·63	156·61

Westropp Civil Hospital.

131. This hospital is excellently situated and contains 32 beds for the accommodation of in-patients. The total number of patients treated was 508 in-door and 6,267 out-door, against 562 and 6,620, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease was due to the numbers of fever and influenza patients being considerably less than in the preceding year. The daily average was 16·3 in-door and 87·9 out-door

against 19 and 97·1, respectively. Surgical operations numbered 15 major and 385 minor against 13 major and 384 minor in the previous year. Medico-legal cases were 26, out of which 9 were *post mortem* examinations. The total cost, including establishment, medicines, repairs, &c., was Rs. 11,309-7-3 against Rs. 11,486-12-4, and the cost per patient treated was Rs 1-10-8 against Rs. 1-9-7.

The Dalgado ward for paying patients was occupied by three patients, its income being Rs. 22-8-0 against Rs. 19-9-3. The income from hospital stoppages was Rs. 110-12-6 against Rs. 151-8-0.

Jail Hospital.

132. In this hospital 15 in-door and 46 out-door patients were treated against 11 and 65, respectively, in the previous year. The out-door patients usually suffered from slight complaints and were given light work in the jail.

There were no deaths. The total cost was Rs. 375-4-2 against Rs. 297-1-10. The cost is nominal; it includes a portion of the salary of one of the Hospital Assistants attached to the Civil Hospital, and 15 per cent. of the cost of Europe medicines supplied to the hospital. The cost per sick treated was Rs. 6-2-5 against Rs. 3-14-7.

Lunatic Asylum.

133. The asylum consists of eight cells situated within the outer enclosure of the Jail. The situation is inconvenient, and the accommodation is insufficient. The Inspector-General of Prisons, who visited the Jail on the 20th November 1893, states: "I think myself that the combination of Jail and lunatic Asylum is highly to be deprecated." The total number of lunatics treated was 41 against 32, and the daily average was 15·5 against 14·5. The total cost was Rs. 778-13-4 against Rs. 637-11-3, and the cost per lunatic per year Rs. 50-3-11 against Rs. 43-10-2.

Leper Asylum.

134. The Leper Asylum, which is situated about a mile and a quarter from the town, consists of four wards with the necessary out-buildings and quarters for the Hospital Assistant and servants. It has accommodation for 48 inmates—36 males and 12 females. There were during the year 48 inmates, of whom 10 were new admissions and 7 readmissions. These readmissions consisted of those who had absented themselves temporarily. There were three deaths. The daily average was 32·7 against 24·1. The asylum is greatly valued, as most of the inmates come to it quite voluntarily. The total cost was Rs. 2,276-9-4 against Rs. 1,722-1-1, and the cost per leper per year was Rs. 69-9-11 against Rs 71-7-3.

A'mboli Dispensary.

135. This dispensary was opened on the 1st of April and closed on the 3rd of June 1893. The Hospital Assistant in charge treated 153 patients, the daily average being 5, and the cost being Rs. 60. The patients treated in the preceding year were 169, the cost being Rs. 94-5-3.

Nurses.

136. The two nurses, who were trained during the previous year, were appointed to the Kudál and Bánda Dispensaries in the month of May 1893 as reported last year.

Kudál Dispensary.

137. This dispensary is supported partly by the State and partly by the Local Funds. The Apothecary in charge treated during the last year 8 in-door and 3,881 out-door as compared with 6 in-door and 3,358 out-door patients. Among the out-patients are included those that he visited in the districts. The daily average of out-patients was 32·89 against 29·23. The surgical operations were 8 major and 97 minor. The total cost was Rs. 1,043-7-10 against Rs. 1,248-2 6.

Bánda Dispensary.

138. This dispensary is also supported partly by the State and partly by the Local Funds. The Apothecary in charge treated 4 in-door and 2,505 out-door against 2 in-door and 2,322 out-door patients in the previous year. He performed 5 major and 59 minor surgical operations. The daily average attendance was 27·82 against 24·39, and the total cost Rs. 975-9-0 against Rs. 1,063-14-1.

139. The following table gives particulars of births and deaths registered during the year under report compared with that for the preceding year.

TABLE II.

Births and Deaths.

	1893-94.	1892-93.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	6,854	6,451	403	...
Deaths	4,523	4,191	332	...

Births and deaths.

The population of the State according to the last census is 192,980. The number of births and deaths recorded during the year were 6,854 and 4,523, respectively, against 6,451 and 4,191 in the previous year. The birth-rate per mille was 35·5 against 33·1, and the death-rate 23·4 against 21 (*vide* Table II).

General health.

140. The general health of the town and district was fairly good. There were six cases of small-pox in the town and 35 cases in the district. There was a mild epidemic of influenza at the commencement of the hot season. As usual there were some cases of measles, hooping cough and mumps. Malarious fevers were the most prevalent complaints, especially in the villages at the foot of the Ghâts. There were ten cases of cholera.

Vaccination.

141. The work done by the vaccinators is shown in the Table III given below :—

TABLE III.

Vaccination.

Stations.	Operations and by whom performed.	Number of persons vaccinated in 1893-94.	Number of persons vaccinated in 1892-93.	Result. Successful. 1893-94.	Successful. 1892-93.	Unsuccessful. 1893-94.	Unsuccessful. 1892-93.	Unknown. 1893-94.	Unknown. 1892-93.	Remarks.
Vádi Division ...	Ibrám Khán ...	1,068	1,218	1,025	1,161	16	23	27	34	P.
		108	138	38	50	65	63	5	20	R.
Kudál do. ...	Vithal Bábli ...	1,494	1,427	1,480	1,389	8	18	6	20	P.
		3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	R.
Math do. ...	Bábáji Laxman ...	1,351	1,358	1,232	1,274	30	14	89	70	P.
		63	52	33	27	21	13	9	12	R.
Bánda do. ...	Zilba D. Sávant ...	1,113	1,200	1,064	1,172	14	8	35	20	P.
		198	201	118	133	61	36	19	32	R.
Dánoli do. ...	Subhána D. Sávant	1,185	929	1,449	875	22	34	14	20	P.
		2	8	1	6	1	2	...	...	R.
	Total Primary...	6,211	6,132	5,950	5,871	90	97	171	164	
	Total Secondary ...	374	399	193	216	148	119	33	64	
	Grand Total ...	6,585	6,531	6,143	6,087	238	196	204	228	

The primary vaccinations were 6,211 against 6,132, and the secondary were 374 against 399. Of the primary vaccinations 5,950 were successful, 90 unsuccessful and 171 unknown.

The work of the vaccinators is supervised by the Inspector of Vaccination. The total cost of the establishment was Rs. 1,896-11-2 against Rs. 1,807-5-10.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Schools and Scholars.

142. The following is a comparative table showing the progress of education in the Sávantvádi State during the years 1893-94 and 1892-93.

Description of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Daily Average Attendance.	
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.
State Schools.						
English school	1	1	255	301	237·85	182·72
English classes	4	4	(52) 12	(51) 10	(39·98) 7·48	(35·53) 12
Vernacular schools for boys .	55	58	3,034	2,962	2,043·1	1,945·12
Do. for girls and classes .	10	10	310	312	174·51	177·64
Technical school	1	1	(17) 36	(24) 25	(12·28) 22·1	(19·3) 13·48
Music school	1	1	(20) 9	(22) 3	(11·53) 4·75	(14·65) 66
Night classes	20	26	349	514	196·74	267·85
Total for State Schools ...	92	101	(89)4,005	(97)4,127	(63·79) 2,686·53	(69·48) 2,599·67
Aided Schools.						
Private English class ...	1	1	9	8	6·51	7·5
Indigenous schools for boys .	30	36	972	1,129	714·10	827·39
Do. for girls...	1	1	12	14	8·89	10·64
Total for Aided Schools ...	32	38	993	1,151	729·59	845·53
Unaided Schools ...	42	36	726	511	.....	.....
Grand Total ...	166	175	(89)5,724	(97) 5,789	.....	.....

Note.—The figures in brackets show pupils who are attending other schools as well as the English classes, &c.

These figures show on the whole a decrease both in the number of schools and scholars. This decrease is observable in the number of State and private aided schools for boys. The night classes also show a decrease. The number of unaided indigenous schools has increased. The decline in the number of pupils occurred principally in the English school, the aided indigenous schools and the night classes, but was due to a considerable extent, counterbalanced by a corresponding rise in the State vernacular and unaided indigenous schools. Causes of decrease or increase are given under the respective heads.

English School and Classes.

143. The attendance in the English school has shown a decline of 45 in the year of report, the figures being 255 against 300 in 1892-93. This fall is accounted for by the Head Master as being partly due to the revision made in the system of allowing free-studentships and partly to the strictness exercised in promoting boys to higher standards, the consequence of which was that several boys left the school. It is, however, satisfactory to note that in spite of the fall in attendance, the daily average attendance rose from 182·72 in 1892-93 to 237·85 in the year of report.

The results of the Matriculation and the University School Final Examination were not satisfactory. Out of 9 and 14 candidates sent up for these examinations, respectively, 3 and 7 were successful. The Educational Inspector, S. D., examined the school in November and did not report very favourably on the results of his examination. The Head Master reports that the failures were due in a great measure to the admission of nearly 100 boys from the private school who did not attend for the full year and did not, therefore, do well at the examination. The Head Master has been directed to carefully attend to the useful instructions given by the Educational Inspector, and the suggestions made by that officer as to changes in the staff of the school will receive due attention consistently with other circumstances.

Out of the 255 pupils, 93 belonged to the town of Sávantvádi itself, 98 came from the villages of the State, and 64 were from the Goa and British territories; 15 were Christians, 13 Mahomedans and 227 Hindus.

There were in all 4 exhibitions of Rs. 3 each, and 1 of Rs. 4. Three of the former were paid from the Local Funds and the remaining two, which are open to Mahomedans only, from the Kazi Sháhábuddin Fund. The two Sir LeGrand Jacob prizes of Rs. 15 and 10 were as usual awarded to the students who passed with the highest number of marks in English and Sanskrit respectively.

The physical training of the boys was properly looked after.

The fee collections of this school for the year of report were Rs. 4,600-11-9 and the total cost amounted to Rs. 7,795-4-9 against Rs. 3,771 and Rs. 7,048 respectively in the previous year.

English Classes.

144. The number of English classes attached to vernacular schools remained unchanged though there was some change in the details. The Kárkún's class, which was opened for the benefit of such of the employés as could not attend the English school during the regular hours, proved a failure and had consequently to be closed during the year, but in its place a similar class was opened in the Local Corps school especially for the men of the corps. Thus the number remained unchanged. The attendance in all these classes slightly increased during the past year, being 64 against 61 in 1892-93.

State Vernacular Schools for boys.

145. These schools numbered 55 during the year of report against 58 in the year preceding. The decrease of two branch schools at Sávantvádi is but nominal, these being incorporated with two other principal ones for the sake of effecting a saving without causing any inconvenience to the pupils. The real decrease, therefore, was of one school which was closed on account of reduced attendance. It is very gratifying, however, to observe that this decrease in the number of schools did not affect the number of schools. The total increased, on the contrary, from 2,962 to 3,034. The daily average attendance was also very satisfactory, being 2,043·1 in 1893-94 against 1,945·12 in the previous year. The results of the Public Service Certificate Examination were creditable to the teachers concerned. Out of 38 candidates sent up for the examination 21 or 60 per cent. passed against 35 and 16 respectively in the previous year. The results of the annual examination of the schools by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnágiri, and his Assistants were also generally satisfactory. The physical exercise of the pupils received due attention at the hands of the authorities. The income on account of these schools was Rs. 4,369-0-1 against Rs. 4,226-12-7 in 1892-93 and the expenditure was Rs. 13,766-5-11 against Rs. 14,703-8-6.

Night Classes.

146. The night classes decreased in number from 26 in 1892-93 to 20 in the year of report, and there was a corresponding fall in attendance from 514 to 349. Owing to want of funds it was not found possible to increase the allowances to masters in proportion to their increased demand, and this may account for the falling off. Some of these classes are in a good state of efficiency. These classes are principally composed of adult cultivators.

Girls' Schools and Classes.

147. While the number of girls' schools and classes remained stationary, *viz.* 10, the total number of pupils attending all schools was slightly higher, being 458 against 449 in 1892-93. Of this number 310 attended the State girls' schools and classes, 72 the State boys' schools, and 76 attended private schools. The daily average attendance was 174·51 in 1893-94 against 177·64 in the previous year. The attendance at the principal girls' schools at Sávantvádi remained the same as last year. Both the branches, Maráthi and Urdu, did well at the annual examination. Progress in needle-work was also satisfactory. Specimens of this work done in the school under the supervision of Miss Spencer, Lady Companion to Shrimant Tárábái Sáheb, were sent to the Exhibition held at Kolhápur, and were commended.

There were also girls' schools at Kudál and Bánda and seven girls' classes attached to boys' schools, two being in the town of Sávantvádi itself, and the remaining five in other villages. The average attendance in the girls' schools was 80 and that in the classes was 113 during the year of report against 58 and 120,

respectively, in 1892-93. The material rise in the former was chiefly contributed by the Bánda School, in which, in consequence of the party factions among the Mahomedans of that place having been settled, the number of girls increased. These statistics and the fact of the establishment of girls' classes in the several village schools clearly indicate that the taste for female education is steadily increasing and with encouragement by way of prizes, &c., it is believed that parents will be induced to send their daughters to schools more willingly and regularly than they do at present.

Cost.

The total cost on account of female education amounted to Rs. 2,142-0-9 as compared with Rs. 1,983-11-10 in 1892-93. The increment in the salary of the Head Mistress of the principal girls' school at Sávantvádi and the additional cost on account of arrangements made for teaching needle-work in the Bánda School and in some of the district classes led to the rise in expenditure.

Technical School.

148. The number of students in this school was 31 in the drawing class and 22 in the carpentry class against 33 and 16, respectively, in 1892-93. The results of the Arts Examination were satisfactory and creditable to the teacher. Out of the 13 candidates who appeared for the 1st grade, 8 came out successful and out of 7 who appeared for the 2nd grade examination, 4 were successful. One of the successful students in the 2nd grade gained a prize in free-hand drawing. The students in the carpentry class were mostly stipendiary. Many of those who left the class after completing their course of instruction have been able to earn their livelihood as carpenters.

The workshop attached to the carpentry class did a fair amount of work during the year. It incurred a small loss of Rs. 55-10-8, but with the modifications and alterations made since the close of the year in its organization, it is hoped that the institution will at least be self-supporting if not lucrative.

The net total cost in connection with all these institutions during the year of report was as given below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Drawing class	426	6	7
Carpentry class...	389	14	8
Worshop	871	16	11
Total ...	1,688	5	2

Music Class.

149. This class, which is attached to a branch school for boys in the town of Sávantvádi, has again shown improvement in its numbers; this is probably due to the religious differences reported last year being gradually settled. The attendance increased from 25 in 1892-93 to 29 in the year of report. Out of this number 20 belonged to the school and 9 were outsiders who did not attend any school. Their progress was satisfactory and it appears that they took great interest in the instruction.

Indigenous Schools.

150. There are two classes of indigenous schools, aided and unaided. The former receive grants from the Educational Funds and are, therefore, conducted according to the system obtaining in the regular State schools and are inspected by the State Educational Inspector. The other class of schools are kept by private persons without any such aid or inspection.

The total number of the schools of both these classes was the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 74, but the attendance in them rose from 1,662 in 1892-93 to 1,719 in the year of report. The aided schools numbered 32 in the year of report, being less by 6 than in the previous year with a corresponding reduction in the number of pupils attending them. This number fell from 1,151 in 1892-93 to 993 in the year of report. This decrease in numbers is accounted for by the reduction made in the amount of grants-in-aid of such schools in consequence of limited funds available for this purpose. Of the 32 schools, one taught English and another was a girls' school. The unaided indigenous schools and the pupils attending them numbered, respectively, 42 and 726 against 36 and

511, showing an increase of 6 schools and 215 pupils. The State Inspector reports that new schools were opened in the hope of securing the grants-in-aid which for the reason mentioned above were not accorded to them.

Receipts and Expenditure.

151. The sources of income of the Educational Department in the State are :—

1. State grant in money and buildings.
2. Local Funds allotment, including a share from the A'bkári contribution.
3. School fees and fines.
4. Popular contributions.
5. Miscellaneous, including interest on Government securities, &c., and the items on which expenditure is incurred are :—

1 English school.
2 Vernacular schools, including English and Girls' classes.
3 Girls' schools.
4 Technical school.
5 Night class.
6 Aided schools.
7 Miscellaneous.

Comparative figures of Income and expenditure under the respective heads for the years 1892-93 and 1893-94 are given below :—

No.	Items.	1893-94.			1892-93.		
	Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	State grant in money and buildings ...	13,858	15	2	13,544	3	7
2	Local Fund allotment, including Abkári share.	5,792	2	5	5,768	3	7
3	Fees and fines	7,068	12	3	6,161	4	3
4	Popular contributions	1,900	15	7	1,836	11	1
5	Miscellaneous, including interest, &c. ...	1,113	4	11	640	12	7
	Total Receipts ...	29,734	2	4	27,951	3	1
	Expenditure.						
1	English School	7,949	4	9	7,139	14	5
2	Vernacular Schools with English and Girls' Classes	13,766	5	11	14,703	8	6
3	Girls' Schools	2,142	0	9	1,983	11	10
4	Technical School	930	3	6	710	13	4
5	Night Classes	638	5	0	1,000	11	3
6	Aided Schools	599	13	5	878	0	0
7	Inspection charges	1,239	0	5	1,411	1	10
8	Cost of buildings	2,358	15	2	3,544	3	7
9	Miscellaneous	110	1	5	134	2	9
	Total Expenditure ...	29,734	2	4	31,506	3	6

Although the receipts of the Department are shown to be equal to the expenditure, it must be noted that the Item 5, Miscellaneous, on the receipt side, includes a sum of Rs. 117-3-10, which represented the actual deficit and to meet which a corresponding amount was advanced from the Local Funds. The necessity for such an advance would have been obviated had proper steps been taken to recover during the year of report some of the arrears due on account of popular contributions and had the amount on account of repairs to school buildings payable by the Public Works Department of the State been disbursed before the close of the official year.

The item miscellaneous on the receipt side also includes interest on Rs. 1,200 of the Sir G. LeGrand Jacob Fund, and the annual donation by Khán Bahádur Kazi Shahabuddin, C.I.E., which are utilized in awarding prizes and scholarships in pursuance of the wishes of the donors.

Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 29,734-2-4 the actual cost of education amounted to Rs. 26,989-3-2, the remainder being expended on buildings, &c.

The decrease in expenditure in comparison with the previous year's figures was the result of curtailment in the amounts of grants to aided schools prizes, furniture, &c. It was also due to the reduction made in the number of night classes. The increase in expenditure of the English school was caused by an augmented attendance and consequential entertainment of an additional staff. A small increment made in the salary of the Head Mistress of the Sávantvádi Girls' School and arrangements made to teach needle-work in the Bánda Girls' School raised the expenditure under the head "Girls' Schools." Work on a larger scale was done in the Technical School during the year of report, and this accounts for the increase against that institution.

On the whole the Department worked satisfactorily during the past year.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Measures for destruction of wild animals and poisonous snakes.

152. Seven wild animals, *viz.*, 1 tiger, 5 panthers, and 1 hyena, were destroyed during the year. The amount of rewards paid according to the prescribed scale was Rs. 94-15-3, and Rs. 48-15-3 were disbursed for killing stray dogs. Liquor ammonia is kept at all stations with Village Police Pátils with proper instructions for administering it in cases of snake bites. Though a reward for the destruction of poisonous snakes has been offered, the number killed is very small.

Post Offices.

153. The number of Post Offices during the year remained the same as in the last year, *viz.* seven. The amount realized by the sale of postage stamps was Rs. 3,869-11-3 as against Rs. 4,135-0-6 in 1892-93, showing a decrease of Rs. 265-5-3.

Telegraph Office.

154. The Telegraph Office at Sávantvádi was self-supporting as in the previous years. The receipts amounted to Rs. 723-14-0 as against Rs. 1,005-8-0 in 1892-93, while the expenditure was the same as in the last year, *viz.* Rs. 216.

Money Orders.

155. The statement of money order received from the Postal authorities shows that the number of both Inland and Foreign money orders issued was 2,261, value Rs. 47,005-3-0, and that of money orders paid was 10,622, representing payments of Rs. 1,71,693-10-6, the corresponding figures of the previous year being 2,330, money orders issued, value Rs. 45,154-5-9, and 10,130 money orders paid, value Rs. 1,70,796-6-9, respectively. It will thus be seen that though there was a slight decrease of 69 in the number of money orders issued, there was an increase in their value. The money orders paid exhibit an increase of 492 in number and Rs. 897-3-9 in their value over the previous year's transactions.

Working of the Arms Act.

156. During the year 1,662 people in the State were in possession of licenses to keep arms as against 1,609 in 1892-93. The number of fire-arms rose from 1,227 to 1,279, while that of swords and side-arms was 383 against 382. Of the total number of arms, 594 were held on payment of fees, and the rest were possessed by agriculturists under License Form XI, and Sirdárs, Darakdárs, Mehmans and other privileged persons. The total realizations from fees, &c., for licenses to carry arms amounted during the year to Rs. 368-9-0 against Rs. 308 in 1892-93. The number of licensed shops for the sale of ammunition remained the same as in last year. There were three prosecutions under the Arms Act, in which three persons were involved, all of whom were convicted and sentenced.

Condition of State records.

157. The State records have all been well arranged and kept under the charge of a record keeper, who is under the immediate orders of the State Kárbhári. Great care is taken of all the records, and the record-room has been furnished with iron and wooden racks.

Printing Press

158. The work done in the State Printing Press is chiefly supplying forms for the several offices. The work executed is satisfactory.

159. There were 48 subscribers on the list of the Sávantvádi Library as against 51 in the year preceding. The total income, including the last year's balance, was Rs. 800-7-4, and the expenditure Rs. 622-7-0, leaving a balance of Rs. 178-0-4. The funded capital of this institution is Rs. 2,500, which has been invested in Government securities. There are two reading rooms at Bánda and Kudál. The number of subscribers to the former was 46 and to the latter 14.

Libraries.

160. All taxes likely to injuriously affect free trade have already been abolished.

Taxes and Trade.

161. I did not take charge of the Office of Political Superintendent until nearly two months after the close of the official year. I am, therefore, not in a position to record any of the events or my opinion on the administration of the year 1893-94. The report has been, of necessity, a mere compilation with such incidental remarks as the figures and facts seemed to call for. I am informed that the rainfall was somewhat below the average, but on the whole the year was prosperous.

Concluding Remarks.

The only event of importance that I am aware of was a schismatic movement among the Christians, of whom there are nearly 5,000 in the State. The trouble commenced with a dispute between the priest and his parishoners over money and church property; at a critical period an impostor calling himself Archbishop Alvarez came and fanned the flame claiming himself to be the Head of the Roman Catholic Church in India and not the Archbishop of Goa, from allegiance to whom he sought to seduce the community.

In the end the impostor was got rid of and the cemetery and church funds are under attachment by the District Magistrate, pending the appointment of a "Fabrica" or church committee to administer them. It is said that the community propose to file a civil suit against the priest for possession of the church property and custody of the cemetery. It is to be hoped that better counsels will prevail, and that the Archbishop of Goa will come here and set matters on a happier footing.

I am not in a position to offer any remarks concerning the principal officials of the State, but I was given to understand by Mr. FitzGerald that they had all performed their duties satisfactorily.

The usual statements as shown below accompany :—

No. I.—Political Relations.
No. II.—Native Chiefs, principal Male Members of their Families, &c.
No. III.—Civil Divisions.
No. IV.—Population.
No. V.—Strength, Cost, &c., of Military Force.
No. VI.—Strength, Cost, &c., of Police.
No. VII.—Results of the working of the Police.
No. VIII.—Value of Property Stolen and Recovered.
No. IX.—Crimes committed, Cases disposed, of, &c.
No. X.—Offences reported and dealt with.
No. XI.—Results of Criminal Appeals.
No. XII.—Persons convicted and confined in Jails.
No. XIII.—Nature and Value of Civil Suits.
No. XIV.—Results of Applications for execution of Decrees.
No. XV.—Registration of Documents.
No. XVI.—Agriculture.
No. XVII.—Income and Expenditure.

—I have, &c.

Through the Commissioner, S. D.

APPENDIX I.

Political Relations of Native States (1893-94).

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal Articles of Production, Manufacture and Mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Rs.			
Sávantvádi	Nil.		192,948 (according to the Census of 1891.)	166	5,724	6,585	Fever and dysentery.	4,19,538	Sávantvádi Local Corps (400).	Not levied....	Rice, náchni, vari, cocoanuts and betlenuts, ornamental furniture in painted lacquer-work, inlaid cocoanut and kaskas fancy articles, embroidery and hornwork, toys, &c.

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office, 20th July 1894.

W. B. FERRIS, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX II.

Native Chiefs, Principal Male Members of their Families, and Principal Members of their Courts, 1893-94.

No.	Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste, Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Chief.										
1	Raghunáth Sávant Bhonsle ...	Sávantvádi	Sir Desái of Sávantvádi.	Marátha, Hindu.	32	At the Rájkumár College and under private tutor.	.....	Has a Sanad.	Follows primogeniture.	Not.	
2	Shrirám Sávant Bhonsle	Do.	First cousin of do....	Do. ...	23	At the Belgaum High School and at the Rájkumár College.	.....	No Sanad ..	Not ...	Do.	
3	Subhánráo Pátankar	Do.	Mehamán	Do. ...	23	Attends Sávantvádi English School.	Is under instruction .	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
4	Sambhájiráo Nimbálkar	Do.	Do.	Do. ...	32	Knows Maráthi and a little English.	Manages his own affairs.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
5	Rámchandra Dalvi Bhonsle ...	Do.	Sardár	Do. ...	71	Can read and write Maráthi a little.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has a son.	
6	Krishnaráo Jivánráo Desái ...	Parma in the Sávantvádi State.	Do.	Do. ...	39	KnowsMaráthi and a little English.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
7	Ráo-Báhádur Sakhárám Báji Bawdekar.	Sávantvádi	Kárbhári of the Sávantvádi State.	Goud Bráhmin, Hindu.	56	Well educated in English and Maráthi.	Kárbhári of the Sávantvádi State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has two sons.	
8	Vishnuráo Krishna Sabnis... ...	Do.	Darakdár of the Vádi Darbár.	Do. ...	59	Knows Maráthi well ...	Manages his own affairs.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Not.	
9	Nilkantráo Wáman Chitnis ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do. ...	45	Knows English and Maráthi.	Head Kárkun to the State Kárbhári.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has a son.	
10	Sid Sávant Ragh Sávant	Mángaon in the Sávantvádi State.	Sardár...	Marátha, Hindu.	23	Attends English School at Sávantvádi.	Is under instruction..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Not.	
11	Mahádeoráo Balvantráo Rane ...	Páwsi in the Sávantvádi State.	Do.	Do. ...	50	Knows Maráthi and a little English.	Manages his own affairs.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has a son.	

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office, 20th July 1894.

W. B. FERRIS, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political control.

Division.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1893-94.	Chief Town with Population.		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Southern Division.	Sávantvádi..	3	926	1,92,948 (according to the Census of 1891).	Sávantvádi.	9,269	225	5	7	25	8	125	1,88,166	2,61,322	4,19,538	

APPENDIX IV.

Population of Native States—Sávantvádi State, 1893-94.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1893-94 (according to general Census of 1891).						Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Budhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Others.	Total Male Agriculturists, including Landlords, Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers.	Total non-Agricultural Males.	Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per Square Miles.	Europeans.	East Indians and others.	Natives.										
					Male.	Female.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Southern Division.	Sávantvádi State.	32,496	57,559	64,829	35,961	34,599	192,948	208	3	...	4,594	183,749	4,455	...	147	...	...	67,478	26,042	Maráthi.	None.

Sávantvádi Political Superintendents Office,
20th July 1894.

W. B. FERRIS, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX V.

Statement Showing the Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Sávantvádi State, 1893-94.

Arm of Service.	Total Number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.						Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Recruited this year (*a*).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c. (*b*).	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.		
															Rs. a. p.	
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Infantry	399	25	...	1	1	20	3	400	1	2	1	6	50	344	56,719 7 2	
Total ...	399	25	...	1	1	20	3	400	1	2	1	6	50	344	56,719 7 2	

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
20th July 1894.

W. B. FERRIS, Major,
Acting Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

SAVANTVADI STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1894-95.

E 774—a

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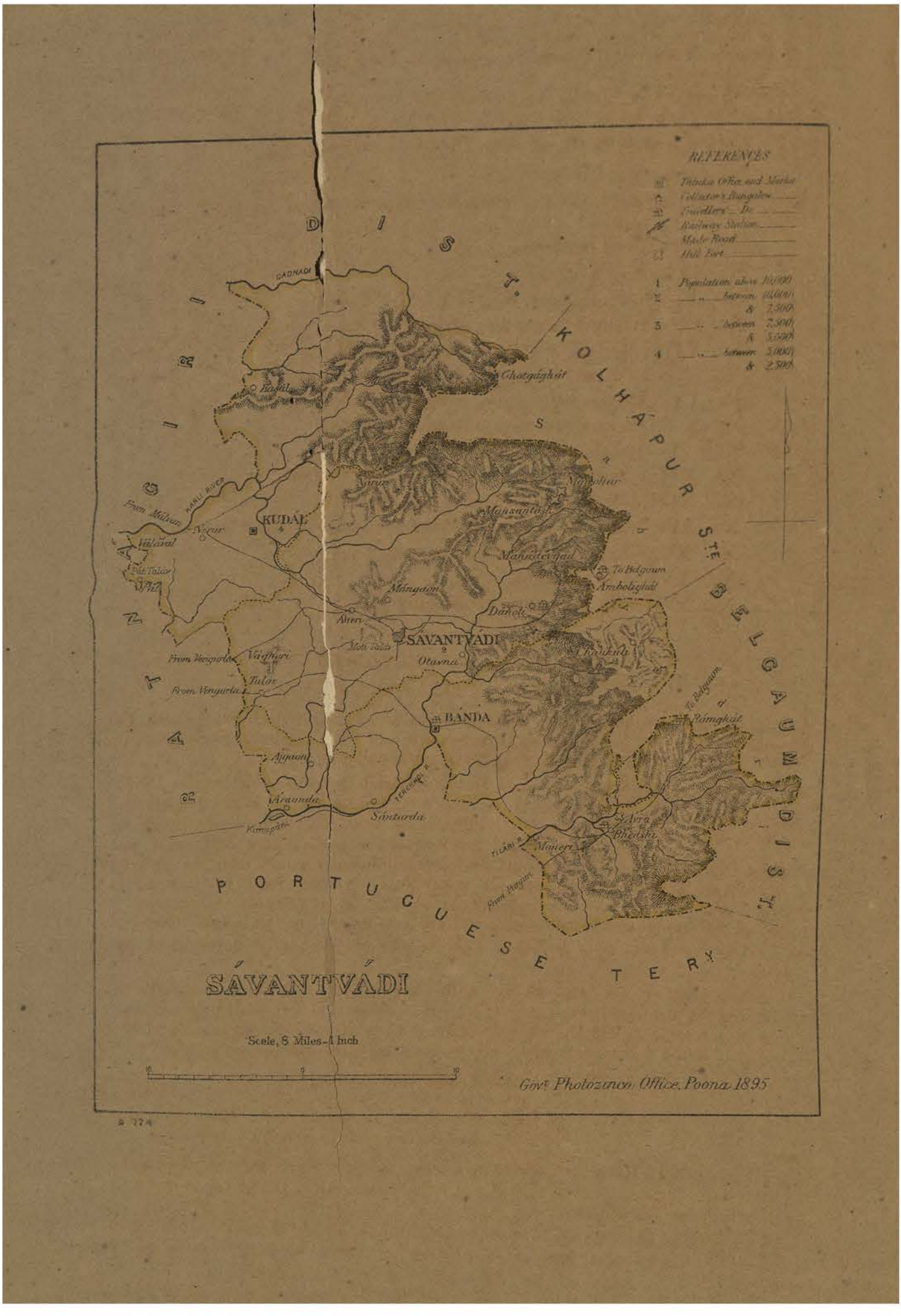
REFERENCES
Tahuka Office and Market
Collector's Bungalow
Travellers' Do
Railway Station
Made Road
Hill Fort
1 Population above 10,000
2 " between 10,000 & 7,500
3 " between 7,500 & 5,000
4 " between 5,000 & 2,500
DIST. KOLHÁPUR STE BELGAUM DIST.
RATNÁGIRI
PORTUGUESE TERY
GADNADI
Kasúl
Ghotgághát
KARLI RIVER
From Málvan
KUDÁL
Nerur
Válával
Pát Talav
Mansantosh
Mánhatevnad
To Belgaum
Ambolighát
Mángaon
Dánoli
Áheri
SAVANTVÁDI
Moti Talav
Otavna
From Vengurla
Vágheri
Tulas
BÁNDA
Rámghát
Ajgaon
Áraunda
Sánturda
Kanapáti
Avra
Bhedshi
Maneri
TILÁRI R.
From Pangiri
SÁVANTVÁDI
Scale, 8 Miles-1 Inch
Govt. Photozinco Office, Poona 1895

Letter from Colonel H. L. NUTT, Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi, to the Honourable Mr. G. W. Vidal, I. C. S., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay, No. 2450, dated Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office, 15th July 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Sávantvádi State for the year ending 31st March 1895.

2. The usual statements, as shown below, accompany :—

No. I.—Political Relations.
No. II.—Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families, &c.
No. III.—Civil Divisions.
No. IV.—Population.
No. V.—Strength, cost, &c., of Military Force.
No. VI.—Strength, cost, &c., of Police.
No. VII.—Results of the working of the Police.
No. VIII.—Value of property stolen and recovered.
No. IX.—Crimes committed, cases disposed of, &c.
No. X.—Offences reported and dealt with.
No. XI.—Results of criminal appeals.
No. XII.—Persons convicted and confined in jails.
No. XIII.—Nature and value of Civil suits.
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No. XV.—Registration of documents.
No. XVI.—Agriculture.
No. XVII.—Income and expenditure.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Relations with the British Government and other Native States.

2. The relations of the Sávantvádi State with the British Government and with the neighbouring State of Kolhápur continue satisfactory.

Relations with the Portuguese Government.

3. On my return from leave last March I found the dispute with the Portuguese Government regarding certain Ferry Rights still unsettled. There has been correspondence going on now about this matter for some years and as it was evident from the papers that no satisfactory conclusions would ever be arrived at by simply bandying arguments or periodically putting forward statements which were received with incredulity or replied to by counter-statements, I brought the whole case to the notice of His Excellency the Governor General of Portuguese India and proposed that it should be finally determined by arbitration.

Since then I am glad to say a favourable reply has been received and arrangements are now being made which will close this longstanding dispute. These arrangements which are satisfactory both to the Portuguese and the Sávantvádi State will be separately reported to Government in due course.

THE SIR DESA'I AND HIS FAMILY.

The Sir Desái Ráje Bahádur Raghunáth Sávant Bhonsle.

4. The Sir Desái of Sávantvádi Ráje Bahádur Raghunáth Sávant Bhonsle is now 32 years old.

He has not moved out of the State during the past year but has remained in Vádi itself for the greater part of the time, occasionally going up to A'mboli or into the Districts adjoining.

I am glad to say that he is trying to improve in his general habits, and Mr. Kantak his present companion informs me that he treats him with every consideration.

It certainly is satisfactory to find that the good influences brought to bear upon the Sir Desái are now producing better results, and Mr. Kantak, I think, deserves great praise for his successful efforts.

The Sir Desái's wife Shrimant Tárábái Sáheb.

Shrimant Tárábái Sáheb, who was ailing for some time past and had gone for change in company with her mother, (Her Highness the Mahárani Jamnábái Sáheb of Baroda) to Bombay, Khandála and Baroda, returned to Vádi on the 17th of March 1894 considerably improved in health, and since then she has been keeping fairly well.

Her income consists of allowances granted to her by the Baroda and Sávantvádi Darbárs and certain interest on monies invested in Government Securities. It amounted last year to Rs. 34,438, whilst her expenditure was Rs. 25,104, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 9,334. The total balance now to her credit is (Rs. 2,08,360) two lakhs eight thousand three hundred and sixty, of which one lakh and ninety two thousand Rupees (1,92,000) are invested in Government Securities. At the time of her marriage to the Sir Desái in 1880 the Baroda Darbár guaranteed her an income of Rs. 25,000 per annum—Rs. 21,000 to be paid in cash and the remainder from the interest of one lakh of Rupees invested in her name in Government 4% Paper. Owing to the reduction of this Security from 4% to 3½ a loss of Rupees 500 per annum was incurred, but upon this being represented to the Baroda Darbár through this office His Highness the Gáikwár directed that it should be made good and the full income is now paid as before.

Her pecuniary affairs are controlled by the State Kárbhári under the orders of the Political Superintendent.

Miss Mary Spencer her lady companion who has now been with her for 6½ years and has taken the greatest interest in her duties which, it can be imagined, are of a special nature requiring tact, forbearance, and judgment, was granted 7 months' leave to England from the 1st of April last, and it was not considered desirable to appoint a *locum tenens* during her absence.

The Sir Desái's first cousin Shrirám Sávant Ráo Sáheb Bhonsle.

6. Ráo Sáheb is now in his 24th year. It has been said that he is lethargic and unable to take much interest in anything, and I regret to say that during my absence he did not attend the Courts as I had advised him to do.

However, since my return, the State Kárbhári reports that he has been attending occasionally, and as he is well disposed it is probable that he will realize the advantage of paying more frequent visits. One great point in his favour is that he keeps aloof from all intrigues.

Connection formed by marriage with His Highness the Rája of Dewás Junior Branch

7. Lalitabai, daughter of one of our Sávantvádi State Sardárs Sábaji Sávant Rághsávant Tálikar, was married on the 16th March last to His Highness Rája Mulhar Roa Powar of Dewas, Junior Branch, a young Chief, 19 years of age, who is entitled to a Salute of 15 guns and has an annual income of Rs. 3,25,000.

This alliance which has given general satisfaction was brought about through the instrumentality of the State Kárbhári Ráo Bahádur Sákharám Báji Bawdekar who conducted all the negotiations and checked the expenditure with considerable skill. The result has been that the whole affair was concluded at no greater cost to the Tálikar's estate than if the young lady had been married to one of the Sirdárs of this place.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

8. (i) Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald held charge of the Superintendency from the 1st of April to the 23rd of May 1894, and was succeeded by Major Ferris, who continued to hold charge until the 4th of March 1895, when Colonel Nutt returned from furlough and resumed charge of his permanent appointment.

(ii) Doctor D. G. Dalgado, M.D., Civil Medical Officer proceeded on 2 months and 27 days' privilege leave from the 2nd of March 1895. He handed over charge of his duties to the First Class Hospital Assistant on the 1st of March 1895.

(iii) Assistant Surgeon C. M. Rodrigues was appointed to act as Civil Medical Officer during Doctor Dalgado's absence. He took charge on the 4th March 1895 and retained the post until the close of the official year.

(iv) Ráo Sáheb Balvant Jivaji Shedbal, Head Clerk to the Political Superintendent, was granted 2 months' leave from the 19th of February 1894. Whilst on leave, he applied to be permitted to revert to his former appointment of Deputy Accountant at Belgaum, and was allowed to do so. Ráo Sáheb Vinayákráo Pandurang Gupte, Head Clerk to the Collector and District Registrar of Thána, was then selected for the Head Clerk's post. He assumed charge of his duties on the 9th of May 1894.

(v) The late Judicial Assistant, Ráo Bahádur Anant Rámchandra Lotlíkar, who, as reported last year, was forced by ill-health to take long leave, died on the 23rd of October 1894. His *locum tenens* Mr. Rámchandra Naroji Bagwe took charge of the appointment on the 30th of April 1894 from Ráo Bahádur Sakhárám Baji Bawdekar who was in charge from 1st April to that date and handed it over to the State Kárbhári on the 27th of February 1895 in order to revert to British Service. The State Kárbhári continued to be in charge of the Judicial Assistant's office until the 28th of March following, on which day he handed over charge to the permanent incumbent, Ráo Bahádur Bhau Yashvant Gupte.

(vi) Ráo Sáheb Balaji Hari Kumthekar, State Engineer, joined his appointment on the 27th of August 1894. The services of Mr. Atmarám Sadáshiv Thakur, late Overseer, Public Works Department, were dispensed with on the 31st of March 1895, as being no longer required under the new Departmental arrangements.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Survey.

9. The Survey operations have now been completed and there is nothing further to record under this head, except that the termination of so important a work which has been going on for the last 22 years is a subject for considerable congratulation.

Special Tenures.

10. A full description of the special land tenures prevailing in the Sávantvádi State has been given before and a repetition is, therefore, unnecessary.

Settlement of Inám, Dewsu, &c.

11. During the year, three claims to Inám, Dewsu and other holdings were investigated and settled. In one case resumption was ordered, but the land was allowed to remain in the occupancy of the original holder on payment of the survey assessment. In the other, the Inám was continued free of assessment; and in the 3rd, subject to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the assessment.

Sheri Thikáns.

12. The number of Sheri Thikáns together with those held on permanent tenure remained the same as last year. 25 leases, having terminated, were renewed for a period of 5 years, the aggregate rental reserved being Rs. 1,060-1-0 or Rs. 112-15-3 more than the amount previously realized. The total rental from these lands amounted to Rs. 40,114-9-5. The inconveniences and disadvantages resulting from short leases for 5 years having again been brought to the notice of Government during the past year they have been pleased to authorize, as an experimental measure, the letting for 25 years of all Sheri Thikáns, the leases of which expire before the commencement of the next revenue year (Government Resolution No. 527, dated 22nd January 1895).

Waste Lands.

13. Besides the lands which were formerly occupied, but which having been relinquished by the occupants, have remained undisposed of at the close of the past year, there is no culturable waste land which can be brought under cultivation. The total area of lands relinquished is as shown in paragraph 79 of this report.

Account System.

14. As mentioned in previous reports, the system of revenue accounts is nearly the same as that in British territory. All village accounts were examined and checked by the

Kámávisdárs and the State Kárbhári and all irregularities discovered were ordered to be rectified. The State accounts for the last year were audited as usual by a British Native Official specially deputed for the purpose and the suggestions made by him were adopted as far as practicable.

Boundary Disputes.

15. No boundary dispute was settled during the year, nor has any remained for settlement at its close.

Wards' Estates.

16. At the close of last year, there were 29 wards' estates under State management. Six more were added during the year of report, making a total of 35 in all. Of these, 5 were handed back to the wards who had attained their majority and 30 were thus left under management.

Particulars are given in the subjoined table.

No.	Name.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of education.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance at the end of the year.		Value of moveable property.	Area of land under management.
								In cash.	In Government Securities.		
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	R. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.
1	Sidsávant Tálikar ...	24	Mangaon.	English and Maráthi Schools, Sávantvádi.	2,810 3 10	5,079 7 8	4,951 12 2	437 15 4	2,000	5,248 15 1	310 2
	Rághsávant Tálikar ...	11									
2	Narsávant Tirodkar ...	16	Tiroda ...	English School, Sávantvádi.	34 15 7	2,129 9 11	2,017 11	147 5 7	...	618 8 0	335 29¼
3	Rámchandra Ládji Gurav.	14	Akeri ...	Akeri Maráthi School.	1,218 7 3	1,036 10 2	600 15 1	1,654 2 4	...	524 7 0	92 24¾
	27 Petty Estates ...	...	.....	.....	1,169 2 7	3,656 11 1	1,886 15 10	2,938 13 10	...	5,456 2 4	707 29

Sardárs Sidsávant and Rághsávant.

17. The estate of the Sardárs Sidsávant and his nephew Rághsávant continued under the management of the State Kárbhári. Sidsávant is of full age (24). Rághsávant attends the Vernacular School and is making fair progress. The receipts from the Cash Nemnuk and the rents of landed property together with last year's balance amounted to Rs. 7,389-11-6. Deducting from this sum, the expenditure of Rs. 4,951-12-2 on account of the maintenance of the two Sardárs and other members of their families there remained a balance of Rs. 2,437-15-4, of which Rs. 2,000 are in Government Securities.

Sardár Rághsávant's sister was married on the 16th of March 1895 to His Highness Rája Malhar Ráo Powar of Dewas Junior Branch. In order to perform the marriage consistently with the position and means of both parties, a sum of Rs. 3,426-2-8 was required to be borrowed and spent. The Government Securities mentioned will shortly be sold and a considerable portion of the loan paid off.

Narsávant Tirodkar.

18. The estate of Narsávant Tirodkar remained under management of the State Kárbhári. Narsávant is being educated at the Sávantvádi High School. The year commenced with a balance of Rs. 34-15-7. The total realizations on account of the minor's estate were Rs. 2,129-9-11. The expenditure for the maintenance of the minor and other members of his family amounted to Rs. 853-2-5. The assessment paid to the State was Rs. 823-15-6 and the ceremonial expenses incidental to the consummation of the marriage of the minor's sister (who was married to the Chief of Kágal), together with a present of clothes to His Highness the Rája of Kolhápur on the occasion of his installation were Rs. 340-2-0, making a total of Rs. 2,017-3-11. All this left a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 147-5-7.

Rámchandra Ládji Gurav.

19. Rámchandra Ládji Gurav's estate has been since 1886 under the management of the Civil Court. He is now 14 years old and attends the Vernacular School in his village. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,255-1-5 and the balance left, after meeting an expenditure of Rs. 601-15-1 was Rs. 1,654-2-4.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

(*a*).—LEGISLATION.

20. The Legislative Committee of the State assembled as usual twice during the year under report. On its recommendation the following enactments were introduced with the sanction of Government:—

Act No. X of 1892 (Government management of Private Estates).

Act No. I of 1893 (Banker's Books Evidence Act.)

Act No. IV of 1893 relating to Partition.

Proposals for the introduction of the following enactments were also submitted to Government, but they were not approved and sanctioned until after the close of the official year:—

Act No. I of 1894 (Land Acquisition Act).

Act No. III of 1894 (Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 and the Indian Penal Code).

Act No. V of 1894 (Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act).

Act No. VI of 1894 (Act to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, with respect to Sale Certificates).

Act No. X of 1894 (Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882).

A Draft of Salt Act based on the lines of Bombay Act No. II of 1890.

(*b*).—MILITARY.

Sávantvádi Local Corps.

Strength.

21. The strength of the corps (which is the only Military body in the State) is the same as last year, *viz*:—

1	Subhedár.
5	Jamádárs.
50	Non-Commissioned Officers.
6	Buglers.
338	Privates.
Total 400	

The Corps is under the orders of Government and the immediate command of British Officers, the Commandant, who is Political Superintendent of the State, and the Second-in-Command, who is *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Superintendent.

Height and age.

22. The average height of all ranks is now 5 feet 7·1 inches, which is an increase over last year's 5 feet 6·6 inches, the new recruits all being well above 5 feet 7 inches. The average age is 30·1 years.

Duties.

23. Besides performing all the duties of regular Police which entail the services of 121 men (including 9 men on special duties) relieved periodically, the corps furnishes guards to the Jail, Treasury, &c., and escorts to the Sir Desái and his family. The duties at head-quarters are at times exceedingly heavy, but the men perform them cheerfully and without grumbling, and judging by the large number of applicants for enlistment the Corps appears as popular as ever.

Gymnasium.

24. The gymnasium is of great benefit to the recruits who are put through a regular course on joining. No man was sent to Poona during the year, (2 were sent a few days ago.)

Drill.

25. The drill season commenced on the 3rd November 1894 and ended on the 13th of February last on which day the usual annual inspection by the Political Superintendent and Commandant took place. The general turn-out of the men on parade was exceedingly smart. The corps was inspected in battalion drill, bayonet exercise in quick time, and physical drill to music. All were very creditably performed. The gun squad was also inspected and put through gun-drill which was quite up to the mark.

After the Annual Inspection the corps was put through a course of musketry and did very fair shooting.

Conduct.

26. The conduct of the corps has been excellent there being practically no crime, and there is no reason to think that any misconduct is shielded and not brought to the notice of the Second-in-Command.

Discharges, punishments, deaths.

27. During the year the following men were discharged :—

1 Lance Náik for misconduct.

1 Second Class Sepoy for do.

8 Men were fined regimentally for petty offences.

1 Náik was reduced to Lance Náik for irregular conduct whilst in charge of a Police Post.

1 Jamádar, 4 Hávildars, 1 Náik, and 4 Sepoys were pensioned, and 1 Náik and 2 Sepoys were given gratuities, being unfit for further service.

1 Lance Náik and 2 Sepoys died during the year.

Hospital.

28. The average daily admission to hospital was 6·65, and 266 Sepoys were under treatment. The principal diseases were ague, bronchial catarrh and dyspepsia. The average stay in hospital was 6 days.

Enlistment.

29. The number of men enlisted during the year was 16.

Education.

30. The average daily attendance of recruits at the Maráthi School was 11·21 and of children 23·23 ; of recruits at the English School ·87 and children 3·87.

Clothing

31. No new uniform was issued to the corps this year.

Arms and Accoutrements.

32. The two 3-pounder guns in charge of the corps are old, but serviceable for saluting purposes, &c.

200 Snider converted Smoothbores were issued during the year ; they are retained at Head Quarters, the men on outpost duty being still furnished with the ·656 Muzzle loading fusils.

The present equipment of belts, pouches, &c., is nearly worn out, but a new issue has been ordered for half the corps and the remainder will be supplied as soon as funds are available.

Quarters.

33. A new block of 14 strongly built quarters was completed during the year.

Signalling.

34. The heliograph has been worked with great success. There are now 4 competent signallers in the corps.

Out-post.

35. The outposts throughout the State were all visited during the year by the Second-in-Command and a special report upon each was submitted. They are regularly visited every three months by a Native officer.

36. The net total cost on account of the corps (*vide* Appendix V) was Rs. 63,200-15-1 against Rs. 56-719-7-2. The increase, as shown below, was due to the issue of new arms, ammunition and accoutrements during the year.

Cost.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay...	54,939	4	6
Batta	293	7	8
Contingency	613	15	9
New Arms	7,354	3	2
Total, Rs. ...	63,200	15	1

37. There is no regular cavalry in the State, but there are 12 Savárs (including a Dafedár and a Náik) well horsed and smartly got up and armed with sword and lance, who perform escort and courier duties.

Savárs.

38. Lieutenant R. S. Pottinger has acted as Second-in-Command during the whole year and has performed his duties very zealously and efficiently, sparing no pains to maintain the discipline and increase the good name which this gallant little corps has won for itself since it was first raised in 1839, and in all his efforts he has been most loyally supported by the Subhedár Shaik Mahomed Shaik Yakoob and the other Native Officers.

Conclusion.

(C).—Police.

39. There is no separate Police Force in the State, but as many men as are required are detailed from the Local Corps by a system of periodical reliefs. The men so employed together with the separate establishments of District Faujdárs and the Kotvál of the Town of Vádi amount to 125, as last year.

Strength.

40. The proportion of Police to area and population is one policeman to every 7·4 square miles and to every 1,556·03 persons.

Proportion to area and population.

41. The actual cost of the Police which is given in detail in Appendix VI, amounted to Rs. 3,856-5-11 as against Rs. 25,241-5-1 of last year. The decrease is simply nominal as it is due to the fact that the pay of the Superintendent of Police, the Head Constables, Constables, and the men employed on relief duty which is charged to the Local Corps, but which was heretofore also shown against the Police Department has this year been left out of account.

Cost.

42. Appendix VII shows the results of the work done by the police. The total number of offences in which the police took action was 297 or 33 less than last year, and 320 persons were apprehended in connection therewith, being 13 less than last year. Of these offences 280 were cognizable, and 17 non-cognizable. The latter were those referred by the Magistrates to the Police for investigation, 14 persons being implicated in them. Of the total number of persons arrested, 20 were released under Section 169 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and 300 were placed before the Magistrates for trial. Of these, 167 were convicted, 17 acquitted, 88 discharged for want of sufficient evidence, 15 were discharged under Section 345, one died, and 12 remained under trial at the close of the year.

Work done.

The number of convictions obtained by the police was 52·1 per cent of persons arrested and 55·6 per cent of persons sent for trial, the figures last year being 58·5 and 65·6 respectively. It is difficult to account for this falling off in percentages. It is chiefly apparent in the Bánda Petha, and the Superintendent of Police reports that it is partly due to witnesses being frequently lost sight of in Goa Territory which adjoins. The attention of the District Faujdárs has been drawn to this diminution and they have been warned to exercise the greatest vigilance.

Property stolen and recovered.

43. Particulars as to the value of property reported stolen and recovered are given Appendix in VIII.

The value of the property reported as stolen was Rs. 4,391-7-4½ of which Rs. 3,594-8-10½ was recovered, comparing favourably with Rs. 5,807-14-5½ and Rs. 3,284-6-1½ respectively for the preceding year. The percentage of recoveries upon amounts stolen rose from 56·5 in 1893-94 to 81·8 in 1894-95.

Inspection of Police Posts.

44. All the police posts were inspected by the Assistant Political Superintendent.

Nature of offences, cases, and punishments.

45. Appendix IX specifies offences committed, cases instituted and punishments awarded during the year.

The total number of offences committed, exclusive of last year's balance, was 677, or 30 less than in 1893-94. Of these, 529 were under the Indian Penal Code and 148 under special laws. There was only one case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in which the accused were acquitted of the graver charge and convicted of the minor offence of causing grievous hurt. They were however, released on appeal. Of the 632 cases instituted, 617 were disposed of during the year. The number of persons slightly fell from 1,216 in 1893-94 to 1,151. Of the persons apprehended, 727 were acquitted or discharged, 1 died before trial, 402 were convicted, and 21 persons, including two lunatics confined as being insane, remained under trial at the end of the year. Of those convicted and punished, 49 were sentenced to imprisonment only, 71 to imprisonment and fine, and 280 to fine only. Two persons were sentenced to whipping.

Work done by the village Faujdárs.

46. The total number of village Faujdárs in the State remained the same *viz.*, 219. The number of petty cases (of abuse) disposed of by them fell from 129 in 1893-94 to 103 in 1894-95, involving 191 and 130 persons respectively. Of the 130 persons dealt with, 23 were convicted and 31 were acquitted. Complaints against 72 persons were withdrawn on Razinama. 4 persons remained under trial at the end of the year. The average period of confinement was about the same as last year, *viz.*, 7 hours. Their work was subjected to a searching scrutiny and was found on the whole satisfactory. There was no instance of abuse of powers brought to notice.

(D).—Criminal Justice.

Courts of Criminal Justice.

47. The number of Criminal Courts in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 9. They are as follows :—

(1). The Court of the Political Superintendent exercising the powers of a Sessions Judge and of a Court of Revision under Section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(2). The Court of the *ex-officio* Assistant Political Superintendent exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

(3). The Court of the State Karbhári exercising the powers of a District Magistrate.

(4). The Court of the Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

(5). The Court of the Second Class Magistrate of the Vádi Petha.

(6). Do. do. of the Kudál Petha.

(7). Do. do. of the Bánda Petha.

(8). Do. do. of the Town of Sávantvádi.

(9). The Court of the Honorary Third Class Magistrate of the Desái of Parma.

The powers of a Magistrate of the First Class were conferred upon Lieutenant Pottinger in the month of December 1894.

Work done by the Criminal Courts.

48. Appendix X gives particulars of the work done by the various Criminal Courts. The total number of offences reported during the year fell from 707 in 1893-94 to 677 in 1894-95. The total number of persons brought to trial before the Courts during the year, including those involved in cases pending enquiry at the close of the previous year, also fell from 1,216 to 1,151. Of these 16 persons were tried by the Court of Sessions, 120 by the First Class Magistrates, and 1,015 by the Subordinate Magistrates. Of the 1,151 persons brought to trial, 402 were convicted, 614 were discharged without trial, 113 were acquitted, 1 died, and 21 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the number of persons discharged, 263 were released for want of evidence, the complaints against 327 were compounded, and against 24 the cases were dismissed for non-appearance of the complainants. The percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial fell from 40·1 in 1893-94 to 34·9, while that of discharged without trial rose from 42·3 in 1893-94 to 53·3 in 1894-95. The ratio of the persons convicted, to the population, for the year under review, was 2·08 per mille as against 2·5 in 1893-94.

Proportion of crime to area and population.

49. The proportion of crime of every description committed in the State during the year to area and population was ·8 offences to every square mile, and 4·04 to every 1,000 persons, the corresponding figures being ·7 and 4·3 respectively in 1893-94.

Appeals.

50. Appendix XI exhibits the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts of the State.

The number of criminal appeals including last year's balance of 5 was 80 as against 115 in 1893-94. Of these, 18 against the decisions of the 1st Class Magistrates were disposed of by the Political Superintendent as Sessions Judge, and 57 were decided by the State Kárbhári as District Magistrate, and 2 by the Judicial Assistant who exercises the powers of an Appellate Court. The sentences passed on 32 appellants were confirmed, on 18 they were modified, and on 27 were reversed. Proceedings concerning 4 were quashed. Appeals from 3 persons remained pending at the end of the year.

There were 4 appeals and 3 applications for revision to the Commissioner, S. D., against sentences passed by the Political Superintendent as Sessions Court. There was one appeal to Government. Of the 4 appeals to the Commissioner, the conviction and sentence in 1 were confirmed, in 1 they were reversed and in 1 they were reversed and a retrial of the accused was ordered. One appeal remained undisposed of at the end of the year. The appeal to Government also awaited disposal at the end of the year under report. All the applications for revision were rejected.

Review of Proceedings.

51. During the year the number of criminal proceedings of the lower Courts reviewed by the Political Superintendent as the Court of Revision, was 177 against 276 in 1893-94. The decision in one case was reversed. In 34 cases, irregularities were pointed out to the Magistrates, concerned. The State Kárbhári, as District Magistrate, examined the records of Subordinate Magistrates in 442 cases. Retrial of 2 cases improperly discharged was ordered and irregularities in 68 cases were brought to the notice of the lower Courts. The decisions in 3 cases were recommended to the Political Superintendent to be reversed.

(*e*) *Extradition.*

52. The District Magistrate of Ratnágiri having applied for the extradition of 4 persons accused of theft in 4 different cases, they were surrendered for trial. Likewise 2 requisitions, one from the Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and another from the District Magistrate, Kárwár, for the extradition of 2 persons, one accused of criminal breach of trust and the other of theft, were duly complied with. The State authorities made demands on the District Magistrate of Ratnágiri for the surrender of 7 persons, one accused of theft, 4 of robbery and 2 of kidnapping; on the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for the surrender of

two persons accused of having committed criminal misappropriation of property; and on the District Magistrate of Poona for the surrender of 2 persons accused of criminal breach of trust. All these persons with the exception of two, one of whom could not be traced by the District Magistrate, Poona, and the other who was then sick, were duly made over to the State. No demand for surrender was made by the State on any other Native State or *vice versâ*. In the matter of the extradition of offenders, complete reciprocity exists between this State and the neighbouring British Districts and the State of Kolhápur.

(f) Prisons.

Building.

53. The Sávantvádi Jail is a large and well ventilated building standing on an elevated site and affording accommodation for 75 inmates.

Prisoners.

54. There were 37 prisoners at the beginning of the year, whilst 121 were admitted during the year, making a total of 158 as against 156 in 1893-94. Of these, 110 were released on expiry of their sentences; 4 on payment of fines; 11 on appeal, and 1 was released under the Remission Rules. In all, 126 prisoners were released and 32 remained in the Jail at the close of the year. The daily average was 37 against 27 in the previous year. Of the total number, *viz.*, 158, 131 were short-term, and 25 long term convicts, one only being a life convict. The life convict is undergoing his sentence in the Jail under Government orders. There were 2 undertrial prisoners at the close of the year. There was no escape.

Health and conduct.

55. The general health of the Jail inmates was very good. There were only 28 cases of sickness amongst them against 61 in the previous year, and the complaints were mostly insignificant. There was no death. The conduct of the prisoners was generally satisfactory. 20 were punished for breaches of Jail discipline against 15 in the preceding year.

Income and Expenditure.

56. The income of the Jail derived from cane-work done by the prisoners, and from garden produce amounted to Rs. 257-2-7 as against Rs. 168-6-9 in 1893-94; while the gross expenditure was Rs. 2,568-12-10 against Rs. 4,204-9-10, or Rs. 1,635-13 less than the previous year. The decrease in expenditure appears at a glance to be very great, but it is only nominal. Hitherto the cost of the Police and Military Guards employed on duty at the Jail, though actually debited to the Local Corps, was also nominally charged against the Jail and included in the total expenditure in connection with it. The result of this was that the same amount was shown both against the Local Corps and the Jail. All such nominal adjustments have this year been left out of account and only the actual expenditure incurred has been shown against each Department. Taking, therefore, the actual expenditure of the Jail into consideration, the average cost per prisoner has come to Rs. 69-6-10 against Rs. 155-11-7 in 1893-94. In paragraph 8 of their Resolution on the Administration Report of this State for the year 1893-94 Government remarked that the average cost of prisoners in the Sávantvádi Jail was more than double the amount incurred in British Territory and directed that some explanation should be given on the point in this year's Report.

In explanation of this, it may be said that in British Territory the cost of Military Guards is not charged to the Jail Department, but only that of the Police Guards. Here, as already stated, the cost of both Military and Police Guards was hitherto charged to the Jail Department and the cost of the Military Guard which is comparatively heavy, materially increased the total average cost of each prisoner in the Jail. This year when the cost of both these Guards was excluded, the average cost per prisoner has been found to be Rupees 69-6-10. If the cost of the Police Guard is added as in British Territory the average cost per prisoner would come to Rs. 82-6-4. Taking into consideration the paucity of inmates of the Sávantvádi Jail, the average cost of Rs. 89-12 per prisoner does not seem to compare unfavourably with that obtaining in British Territory.

Lock-ups and under-trial prisoners.

57. There are three lock-ups in the State, in which prisoners sentenced to short terms and those under-trial are confined. The number of prisoners so confined was 239. Of these, 233 were under-trial prisoners and 6 were convicts as

against 227 and 5 respectively in the preceding year. The average period for which an accused person was detained in custody before trial was 5½ days. The total cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 190-10-9 against Rs. 135-6-4, the increase being due to the charges incurred by the Police on account of under-trial prisoners having been included in the amount this year.

(*g*) *Civil Justice.*

Constitution of Civil Courts.

58. There has been no change either in the constitution or in the number of the Civil Courts as reported last year, *viz* :—

(1) Court of the Political Superintendent which is the principal Court of Civil Jurisdiction in the State, exercising original and appellate jurisdiction and powers of revision in Small Causes.

(2) Court of the Judicial Assistant exercising original and appellate jurisdiction and powers to dispose of Small Causes from above Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 in value.

(3) Court of the Nyáyádhish exercising original jurisdiction and powers to dispose of Small Causes up to Rs. 50 in value.

(4) Court of the Munsiff of Kudál exercising jurisdiction and powers similar to those of the Nyáyádhish.

(5) Honorary Court of the Desái of Parma invested with powers to dispose of Small Causes not exceeding Rs. 20 in value.

Number of suits instituted.

59. The total number of suits instituted in the 4 Original Civil Courts was 2,274 against 2,061 in 1893-94, showing an increase of 213. Of the total number instituted, 1,141 were long and 1,133 small causes against 1,060 and 1,001 respectively in 1893-94. Both the Original Courts of the Nyáyádhish and the Munsiff exhibit an increase in long causes. In the Court of the Nyáyádhish the increase is most marked and is apparent in both long and small causes. In the Munsiff's Court the number of long causes has increased by 11 and that of small causes decreased by 9. In the Judicial Assistant's Court the number of small causes fell from 216 in 1893-94 to 189 in 1894-95, showing a decline of 27. On the whole, the record for the past year has shown an increase of 213 and although no special reason can be assigned for this general increase it may be said to be due in a great measure to the favourable season and good harvest of the past year. The number of suits instituted in the Parma Desái's Court rose from 3 in 1893-94 to 8 in the year under review.

Number of suits disposed of.

60. The total number of suits disposed of by the 4 Civil Courts was 2,082 against 2,037 in 1893-94 or 45 more than the record of the previous year. The number remaining undisposed of at the close of the year was 559 as against 367 in 1893-94. The subjoined table gives the number of cases disposed of during the year as compared with that in the year preceding.

Name of the Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed.		Total for disposal.		Disposed of.		Closing balance.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Judicial Assistant's Court ...	64	61	216	189	280	250	219	217	61	33
Nyáyádhish's do. ...	141	169	1,019	1,252	1,160	1,421	991	1,097	169	324
Munsiff's do ...	138	137	823	825	961	962	824	763	137	199
Parma Desái's do. ...	...	...	3	8	3	8	3	5	...	3

Of the 217 suits disposed of by the Judicial Assistant's Court, 2 were long causes and 215 were small causes. The 2 long causes in question were transferred for trial to the Judicial Assistant's Court from the file of the Nyáyá-

dhish's Court under the orders of the Political Superintendent in 1892 as being heavy and intricate, and they took more than 2 years for their final disposal. Of the 1,097 suits disposed of by the Nyáyádhish's Court, 504 were Long and 593 small causes, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 581 and 410. Of the 763 suits disposed of by the Munsiff 428 related to Long and 335 to small causes as against 481 and 343 respectively in the year 1893-94. These figures show that whilst in the Nyáyádhish's Court the number of disposals of long causes has declined by 77 it has increased by 183 in the disposals of small causes. In the Munsiff's Court the number of disposals declined in both long and small causes by 53 and 8 respectively. The decline in the number of disposals of long causes is said to be due to the fact that the suits disposed of during the past year were mostly of a more briskly contested nature than was the case in the year preceding. In the case of the Kudál Munsiff's Court the decline is further attributed to the deputation of the officer presiding over that Court to act as Nyáyádhish at Vádi during the absence on three months' leave of the officer permanently presiding over the Vádi Court. The gentleman appointed to officiate as Munsiff is a Pleader of this Court and as he was more or less interested in some of the long causes pending trial before the Kudál Court he could not try and dispose of them, a circumstance which naturally decreased the number of disposals in the Kudál Court. The decline in the disposals of Small Causes in the Munsiff's Court is too trivial to require any explanation. Notwithstanding that the number of long causes disposed of declined in both the Original Courts and that of the disposals of small causes in one, there has, on the whole, been an increase in the total number of disposals during the year of report.

The number of suits remaining undisposed of at the close of the year has risen by 192. This increase is said to be due to a larger number of institutions filed during the year. The following table will illustrate fully the amount of work done by the 4 Original Courts and especially by the two Courts of the Nyáyádhish and the Munsiff.

	Contested.				Uncontested.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Long causes.	Short causes.	Long causes.	Short causes.	Long causes.	Short causes.	Long causes.	Short causes.
Judicial Assistant	...	62	2	45	...	157	....	170
Nyáyádhish	218	70	255	162	363	340	249	431
Munsiff	187	56	252	91	294	287	176	244
Desái of Parma	....	...	...	...	....	3	...	5
Total ...	405	188	509	298	657	787	425	850

The above table bears out the statement made in paragraph 60 that the Courts of the Nyáyádhish and the Munsiff disposed of 229 more contested suits during 1894-95 than in the year preceding, and that as those cases took up unusually long time the accumulation of arrears in these two Courts was due to circumstances over which the Judges had no control.

Average duration of suits.

61. The average duration of suits disposed of by the 4 Courts was 2 months and 22 days against 3 months and 11 days. In the Judicial Assistant's Court it remained nearly the same as last year. In the Court of the Nyáyádhish the average duration fell from 3 months and 2 days to 2 months and 18 days whilst in that of the Munsiff it also dropped from 3 months and 26 days to 2 months and 26 days. In both these Courts the average duration in the matter of long causes showed a decrease whilst in that of small causes it showed a slight increase. In the Parma Desái's Court the average duration remained stationary.

62. The following tabular statement shows the number and value of suits instituted during the year, as compared with that for the year preceding :—

Number and value of suits.

Name of Court.	Suits for Immoveable Property.				Money Suits.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Court of the Judicial Assistant... ...	...	.....	...	.....	216	21,195 2 3	189	19,889 5 8½
Court of the Nyáyádhish	281	36,870 0 1	339	38,846 11 0½	738	21,624 1 11	913	25,842 13 6¾
Court of the Munsiff.	132	21,425 9 3½	165	11,798 5 11½	691	20,932 0 0½	660	18,905 1 10½
Court of the Desái of Parma	...	.....	...	.....	3	31 1 8	8	116 15 0
Total ...	413	58,295 9 4½	504	50,645 1 0	1,648	63,782 5 10½	1,770	64,754 4 1¾

It will be seen from the above figures that in the year under report, the number of suits relating to immoveable property rose from 413 to 504 and for money from 1,648 to 1,770, showing respectively an increase of 91 and 122. The aggregate value of the subject matter of suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 1,15,399-5-1¾ as against 1,22,077-15-3 in 1893-94. The total value of suits relating to real property fell from 58,295-9-5 to Rs. 50,645-1-0, while the total value of money suits increased from Rs. 63,782-5-10½ to Rs. 64,754-4-1¾. There was only one suit which exceeded Rs. 5,000 in value; there were 10 suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000, 13 above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000; 153 above Rs. 100 and below 500; 2,097 suits were below Rs. 100 in value.

Execution of decrees.

63. The total number of applications for execution of decrees before the two original Courts of the Nyáyádhish and the Munsiff amounted to 2,807 as against 2,803 in 1893-94. The total number for disposal, including the balance at the close of the preceding year, was 3,378 against 3,391. Of these, 2,821 were disposed of during the past year, leaving a balance of 557 at the close of the year, against 571 in 1893-94. Of the number disposed of, 1,582 were by the Nyáyádhish and 1,239 by the Munsiff, against 1,643 and 1,177 respectively in the previous year. Although the number disposed of by the Nyáyádhish fell short by 61 in the year under report, still the balance at its close was less by 10 when compared with that of the year preceding. The Munsiff disposed of 1,239 applications against 1,177 or 62 more than last year's record. The number remaining undisposed of at the close of the year was 246 or 4 less than in last year.

Miscellaneous applications.

64. Six applications for certificates under Act VIII of 1890 were pending disposal at the beginning of the year. 4 more were received during the year. The total number for disposal thus amounted to 10 of these, 5 were disposed of, and 5 awaited disposal when the year closed. There was one application for a certificate of heirship pending disposal at the close of the preceding year. 2 more applications were received during the year, making in all 3; of these, 1 was granted and 2 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The number of miscellaneous cases involving claims to attached property and obstruction to execution of decrees, amounted to 122 against 123. Adding to these, the balance at the close of the preceding year, the total number for disposal was 150, of which 101, were disposed of and 49 awaited disposal.

Appeals.

65. The following table shows the work done in the Appellate Court :—

Name of the Court.	Opening balance.		Filed.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance.		Value of Appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.					
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decision amended.		Cases remanded.		Compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1893-94.			1894-95.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent.	40	42	101	188	141	230	99	182	42	48	10,733 15 2	16,560 13 9	49	79	12	19	19	52	13	25	6	7	...	5	22	...	5	25

It will be seen that 188 appeals were filed during the year under report against 101 in 1893-94. The total number for disposal including the balance at the close of last year, amounted to 230, or 89 more than in the year preceding. Of the total number for disposal 182 were disposed of during the year, which number was almost double that previously recorded in which the disposal numbered 99 only. There remained a balance of 48 for disposal at the close of the year against 42 in 1893-94. The average duration of appeals slightly increased during the year, being 5 months and 25 days against 5 months and 22 days in 1893-94. Of the 182 appeals disposed of, in 79 cases the decrees of the Lower Courts were confirmed, in 19 reversed, and in 52 amended. In 25 cases the decrees were reversed and the suits remanded for retrial, and in 7 they were compromised or otherwise disposed of. The rise in the number of appeals is said to be due to a larger number of contested suits disposed of by the two Lower Courts during the year of report.

Second Appeals.

66. There remained at the end of the year 1893-94, a balance of 49 Second Appeals. Of these, 3 were pending the decision of Government, 31 were pending hearing before the Political Superintendent, and 15 were with the Judicial Assistant for translations of depositions, &c.; 45 more were filed during the past year in the Judicial Assistant's Court, making in all a total number of 60 for disposal by him. Of these, the Judicial Assistant sent up 42 to the Political Superintendent, and there remained a balance of 18 with him at the at the close of the year. The Political Superintendent had to hear in all 73 appeals. Of these, he heard and reported on 61, and disposed of 8 as being within his jurisdiction, leaving a balance of only 4 with him. With the 61 sent up to Government and with a previous balance of 3, Government had in all 64 appeals to dispose of during the year of report. They disposed of 54 of these with the following results.

In 37 cases, the decrees of the Lower Appellate Court were confirmed, in three reversed, in four amended and in the remaining 10 cases the suits were remanded for re-trial; of the 8 appeals decided by the Political Superintendent, 6 were rejected as inadmissible under the rules in force relating to the disposal of Second Appeals, in one the decree of the Lower Appellate Court was confirmed and in the one remaining it was reversed and the suit remanded for retrial. At the close of the year, there remained 10 appeals with Government; 4 with the Political Superintendent and 18 with the Judicial Assistant for disposal.

Applications for revision of judgment in Small Cause Cases.

67. Six applications for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction by Government were filed during the year. Of these, 2 were submitted to Government and they disposed of one.

The Political Superintendent had at the end of the year 1893-94, a balance of six applications for revision of the Lower Court's decisions in Small Cause Cases. 14 more were filed during the year. Of the total number of 20 applications for disposal 17 were disposed of by the Political Superintendent and only

3 remained at the close of the year. Of the 17 cases disposed of, in 10 cases the applications were rejected, in 4 the decrees of the Lower Courts were modified, and in the remaining 3 they were reversed and the suits remanded for further inquiry.

Receipts and Expenditure.

68. The total income of the Judicial Department from all sources amounted to Rs. 18,462-8-6 as against Rs. 17,485-4-6 in 1893-94, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 977-4-0, and the total cost was Rs. 18,049-4-6, against Rs. 17,419-15-8, or Rs. 629-4-10 in excess of the preceding year's figure. The increase in expenditure is due to the grant of leave allowances to the late Judical Assistant, Ráo Bahádur Anant Rámchandra Lotlikar during his absence on long leave granted to him in February 1894, and to Ráo Sáheb Madhavráo Sakharám Kashikar, the Nyáyádhish of Vádi, on account of three months' privilege leave granted to him during the year.

Working of the Mámlatdár's Court's Act.

69. The Courts exercising jurisdiction in the matter of possessory suits under the Mámlatdár's Court's Act No. III of 1876 are those of the Kámávisdárs of the three Pethás, or Divisions, and the Kotvál of the Town of Vádi. The total number of such suits, including the balance (11) of last year, for disposal in these Courts during the year was 121. Of these, 72 were decided in favour of the plaintiffs, 34 in favour of the defendants, 9 were dismissed and 6 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. The average duration of suits was 24 days as against 26 days in 1893-94.

There is no appeal against the decisions of the Mámlatdár's Court's. The High Court, however, in the exercise of its extraordinary jurisdiction, can set aside their decisions. This power was hitherto exercised by Government, but in July last, on a representation from the Political Superintendent (who pointed out the inconveniences which the people experienced in being required to apply to Government for the exercise of their extraordinary power and recommended that the Political Superintendent might be declared to be the High Court for the purposes of the Mámlatdár's Court's Act), Government were pleased to sanction the recommendation and to authorize the Political Superintendent to hear and dispose of applications for the revision of decrees and orders in suits disposed of by Kámávisdárs in this State under the said Statute. (*Vide* Government Resolution No. 5478, dated 4th September 1894). Since the promulgation of these orders of Government, 5 applications were presented to the Political Superintendent, of which 3 were disposed of and 2 awaited disposal when the year closed.

(*h*).—REGISTRATION.

Establishment.

70. The strength of the Registration establishment of the State, *viz*:—1 Chief Registrar whose duties are performed by the State Kárbhári, 2 Registrars and 4 Kárkúns, with 2 Peons, remained the same as in the previous year.

Registration.

71. Particulars regarding registration are given in Appendix XV.

Out of the 2,251 documents presented for registration, 2,240 were registered as against 2,345 in the previous year, out of 2,361 presented. The aggregate stated value of the property affected by instruments registered during the year amounted to Rs. 2,56,961-4-7 against Rs. 2,85,061-11-2 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 28,100-6-7. Instruments affecting immoveable property such as sale-deeds, mortgages, &c., numbered 2,202 during the year as against 2,284 in 1893-94. The decline is apparent in all classes of deeds and notably in sale transactions. This is attributed to the favourable season and good harvest. There were 7 refusals to register against 8 in the previous year, but no appeal was preferred from any of them.

Receipts and Expenditure.

72. The receipts and expenditure of the Registration Department for the year under report and that preceding it are contrasted in the sub-joined table.

Description.	1893-94.			1894-95.			Remarks.
	Number of Deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	Number of Deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
Mortgages	1,180	2,08,380 12 4	5,209 13 7	1,161	1,88,409 4 7	4,712 15 2	
Sale-deeds	798	54,752 7 1	2,737 15 11	731	50,512 9 8	2,524 9 11	
Wills	11	.....	27 8 0	11	.....	27 8 0	
Money-bonds... ...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous ...	364	21,975 15 9	284 4 5	341	19,720 12 4	260 13 9	
Other receipts ...	...	.....	83 6 9	...	.....	118 7 0	This item includes copying, &c.
Total ...	2,353	2,85,109 3 2	8,343 0 8	2,244	2,58,642 10 7	7,644 5 10	
Deduct—Expenditure.	....	.....	1,235 3 4	..	.....	1,230 9 9	
Net profit ...	...	.....	7,107 13 4	..	.....	6,413 12 1	

The total receipts during the year under report fell from Rs. 8,343-0-8 in 1893-94 to Rs. 7,644-5-10. The expenditure was nearly the same as in 1893-94. The net financial result was a surplus of Rs. 6,413-12-1 left to the State after meeting all expenses, as against Rs. 7,107-13-4 in 1893-94. The decrease in receipts is attributed to a diminution both in the number and value of the documents registered.

(*i*).—MUNICIPAL ADMINSTRATION.

Municipal Committee.

73. The Sávantvádi Town Municipality which is the only one in the State has been in existence since the 1st January 1878.

The Municipal Committee consists of 17 members, of whom one is European and the remaining 16 are Indians, 7 of them being officials and 9 non-officials. No change was made in the members during the year under report.

Meetings.

74. Five general and ten ordinary meetings were held during the year and the average attendance of members was 13·2 for the former and 9·6 for the latter.

Population.

75. The population of the town at the end of the year was 9,564, an increase of 108 over last year. The number of births registered during the year was 284 and of deaths 176 as against 259 and 183 of the previous year.

Taxes.

76. No additional tax was imposed, nor was any change made in the existing scale of taxation.

Sanitary arrangements.

77. All the roads, wells and tanks were kept in proper order, and the cleaning and lighting of streets as well as the general conservancy of the town were carefully looked after by the Municipality. During the year, 314 persons were vaccinated as against 226 during the previous year. The health of the people was generally good. There is now an excellent supply of drinking water.

Receipts and Expenditure.

78. The financial condition of the Municipality which may be considered as satisfactory is as follows:—

Name.	Balance on 1st April 1894.	Receipts, 1894-95.	Expenditures, 1894-95.	Balance on 31st March 1895.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sávantvádi	244 1 7	5,616 5 5	5,139 14 3	720 8 9

There is an increase of Rs. 223-15-8 in the receipts as compared with those of last year. This is due to the recovery of some outstanding arrears. The total expenditure of Rs. 5,139-14-3 comprises the following.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment	...	663	11	9
Cleaning roads and privies ...	...	2,222	15	6
Watering roads	...	223	5	4
Repairs to roads and buildings ...	...	881	6	2
Lighting	...	1,015	10	4
Miscellaneous	...	132	13	2
Total Rs.	...	5,139	14	3

The balance remaining to the credit of the Municipality at the end of the year was Rs. 720-8-9.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(a).—AGRICULTURE.

Cultivated area.

79. The area of arable land available for cultivation in the year under report was 372,340 acres, whilst that actually under cultivation was 152,859 acres as follows:—

61,998 acres under rice, 6,101 acres planted with cocoanut and supári trees and 84,760 acres under varkás or hill crops. 218,537 acres and 22 gunthas were kept fallow. 333 acres and 20¾ gunthas of varkas land were relinquished during the year of report which with that relinquished during 1893-94 and remaining unlet, *viz.*, 619 acres and 37 gunthas, amounted in all to 953 acres 18¼ gunthas.

Coffee and other plantations.

80. The season was very unfavourable for coffee. The heavy rain of last year destroyed the blossoms before the berries were formed, and as a consequence the yield of coffee was extremely small. The mango grafts planted and reared in the Adála garden at Kudál and in some other Sheri Thikáns of the state are, as reported last year, growing vigorously. The date palms obtained from Turkish Arabia in 1892 are now doing well.

Rainfall, Weather and Crops.

81. The total rainfall registered at the Sávantvádi Hospital was 136 inches and 73 cents. being much below the average for the previous five years. It was, however, well distributed.

The season compared favourably with that which preceded it, and the rice and hill crops yielded an excellent harvest, the out-turn being much above the average. The garden crops gave also a very good return, and prices slightly improved, the importation of rice from Bengal and Burmah not having been as large as in the previous year.

Temperature.

82. The maximum temperature registered at the Sávantvádi Hospital on the 14th April 1894 was 97°, and the minimum on 13th February 1895 was 51°. The mean temperature was 74°.

Agricultural Stock.

83. Appendix XVI gives particulars of the agricultural stock in the State during the year.

Wages.

84. During the year, there has been no change in the rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labourers in the State, as will be seen from the following:—

	Per diem. A.	p.
Lohárs (Blacksmiths)	8	0
Sutárs (Carpenters)	8	0
Gavandis (Stone dressers)	8	0
Do. (Stone masons)	7	6
Coolies (Adult males)	3	0
Do. (Adult females)	2	0
Do. (Children)	1	6

85. The average prices of the principal food-grains of the people, *viz.*, rice and náchni were 22 lbs. 6 ounces and 40 lbs. and 5 ounces per rupee respectively. The corresponding prices which ruled in the previous year being 21 lbs. 1½ ounces and 37 lbs. and 8 ounces per rupee.

Prices of food-grains.

HORTICULTURE.

Vegetables, fruit, and grain show.

86. At the display of fruit and vegetables which was exhibited in the Town of Vádi on the 24th September 1894, there was a marked improvement in the number and quality of exhibits. There were 400 exhibitors and small prizes were given to several by way of encouragement. The total expenses incurred were Rs. 52-8-3, of which Rs. 49-4-0 were awarded in prizes. Doctor Dalgado and the State Kárbhári, Ráo Bahádur Sakharám Baji Bawdekar kindly undertook the management of the affair which is now becoming very popular with the poorer classes of cultivators for whose benefit it was started 3 years ago.

FOREST.

87. The total forest area at the commencement of the year was 35,311 acres and 6 gunthas. 422 acres 16 gunthas from the reserved forest were disforested as the land was not suitable for timber growth. The area under protected forests remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 515 acres 9 gunthas. Thus the total area under forest at the close of the year was 34,888 acres and 30 gunthas. The question of settlement of the 7,860 acres and 23 gunthas of land selected in the Kudál Petha for forest purposes is still pending for reasons stated in last year's report. The whole forest area gives 7 gunthas per head of population and constitutes nearly $\frac{1}{7}$th of the entire varkas or hill land in the State.

Area.

88. No new privileges were granted to the rayats during the year. Free grants of 34 trees and 462 rafters were made to public and charitable institutions. Besides these, 311 trees and 2,215 rafters were allowed to rayats on payment only of a nominal royalty of 6 pies per cubic foot.

Concessions of forest produce.

89. The only change made during the year in the numerical strength of the establishment which consists of a Forest Officer, 3 Deputy Forest Officers, 3 Kárkúns, 21 Forest guards of different grades and 7 Peons, was the abolition of the appointment of one Deputy Forest Officer. He held charge of a few villages above the Ghauts which were transferred to the charge of the Deputy Forest Officer, Vádi Division. The temporary establishment consisting of Kárkúns, &c., remained stationary. The actual cost of permanent establishment amounted to Rs. 5,036-3-1 as compared with Rs. 4,149-13-10 in the previous year. The temporary establishment was maintained at a cost of Rs. 685-12-11 against Rs. 1,537 in 1893-94. The increase in the cost of the permanent establishment is only nominal as the charges on account of travelling allowance and contingency hitherto disbursed separately from the general heads "travelling allowances to public servants and stationery and petty supplies" have under the new system of budget been classified and debited to the respective Departments.

Forest Establishment.

90. The number of forest offences for which prosecutions were instituted amounted to 34 against 22 in 1893-94, whilst that of persons implicated was 70 against 40. Of the number brought up for trial, 57 were convicted, 6 were acquitted or discharged and 7 remained awaiting trial at the end of the year. 114 petty offences involving 238 persons were compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act as compared with 151 cases in which 472 persons were concerned in 1893-94. The sums realized by compositions of these offences amounted to Rs. 125-6-0 against Rs. 333-4-4 in 1893-94.

Forest offences.

91. The number of forest fires was of 12 against 9 last year. None of them caused any serious damage, the actual loss being estimated at Rs. 17-8-6 only against 47-4-3, or Rs. 29-11-9 less than last year.

Forest Fires.

Thinning operations and tree-planting.

92. Thinning operations were carried on by the Department as usual. The rainfall having been seasonable, re-production both natural and artificial was fairly satisfactory. Planting operations were chiefly confined to teak, bámbus, hirdas, and cashew nuts. The hirda seedlings and young teak trees reared in the Vágheri Forest are reported to be doing well.

Timber Depôts and sales.

93. The number of Timber Depôts in the State remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 1 at Sávantvádi, 1 at Maneri on the Goa Frontier, 1 at Nerur and 1 at Vakda on the British Frontier. The realizations from timber sold at these Depôts amounted to Rs. 9,608-8-11. Besides the above, a sum of Rs. 2,106 was realized by the sale of 310 trees and 1,665 rafters, which were as usual felled departmentally and sold by public auction at different places.

The value of timber in stock remaining unsold at the close of the year was Rs. 6,400.

The farms for the collection of hirdas (myrabolams), beharda (Beleric myrabolams), shikekái (Mimosa Abstergens) and other minor forest produce was sold during the year for Rs. 1,040 against Rs. 3,810 in 1893-94. The decrease is partly due to the very low prices of myrabolams and partly to a scanty yield.

Receipts and Expenditure.

94. The total forest receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 32,640-10-6 against Rs. 33,398-15-6. The expenditure rose from Rupees 15,241-15-1 to Rs. 16,026-11-0. The decrease in receipts is attributed to a fall in the value of hirdas (myrabolams), whilst the increase in expenditure is due to refunds or rather payments amounting to Rs. 2,819-8-10 made to the villagers of Amboli, Chowkuli and Gela on account of hirdas grown in their occupancy lands which were collected and sold by the State in 1893-94. Deducting then the expenditure from the receipts, the result is a net surplus of Rs. 16,613-15-6 which under the circumstances explained above may be considered satisfactory.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

Trade.

95. There was a general decrease this year in imports as well as exports. The goods imported during the year were valued at Rs. 5,38,040 as against Rs. 5,72,145. The value of State exports declined from Rs. 1,15,827 in 1893-94 to Rs. 99,445 in the year under report, the falling off being mostly noticeable in coffee, cocoanuts, rice and timber. The local exports were wood, cocoanut, hemp, coir, kokám, lacqueredware, myrabolams, timber, rice and coffee. The imports consisted of metals, piece-goods, sugar, paper, kerosine-oil and glassware from Bombay. Cocoanut-oil, rice and salt from the Malabár Coast; wheat, gram, pulses, tobacco, cotton and cattle from the Deccan.

Pottery.

96. Of the two factories in the State for the manufacture of roofing tiles of Mangalore pattern, the one in the town of Sávantvádi turned out 70,000 tiles and 25,000 bricks and that at Kolgaum 80,000 tiles only. There was very small local demand for them and they were, therefore, mostly exported to out-stations.

Local Industries.

97. Of the Art manufactures and industries in the State, the Kaskas, embroidery and lacquered work, as well as inlaid cocoanut and bison horn articles are worthy of note. During the year such goods to the value of Rs. 10,000 were manufactured, of which 7,500 worth were exported by private agencies to different places in India and Rs. 2,000 worth were sent to Europe.

FAIRS.

98. Talaona, Akeri, Kunkeri and Tulas are the principal places in the State at which fairs are yearly held. Their description has already appeared in previous years' reports.

PUBLIC WORKS.

99. The re-organization of the Public Works Department was sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 1765, dated 27th March 1894. The

Head of the Department is now designated "State Engineer" and is an officer of 18 years' standing who has had considerable experience in the British Public Works Department.

The actual strength of the Department is as follows :—

1 State Engineer.
1 State Overseer.
3 Sub-Overseers.
1 Draughtsman.
1 Accountant.
1 English clerk.
1 Store-keeper.
2 Kárkúns.
1 Maistri and
7 Peons.

The cost of maintenance of this permanent strength amounts to Rs. 671-12-0 per month or Rs. 8,061 per annum.

The subjoined statement gives particulars of Public Works completed and in progress, and of the expenditure incurred upon them from different sources during the year.

No.	Works.	State Fund.	Local Fund.	Toll Funds.	Municipal Fund.	Total.
	Buildings.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Removing portion of old Local Corps Lines and erecting new ones	604 11 5	.....	.....	.....	604 11 5
2	Erecting a new building for office of the Assistant Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi	1,366 13 5	.....	.....	.....	1,366 13 5
3	Demolition of the Black stone-wall of the Palace and repairing a portion of the same	146 11 2	.....	.....	.....	146 11 2
4	Improvements to Mathas (Tombs) at Sávantvádi	462 11 0	.....	.....	.....	462 11 0
5	Additions and alterations to Captain's Bungalow	302 11 9	.....	.....	.....	302 11 9
6	Re-roofing and plastering the State Bungalow at Amboli	1,058 1 8	.....	.....	.....	1,058 1 8
7	Re-roofing roof of the Pága at Amboli ...	427 8 10	.....	.....	.....	427 8 10
8	Improvements to Distillery Compounds at Kawthani, Kinlen and Ajgaon ...	234 8 8	.....	.....	.....	234 8 4
9	Constructing a Distillery at Talkat ...	476 12 6	.....	.....	.....	476 12 6
10	Renewing roofs of both the old and new Dharmsálas at Amboli	.....	.....	758 10 5	.....	758 10 5
11	Petty works, including additions and alterations to existing buildings	1,980 1 5	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Communications.					
12	Metalling 12th to 13th mile of the Vádi Kudál Road	2,571 14 8	.....	.....	.....	2,571 14 8
13	Road from Vados to Narur	.....	242 13 3	.....	.....	242 13 3
14	Metalling No. 1 Bhurdi to Shiroda Road Section from Malgaon to Shiroda, 74th mile	.....	.....	674 5 2	.....	674 5 2
15	Constructing petty roads	163 2 10	.....	.....	.....	163 2 10
	Miscellaneous Petty Improvements.					
16	Drinking Water-supply for the Town of Vádi	5,889 15 3	.....	.....	.....	5,889 15 3
17	Grant to Municipality	1,700 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,700 0 0
18	Constructing new wells at Ajgaon and Ambegaon...	338 12 3	.....	.....	.....	338 12 3
19	Petty works of miscellaneous petty improvements	314 8 5	293 3 8	213 7 6	.....	821 3 7
20	Repairs to Buildings	3,626 13 2	829 1 3	1,036 0 0	.....	5,491 14 5
21	Repairs to roads, Bridges, Culverts, &c....	1,196 1 7	9,315 7 5	1,094 8 10	.....	11,606 1 10
22	Repairs to works of miscellaneous petty improvements—Repairs to Tanks, Wells, &c....	332 13 11	587 2 8	254 4 8	.....	1,174 5 3
23	Establishment	5,492 9 11	1,621 0 0	391 13 9	.....	8,110 2 1
24	Tools and Plant	813 4 10	233 0 0	60 7 5	.....	1,106 12 3
	Total ...	30,105 7 1	13,121 12 3	4,483 9 9	.....	47,710 13 1

The total outlay upon public works amounted as shown to Rs. 47,710-13-1, against Rs. 88,590-2-10 exclusive of the cost incurred on such works from Municipal Funds in 1893-94. Of this amount Rs. 30,105-7-1 were expended from State Funds out of the total sum of Rs. 50,000 sanctioned by Government in the Public Works Budget, Rs. 13,121-12-3 from Local Funds, and Rs. 4,483-9-9 from Toll Funds. The Public Works carried out from Municipal Funds have, since the reorganization, been controlled by the Sávantvádi Municipality itself, and the amount spent on such works has not, therefore, been shown in the statement, which relates exclusively to such works as were undertaken by the State at the expense of State, Local and Toll Funds. The amount expended during the past year by the State on public works appears at first sight to be inconsiderable; but when the sum of Rs. 36,862 spent in 1893-94 on waterworks is deducted the amount spent last year was Rs. 51,728 only. The decrease in expenditure was, moreover, due to the fact that during the past year, some of the principal works were taken in hand very late and were not finished until after the close of the year, the result of which was that the payments due to the contractors on account of those works remained undisbursed during that year. In round numbers the expenditure was distributed as under :—

Original works	Rs.	20,221
Repairs	„	18,272
Establishment	„	8,110
Tools and Plant	„	1,107

Buildings.

100. The principal buildings completed during the year were a block of lines for the Sávantvádi Local Corps and an office building for the Assistant Political Superintendent. Some needful repairs to the Residency Bungalow and the New Dharmsála at Amboli were also completed during the year. The principal buildings which were taken in hand but which remained incomplete at the close of the year were the Distilleries at Araonda and Talkat, and Police Stations at Awlegaon and Math.

Roads and Bridges.

101. The principal roads repaired during the year were those of Vádi-Kudál and Vádi-Shiroda. Necessary repairs to other roads and bridges were made as usual for 378 miles of road.

Water-supply.

102. The minor work in connection with the regulating weir at the Kesari headworks that had remained unfinished during the preceding year was completed during the year of report and the accounts in connection with the waterworks were finally settled. The headworks at Kesari were also provided with wire fencing in order to protect them from bison and village cattle. The full estimated quantity of water is not yet discharged into the Service Reservoir, and I am, at present, in communication with Mr. Whiting on the subject. The reason assigned for the smaller quantity discharged is that there is a leakage somewhere in the earthenware pipe line which is laid very deeply in marshy ground about half a mile distant from the headworks.

The villages of Ambegaon and Ajgaon in Vádi and Bánda Pethás, respectively, were provided with a good supply of potable water by the sinking of wells at each place named. A drinking-water well was also being constructed at Kasal in the Kudál Petha. The usual repairs to the big lake at Vádi and to all existing tanks, wells, &c., in the State were duly carried out. I regret that the crying want of a Lunatic Asylum was not provided for by my *locum tenens in* this year's Budget. It will certainly be entered in next year's.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross receipts, disbursements and balances.

103. The following three comparative statements show (No. I) the gross receipts, disbursements, and balances, (No. II) the actual receipts, and (No. III) the actual expenditure of the State under the different heads for the years 1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94, and 1894-95.

Year.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1891-92 ...	5,27,000 0 9 (2,85,176 4 3)	5,01,423 6 10 (4,37,683 8 3)	5,15,953 0 5 (4,47,526 10 11)	5,12,470 7 2 (2,75,333 1 7)
1892-93 ...	5,12,470 7 2 (2,75,333 1 7)	4,89,598 5 3 (4,12,902 13 10)	5,18,650 13 6 (4,42,643 12 7)	4,83,417 14 11 (2,45,592 2 10)
1893-94 ...	4,83,417 14 11 (2,45,592 2 10)	5,38,233 2 7 (4,19,538 4 8)	5,08,522 2 3 (4,13,535 12 8)	5,13,128 15 3 (2,42,571 5 8)
1894-95 ...	5,13,128 15 3 (2,42,571 5 8)	5,91,197 9 0 (4,29,214 0 8)	5,35,593 11 6 (3,98,891 0 5)	5,68,732 12 9 (2,72,894 5 11)

Note :—The figures in brackets relate to the State proper, exclusive of deposits as shown in the remark which follow :—

The gross receipts of the State proper amounted to Rs. 4,29,214-0-8, against Rs. 4,19,538-4-8. The increase is simply nominal, as it is due to the amount of alienations, *viz.* Rs. 21,641, having been brought to account for the first time this year. If this amount be deducted, the actual receipts were 4,07,573-0-8 or Rupees 11,965-4-0 less than in 1893-94. This falling off in receipts is again nominal as it is due to the recovery of a larger amount on account of advances in the year preceding. The gross expenditure fell from Rs. 4,13,535-12-8 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,98,891-0-5. The balance standing to the credit of the State including the funded capital of Rs. 1,25,00 invested in Government Securities and Rs. 43,419 secured on a mortgage of landed property belonging to Sardár Subhanrao Patankar, amounted to Rs. 2,72,894-5-11. Deducting, therefore, the balance to the credit of the State there remained a sum of Rs. 2,95,838-6-10 on account of deposits. Of this amount Rs. 2,40,212-13-6 belong to minors' estates, Rs. 8,663-4-2 to devasthán (temples), Rs. 17193-15-1 to the three toll funds, Rs. 8,700-8-0 to civil courts, Rs. 16,335-0-0 to the British Postal Department and Rs. 4,732-14-1 to revenue and criminal courts. Of the total sum on account of deposits Rs. 65,238-6-10 are in cash in the State Treasury and Rs. 2,30,600 are invested in Government Securities.

Statement No. II.

Abstract Statement of Receipts.

No.	Item.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue	2,85,184 15 10	2,55,207 5 11	2,61,544 8 0	2,80,498 8 10
2	Sáyar Revenue	60,545 4 8	59,278 13 11	64,328 1 7	23,688 2 5
3	Abkari				39,369 15 0
4	Forest	23,208 2 7	33,417 13 7	33,398 15 6	32,640 10 6
5	Stamps	24,883 15 10	24,674 5 0	28,457 4 0	28,589 5 0
6	Registration	6,411 12 7	7,954 2 3	8,343 0 8	7,667 0 5
7	Judicial	2,406 15 0	2,863 2 10	3,073 11 4	2,708 4 6
8	Interest	8,658 11 10	5,651 7 4	7,195 7 3	6,336 9 8
9	State Press	.....	.....	.....	1,702 4 11
10	Public Works	931 0 10	2,606 8 6	2,303 8 6	2,688 7 7
11	Medical	.....	157 2 10	140 12 6	409 11 6
12	Miscellaneous	8,778 5 1	2,297 15 7	1,648 0 0	1,459 15 1
	Total ...	4,20,509 4 3	3,94,708 13 9	4,10,373 6 0	4,27,758 15 5
	Advances ...	17,174 4 0	18,794 0 1	9,164 14 8	1,455 1 3
		4,37,683 8 3	4,12,902 13 10	4,19,538 4 8	4,29,214 0 8
	Deposits ...	63,739 14 7	76,695 7 5	1,18,694 13 11	1,61,983 8 4
	Grand Total ...	5,01,423 6 10	4,89,598 5 3	5,38,233 2 7	5,91,197 9 0

The net receipts exclusive of loans, advances, and deposits amounted to Rs. 4,27,758-15-5 or Rs. 17,385-9-5 more than in 1893-94. The increase is chiefly noticeable in items (No. 1) Land Revenue, (No. 10) Public Works, and

(No. 11) Medical. In item No. 1, it is due to the adjustment of alienations (*vide* paragraph 103), in item No. 10 to the recovery of water-rate for house connections, in item No. 11 to the moiety of the salaries of the Leper Asylum Establishment contributed by the Local Funds being credited under this head and thus disbursed.

The decrease is chiefly noticeable in items 2 and 3 (Sáyar Revenue and Abkári) 4, (Forest), 7, Judicial and 8, Interest. In item 3 it is chiefly due to a less number of cocoanut trees having been tapped during the year; in item No. 4, to a lesser income from the sale of myrabolams, &c.; in item No. 7, to a smaller amount of fines recovered, and in item No. 8 to the sale of Government Securities of the value of Rs. 30,000,* as that amount was required to meet the extraordinarily heavy expenditure on water works.

* This sum has since been re-invested.

STATEMENT No. III.

Abstract Statement of Expenditure.

No.	Items.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Darbár	79,144 13 7	84,473 9 4	70,747 13 6	62,429 4 11
2	Pága and Pilkhána	.....	.....	14,006 4 10	13,111 11 3
3	Superintendency and General Administration	44,678 8 9	44,988 7 1	40,996 10 6	43,619 6 4
4	Revenue Department	58,002 9 4	67,372 8 8	36,747 3 10	35,181 0 3
5	Abkari do.	.....	.....	6,025 8 5	6,026 12 11
6	Forest do.	.....	.....	16,040 12 4	13,207 2 2
7	Stamps do.	.....	.....	805 15 3	*660 3 8
8	Registration...	1,213 2 5	1,189 1 0	1,260 0 4	1,230 9 9
9	Judicial	19,374 15 6	18,865 2 10	21,185 7 2	21,712 1 3
10	Medical	6,371 5 7	6,466 12 4	17,222 9 6	17,378 2 3
11	Police and Local Corps	61,536 14 11	57,943 13 6	60,378 10 4	67,001 2 0
12	Pensions and Gratuities	6,541 0 10	7,400 15 10	8,695 6 11	9,781 8 10
13	Fixed assignments	45,217 7 1	22,636 3 6	27,243 15 9	50,718 14 4
14	Education	11,000 0 0	11,000 0 0	11,730 0 0	11,590 0 0
15	Public Works	74,967 13 5	84,617 7 4	66,211 8 5	30,779 13 10
16	State press	.....	.....	.....	1,344 12 5
17	Miscellaneous	3,607 4 3	2,517 4 10	5,978 3 4	1,743 11 1
18	Refunds	6,920 12 9	781 1 11	6,357 0 1	6,252 3 2
19	Stationery	6,176 14 7	5,786 7 1	.....	.....
20	Travelling allowances	6,401 0 6	6,158 10 2	.....	.....
	Total ...	4,31,154 11 6	4,22,197 9 5	4,11,633 2 6	3,93,798 8 5
	Advances ...	16,371 15 5	20,446 3 2	1,902 10 2	5,092 8 0
	Total ...	4,47,526 10 11	4,42,643 12 7	4,13,535 12 8	3,98,891 0 5
	Deposits ...	68,426 5 6	76,007 0 11	94,986 5 7	1,36,702 4 1
	Grand Total ..	5,15,953 0 5	5,18,650 13 6	5,08,522 2 3	5,35,593 11 6

* Exclusive of refunds viz.:—Rs. 196-5-0.

The net expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,93,798-8-5 or Rs. 17,834-10-1 less than in 1893-94. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in item No. 1, Darbár, No. 2 Pága and Pilkhána, No. 4 Revenue Department, No. 60 Forest Department, No. 15 Public Works and No. 17 Miscellaneous. The falling off in item No. 1 is attributed to the fact that very small expenditure on account of travelling by the Sir Desái and the members of his family was incurred during the year. Under item No. 2 to the giving up of elephant keeping and the consequent reduction of the establishment required. In item No. 4 partly to the curtailment of expenditure in connection with the State gardens and partly to the Támbuli Coffee Estate hitherto managed at a heavy cost by the State having been leased during the year and in item No. 6 to a smaller number of trees having been cut and sold. The considerable decline in item No. 15 is due to heavy expenditure incurred during 1893-94 on the Sávantvádi Waterworks, and that under item No. 17, to a larger amount of compensation having been paid in that year to landowners for lands acquired for public purposes.

The increase is chiefly contributed by item No. 3 Superintendency and General Administration, No. 9 Judicial, No. 11 Police and Local Corps, No. 12, Pensions and Gratuities and No. 13 Fixed Assignments. The payment of

Exchange Compensation to the Political Superintendent and the Assistant Political Superintendent led to the increase in item No. 3. In item No. 9 it is due to the grant of leave allowances to the Judicial Assistant and the Nyáyádhish. The supply of new arms to the men of the Local Corps accounts for the increase in item No. 11 while the increased number of pensioners from the Local Corps accounts for that in item No. 12. The increases in the Fixed Assignments is only apparent, as it is due to the inclusion in the total sum of the amount of alienations which was not heretofore brought to account.

Detailed statement of income and expenditure.

104. Appendix No. XVII gives details of the income, expenditure and balances of the state for the year of report, showing at the same time increase and decrease under each head as compared with those of the year preceding.

Land Revenue.

*Exclusve of Alienations and Miscellaneous Revenue.

105. The Land Revenue demands amounted to Rs. 3,50,935-1-4 and collections to Rs. 2,57,440-12-7* as compared with Rs. 3,48,330 and Rs. 2.61,322-7-6 respectively in 1893-94. Of the outstanding balance of Rs. 93,494-4-9, Rs. 69,556-3-4 represents the May instalment of the Land Revenue, which fell due after the close of the official year and Rs. 15,371-9-5 the balance of previous instalments. A greater portion of these balances has since been recovered. The outstanding balance of previous year amounted to Rs. 8,566-8-0 of which Rs. 2,633 are on account of alienations to Kerkar Desáis which are pending settlement and the remainder represent the arrears of rent payable by the tenants of the Sheri and Khásgi Thikáns at Vengurla for the recovery of which suits have been filed in the Civil Court at Vengurla.

Local Funds.

106. The opening balance to the credit of the Local Funds was Rs. 11,445-4-4. The receipts from local cess and other sources amounted to Rs. 45,574-3-0 and the expenditure to Rs. 44,227-9-3, and the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 48,371-9-9 and Rs. 46,617-4-10 respectively. Rs. 13,144-4-3 were expended on repairs to existing roads, building, culverts, &c.; Rs. 2,103-13-2 on the maintenance of the Dispensaries at Bánda and Kudál and the Leper Asylum at Vádi; Rs. 1,491-15-11 represent the cost of Establishment; Rs. 26,930-12-1 Education charges and Rs. 556-11-10 miscellaneous expenses. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 12,791-14-1:

Alienation.

107. The Alienations consist of personal Ináms and religious endowments of land, and the annual cash allowances to temples, mosques, &c. The amount of revenue adjusted or disbursed on this account during the year was Rs. 50,718-14-4 against Rs. 8,384-1-0. This enormous increase is only nominal as the total amount includes payment on account of Inám, Tánkhas, and village temple allowances which up to last year were shown under different heads.

Takávi remissions.

108. No applications for Takávi advances or remissions were received during the year.

Customs.

109. No land or sea customs are levied on behalf of the State either on the British or Goa Frontiers.

Salt.

110. No salt is manufactured in the State. The quantity required for local consumption is imported from outside by traders.

Opium.

Opium.

111. Sixty-eight lbs., 2 tolas, and 40 grains of opium was obtained from the Collector of Customs, and Opium, Bombay. This, with the previous year's balance of 27 lbs., 16 tolas, and 140 grains, gave a total of 95 lbs. and 19 tolas; 34 lbs. 14 tolas of it was sold to licensed vendors during the year. The receipts from licenses for the retail sale of opium fell from Rs. 114 in 1893-94 to Rs. 93-8-0. There was no prosecution under the Opium Act during the year. The average consumption per head of population was 1·2 grains against 1·11 grains in the preceding year.

I find that the yearly average consumption of opium in this State is 30⅝ lbs. which with a population of 188,999 makes the average per individual 1·2 grains only per annum. Considerable reproach attaches to persons addicted to opium-eating, and they are unwilling to have their names entered in the licensed vendors' books.

The principal consumers are Mahrattas, a few Mussalmáns, and itinerant Fakirs, Gosávis and Bairágis above the age of 25. These latter take it to sustain their strength when travelling, and the slight increase in consumption (*viz.* 5 pounds) during 1893-94 is attributed to a larger number of such persons having visited the State and to the fact of some men from Upper India having come and stayed here for a few months.

It is generally taken in its crude form daily, the quantity seldom exceeding 10 grains and is prescribed by Native Vaidyas for Diarrhœa, Diabetes, and Neuralgia.

From enquiries made, I cannot find that there has been any excessive or intemperate use of opium in Sávantvádi.

A'BKÁRI.

A'bkári System.

112. The A'bkári system in force in this State is the same as that prevailing in British Territory.

A'bkári Establishment.

113. The numerical strength of the Establishment remained unchanged during the year. It consists of 2 District Inspectors, 4 Peons and 7 Sepoys from the Local Corps and 6 Distillery Inspectors with 24 Guards.

Receipts and Expenditure.

114. The total receipts on account of A'bkári Revenue amounted to Rs. 39,276-7-0* against Rs. 41,207-1-6 in 1893-94, showing a decline of Rs. 1,930-10-6, which is due to a diminution in the number of licenses for tapping cocoanut trees which fell by 285. The number of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor remained unchanged. The realizations from the licenses for import and retail sale of intoxicating drugs, *viz.* gánja and bháng were Rs. 284 against Rs. 267-8-0 in the year preceding. The total expenditure of the Excise Department was Rs. 6,026-12-11 against Rs. 5,290-8-2 in 1893-94. The increase was due to the travelling allowances, contingencies, &c., which were hitherto charged to general heads "Travelling Allowances" and "Contingencies" having under the new system of Budget been debited to the respective Departments. The net surplus left to the State after disbursing all expenses was Rs. 33,249-10-1.

* Exclusive of Opium Revenue, *viz.*, Rs. 93-8-0.

Trees tapped.

115. The number of cocoanut trees tapped in the year under review was 2,054 against 2,339 in the previous year. The rate of tree tax is Rs. 8 per annum and that of still-head duty is 4 annas 2 pies per gallon of liquor 60° U. P. and 8 annas 4 pies for 25° U. P.

Liquor manufactured and consumed.

116. The total quantity of liquor distilled, inclusive of the previous year's balance, amounted to 60,583 gallons as against 66,239 in 1893-94. The consumption also fell from 59,961 gallons to 55,776 gallons during the year. The prices of retail sale per gallon remained the same as last year. The rate of consumption per head was ·29 gallon.

Stills and shops.

117. During the year of report there were 6 stills for the manufacture of country liquor, *i. e.* the same number as last year, and they all remained under State supervision. The number of liquor shops remained stationary.

Offences against A'bkári laws.

118. Thirteen offences as against 27 were dealt with, involving 16 persons against 29 in the previous year. Of these, 11 persons were convicted and punished. There were 7 cases of smuggling liquor from Portuguese territory into this State. The quantity smuggled amounted to about ¾ of a gallon.

STAMPS.

Stamps.

119. The aggregate receipts under the General Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act during the year of report amounted to Rs. 28,589-5-0 against Rs. 28,494-4-0 in 1893-94. The

receipts under the Stamp Act were Rs. 8,460-2-0 against Rs. 8,57-6-0, and under the Court Fees Act Rs. 20,129-3-0 against Rs. 19,956-14-0 respectively in the previous year.

The total expenditure in connection with stamps amounted during the year of report to Rs. 856-8-8, of which Rs. 643-5-6 represent discount allowed to stamp vendors and Rs. 196-5-0 the value of unused stamps returned and of refunds in civil cases and Rs 16-14-2 contingent charges. The net revenue derived from stamps was Rs. 27,732-12-4, showing an increase of Rs. 746 over last year.

TOLL FUNDS.

A'mboli Toll Fund.

120. This toll contract was sold for Rs. 12,275 as against Rs. 12,111 in 1893-94. The total receipts including last year's balance amounted to Rs. 30,494-3-3, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,625-9-11 as against Rs. 20,398-13-3 and Rs. 3,363-9-9 respectively in the previous year. The expenditure represents charges for establishment, repairs to travellers' bungalows, dharmshálas, cisterns and cattle troughs, &c. A sum of Rs. 12,000 was despatched to the Ratnágiri Treasury during the year and there remained at its close a balance of Rs. 15,868-9-4 in the State Treasury to the credit of this fund, of which Rs. 14,000 have since been remitted.

Old Ghát Toll Fund.

121. The total receipts including last year's balance amounted to Rs. 435-1-0 out of which, expenditure to the amount of Rs. 420-5-11 was incurred for repairs to the Ghâts and their approaches. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 14-11-1.

Ajgaon Toll Fund.

122. There was a balance to the credit of the Ajgaon Toll Fund of Rs. 1,181-9-7 at the beginning of the year. Adding to it the receipts for the year of report, Rs. 1,641-11-0, the total collections amounted to Rs. 2,823-4-7. The expenditure on account of repairs to the road amounted to Rs. 1,437-9-11, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,385-10-8 at the year's close.

Transit duties.

123. No transit duties are levied in the Sávantvádi State.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Medical Institutions.

124. The State maintains a Civil Hospital with asylums for lepers and lunatics in the town, and 2 dispensaries in the district, one at Kudál and the other at Bánda. There is also a hospital for prisoners in the Sávantvádi Jail. The number of patients treated in the several institutions and the daily average and expenditure in each are shown in the subjoined tables :—

TABLE I.

Dispensaries and Asylums.

No.	Name of Institution.	Number of Patients treated.		Result of In-door Patients.				Expenditure.	Daily Average.	
		In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged cured.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.		In-door.	Out-door.
								Rs. a. p.		
1 A	Civil Hospital ...	572	7,730	451	76	33	12 (*a*) 101 (*a*)	11,371 12 10	17·5	107·1
B	Jail Hospital ...	3	25	3	....	....	...	252 13 5	·2	5·4
C	Lunatic Asylum ...	35	...	13	3	2	17 (*a*)	815 12 10	16·7	...
D	Leper Asylum ...	41	....	...	3	9	29 (*a*)	2,232 11 6	34·25	...
E	Amboli Dispensary ...	...	....	...	....	...	...	.....	...	...
2	Kudál Dispensary ...	6	4,390	6	...	...	21 (*b*)	989 15 7	·05	36·2
3	Bánda Dispensary ...	...	3,745	...	...	...	19 (*b*)	855 13 7	...	50·30
	Total ...	657	15,890	473	82	44	58 (*a*) 141 (*b*)	16,578 10 10	68·70	199·

125. This hospital is excellently situated and has accommodation for 32 beds. The total number of patients treated during the last year was 572 in-door and 7,730 out-door against 508 and 6,267 respectively in the previous year. The increase is stated by Dr. Dalgado to be due to malarial fevers, worms and bronchial affections. The daily average of patients was 17·5 in-door and 107·1 out-door, against 16·3 and 87·9 respectively. The surgical operations were 21 major and 355 minor against 15 major and 385 minor in the previous year. There were 22 medico-legal cases out of which 13 were *post-mortem* examinations.

The Westropp Civil Hospital.

The total cost including establishment, medicines, &c., was Rs. 11,371-12-10 against Rs. 11,309-7-3, and the cost per patient treated Re. 1-5-11 against Rs. 1-10-8. The "Dalgado Ward" for paying patients was occupied by 6 patients, its receipts being Rs. 43-10-0 against Rs. 22-8-0. The income from hospital stoppages was Rs. 116-3-0 against Rs. 110-12-6.

126. In this hospital 3 in-door and 25 out-door patients were treated against 15 and 46 in the previous year. The out-door patients usually suffered from slight complaints and were given light work in the jail.

Jail Hospital.

There were no deaths. The total cost was Rs. 252-13-5 against Rs. 375-1-2. The cost per sick treated was Rs. 9-0-6 against Rs. 6-2-5.

127. This asylum consists of 8 cells situated within the outer enclosure of the jail. The situation is inconvenient and the accommodation is sufficient. There is great need of a proper asylum, and provision for the same will be made in next year's budget. The total number of lunatics treated was 35 against 41, and the daily average 16·7 against 15·5. The total cost was Rs. 815-12-10 against Rs. 778-13-4, and the annual cost per lunatic was Rs. 52-7-2 against Rs. 50-3-11.

Lunatic Asylum.

128. The leper asylum, which is situated about 1¼ miles from the town of Vádi, consists of 4 wards with the necessary out-buildings and quarters for the Hospital Assistant and servants. It has accommodation for 48 inmates—36 males and 12 females. There were, during the year, 41 inmates, out of whom 7 were new admissions. There were 9 deaths, mostly amongst the old and decrepit. The daily average was 34·25 against 32·7. To show how greatly the asylum is valued, I may mention that most of the inmates came to it quite voluntarily. They have garden grounds round their buildings where they are free to cultivate or amuse themselves and life is made as cheerful as possible for them under their pitiable circumstances. The total cost was Rs. 2,232-11-6 against Rs. 2,276-9-4, and the cost per leper was Rs. 65-3-0 against Rs 69-9-11.

Leper Asylum.

129. This dispensary is supported partly by the State and partly by Local Funds. The Apothecary in charge treated during the last year 6 in-door and 4,390 out-door as compared with 8 in-door and 3,881 out-door patients. Among the out-patients are included those whom he visited in the districts. The daily average of out-patients was 36·2 against 32·89. The surgical operations were 5 major and 105 minor. The total cost was Rs. 989-15-7 against Rs. 1,043-7-10.

The Kudál Dispensary.

130. Is also supported partly by the State and partly by Local Funds. The Apothecary in charge treated 3,745 out-door, against 2,505 out-door in the previous year. There were no in-door patients. He performed 4 major and 89 minor surgical operations. The daily average was 50·30 against 27·82, and the total cost Rs. 855-13-7 against Rs. 975-9-0.

The Bánda Dispensary.

131. This little dispensary was newly opened for the fair season only in March 1895, and at once proved a boon to the neighbouring villages as well as to Amboli itself.

The A'mboli Dispensary.

132. The following table gives particulars of births and deaths registered during the year under report compared with those for the preceding year.

Births and Deaths.

TABLE II.

Births and Deaths.

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	6,854	6,568	.....	286
Deaths	4,523	4,052	.....	471

The population of the State according to the last Census taken in 1891 was 1,92,980. The number of births and deaths recorded during the last year was 6,568 and 4,052 against 6,854 and 4,523 in the previous year. The birth-rate per mille was 34·03 against 35·5, and the death-rate 20·99 against 23·4.

General health.

133. The general health of the town and districts was fairly good. There were five cases of small-pox in this district. There were a few cases of a mild form of influenza, measles, hooping cough and mumps. Malarial fevers were the most prevalent complaints, especially in the villages at the foot of the Ghâts. There was no cholera.

Vaccination.

134. The work done by the vaccinators is shown in Table III below :—

TABLE III.

Vaccination.

Stations.	Operations by whom performed.	Number of persons vaccinated in 1893-94.	Number of persons vaccinated in 1894-95.	Results						Remarks.
				Successful.		Unsuccessful.		Unknown.		
				1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
Vádi Circle ...	Ibrám Khán ...	1,068	1,147	1,025	1,122	16	5	27	20	P.
		108	83	38	26	65	45	5	12	R.
Math do.... ...	Vithal Bábli ...	1,351	1,478	1,232	1,457	30	2	89	19	P. Was transferred from Kudál to Math in April 1894.
		63	23	33	10	21	11	9	2	R.
Bánda do.... ...	Bábáji Laxmon ...	1,113	1,116	1,064	1,057	14	19	35	40	P. Do. from Math to
		198	26	118	6	61	8	19	12	R. Bánda do.
Dánoli do.... ...	Zilba D. Sávant ...	1,185	1,184	1,149	1,144	22	25	14	15	P. Do. from Bánda to
		21	7	1	5	1	2	...	...	R. Dánoli do.
Kudál do.... ...	Subhána D. Sávant.	1,494	1,361	1,480	1,252	8	72	6	37	P. Do. from Dánoli to
		3	4	3	2	...	2	...	...	R. Kudál do.
	Total Primary ...	6,211	6,286	5,950	6,032	90	123	171	131	
	Total Secondary ...	374	143	193	49	148	68	33	26	
	Grand Total ...	6,585	6,429	6,143	6,081	238	191	204	157	

Primary vaccinations were 6·286 against 6·211 and secondary were 143 against 374. Of the primary vaccinations 6,032 were successful, 123 unsuccessful and 131 unknown.

The work of the vaccinators is supervised by the State Inspector of Vaccination, Mr. Shankar Kanoji. The total cost of Establishment was Rs. 1,855-1-8 against Rs. 1,896-11-2.

135. Doctor Dalgado, M. D., L. R. C. P., & L. R. C. S., Civil Medical Officer of Sávantvádi, speaks very modestly in his report of the increase in attendance (both in-door and out-door) of patients at the Westropp Hospital being due to certain diseases which he specifies; but it is my opinion that the increase is rather due to the great faith the people of all classes in the State have in him as a

Doctor. He is an enthusiast in his profession, and in addition to his undoubted ability has a particularly sympathising manner which naturally attracts and makes his Hospital increasingly popular. I respectfully commend his services which have now extended over a period of 19 years in Sávantvádi to the favorable notice of Government.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Schools and Scholars.

136. The following comparative table will show the progress education has made in the State during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

Description of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Daily Average Attendance.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
State Schools.						
High School	1	1	255	257	237·85	202·85
English Classes	4	4	(52) 11	(55) 11	(39·98) 7·48	(37·61) 4·74
Vernacular Schools for boys.	55	55	3,034	3,037	2,043·1	2,070·60
Do. for Girls and classes .	10	10	310	314	174·51	175·66
Night classes	20	30	349	486	196·74	289·25
Technical Scool	1	1	(17) 36	(16) 32	(12·28) 22·1	(10·77) 23·63
Music School	1	1	(20) 9	(16) 3	(11·53) 4·75	(10·88) 2·03
Total for State Schools ...	92	102	(89) 4,005	(87) 4,140	(63·79) 2,686·53	(59·26) 2,763·76
Aided Schools.						
English Classes	1	1	9	15	6·51	11·83
Indigenous schools for boys .	30	33	972	1,068	714·10	757·51
Do. for girls...	1	1	12	9	8·89	6·17
Total, for aided schools ...	32	35	993	1,092	729·50	775·51
Unaided schools	42	35	726	745	.....	.....
Grand Total ..	166	172	(89) 5,724	(87) 5,977	.....	.....

Note.—The figures in brackets show Pupils attending other Schools and registered there.

A review of these figures indicates that the number of Schools has decreased by 4, but the number of classes has increased by 10 during the year of report with a corresponding increase in the number of pupils (253) attending them. This is no doubt a satisfactory result on the whole of the endeavours made during the year to encourage education amongst the more backward by opening Night Classes and increasing the amount of grants to Private Schools.

English School.

137. The attendance in the English School has remained almost stationary. 95 boys belonged to the Town of Sávantvádi, 101 to the villages of the State and 61 were foreigners, some of whom came from Portuguese Territory and some from adjoining British Districts. According to religions they were distributed as follows :—

12 Native Christians.
17 Mahomedans.
223 Hindus.

Mr. Balvant Ramchandra Sahasrabuddhe, the Educational Inspector, S. D, inspected the School in January 1895 and was well satisfied with the results. This shows that the warning given last year to the Head Master, Mr. Ramchandra Ghanashyam Sabnis, has produced the desired effect. Success at the University Examinations was also satisfactory, as 5 out 8 pupils sent up passed

the Matriculation Examination. The Head Master reports that two more who had previously received education in the School also appeared for the Matriculation Examination and passed. Five students were sent up for the School Final Examination, but one of them only was successful. This result, though apparently meagre, was fair in proportion to the number of passed candidates out of the total, who appeared for the Examination in the Presidency.

The only change made in the Staff of the School was that the services of an Assistant Master of lower grade were dispensed with.

The number of exhibitions and special prizes remained unchanged. The physical training of the boys received due attention, and they were for the first time taught the game of cricket.

The income of the School on account of fee receipts amounted to Rs. 3,926-8-0 against Rs. 4,600-11-9 in the year preceding; and the total cost was Rs. 7,216-10-1 against Rs. 7,795-4-9 in 1893-94.

English Classes.

133. The number of English Classes was the same and the attendance 66 against 64 in one 1893-94. They are, on the whole, in a satisfactory condition and are much appreciated, and thus become feeders to the High School.

State Vernacular Schools for boys.

139. The number of these Schools remained the same as in the previous year. The rise in the number of pupils attending them was insignificant. Six of the Schools sent up 28 boys for the Public Service Examination of whom 14 passed. In the preceding year 37 boys from 7 Schools were sent up, of whom 21 were successful. The results of 1894-95 cannot, therefore, be said to be satisfactory when compared with those of the year preceding, but when the proportion of the total number presented and passed at the Centre (Belgaum) is borne in mind, the Sávantvádi Schools do not appear to have done badly. The income from fees and contributions of these Schools was Rs. 4,436-2-8 against Rs. 4,369-0-1 in 1893-94, and the expenditure was Rs. 13,563-11-2 against Rs. 13,766-5-11.

Night Classes.

140. Night Classes were started in this State for the first time in 1891 and in 1893 there were 26 of them in full working order. During my absence they dwindled down to 20, and on my return at the beginning of this year I at once re-established them as I felt convinced that they were appreciated by the labouring population and were doing much good amongst the backward and depressed classes. This was evidenced by the fact of the numbers attending rising at a bound from 349 to 486. We have now 30 of these agencies at work amongst the poor, and they include 6 Native Christians and 12 Mussalmans.

Both the Government and State Inspectors have reported favorably with reference to the Instructors employed, and I am in hopes that their instruction will continue as heretofore to prove of very great benefit. When touring in the Districts I always make a point of specially inspecting these classes and giving suitable prizes to the deserving ones by way of encouragement.

Girls' Schools and Classes.

141. The number of Girls' Schools and Classes remained unchanged. 314 girls attended the Schools and Classes, 97 attended Boys' Schools and 50 attended Private Schools. The principal Girls' School at Sávantvádi had an attendance of 131 against 129 girls in the year 1893-94. The results of the annual examination by the Government Inspector were pretty good. The needlework was well reported upon. Mrs. Ferris took a kindly interest in the welfare of the School during her short stay in Vádi.

The other Girls' Schools and Classes were attended by 183 girls during the year. Their progress was satisfactory on the whole. In addition to this number, 147 girls received their education at the State and at private aided and unaided Schools.

The cost in connection with all these Schools and Classes amounted to Rs. 2,280-9-3 against Rs. 2,142-0-9 in 1893-94.

Technical School.

142. This consists of two Classes, *viz.*, one for Drawing and the other for Carpentry with a workshop attached to it.

The Drawing Class was attended by 31 students, 15 of whom belonged to the English School. Of these 31, six appeared for the First and 11 for the Second Grade Art Examination, and 1 and 4 respectively were successful. Two of them won prizes for their "excellent performances in free-hand drawing and plane geometry".

The Carpentry Class had an attendance of 17 boys, 15 of whom received allowances varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 3. The Class was inspected in November by Doctor Thomson, D. Sc., Professor of Engineering in the Poona College of Science, and he made certain suggestions for the re-organization of the Class and Technical education generally which received due attention and were given effect to as far as possible.

The workshop was kept open up to the close of the year when acting upon Doctor Thomson's opinion, it was abolished.

The receipts accruing from the sale-proceeds of articles made in the workshop amounted to Rs. 404-4-0 and the expenditure for the institution to Rs. 1,473-5-10 as detailed below :—.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Drawing Class	396	0	0
Carpentry Class	444	12	11
Workshop	632	8	11
Total Rupees ...	1,473	5	10

Music Class.

143. This class had 19 boys on its Register at the close of the year and their progress was satisfactory. The Local Corps Band Havaldár, J. Maria D'Sa, who superintends the training, has been instructed to raise the attendance and place the Class upon its former footing of usefulness.

Indigenous School.

144. The number of aided and unaided Schools was 70, with an attendance of 1,837. The aided Schools which received grants-in-aid numbered 35 against 32 in the year preceding. They were attended by 1,092 pupils as compared with 993 in 1893-94. The increase in the grants had the effect of increasing the number of pupils and Schools. The latter are reported by the State Inspector to have been well conducted during the year by their proprietors. One of these Schools contains an English Class and another a Class for girls.

Receipts and Expenditure.

145. The total income of the Department amounted to Rs. 26,058-15-8, against Rs. 29,734-2-4 or Rs. 3,675-2-8 less than in 1893-94. This falling off in income is due to the fact that in the year preceding, the erection of a few new School-houses necessitated the grant of a larger amount from State Funds towards education. It was further due to smaller fee realizations in the High School, consequent upon a reduction in the number of pupils in the upper classes in which the rates are higher than those in the lower ones. The total cost of the Department, exclusive of the sum of Rs. 568-5-1 spent on repairs to existing School-houses, came to Rs. 26,519-10-7 against Rs. 29,734-2-4 in 1893-94. The decrease in expenditure is due partly to there being no expenditure during the year on account of new School-houses, which in the year preceding had amounted to nearly Rs. 2,500, and partly to the exclusion from the total cost this year of the amount spent on repairs, which was heretofore shown against the Education Department, instead of against the Public Works Department. As the receipts fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 460-10-11, the deficit had to be made good by providing an additional grant from Local Funds at the close of the year.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Measures for destruction of wild animals and poisonous snakes.

146. Four tigers and 3 panthers were killed during the year of report, and the amount of rewards paid was Rs. 57. The amount disbursed for the destruction of stray dogs was Rs. 11-4-3. Rewards for the destruction of poisonous snakes amounted to Rs. 9-3-6. Liquor Ammonia was

kept as an antidote at all the Police Stations and with the Village Police Pátils with instructions to administer it promptly to persons bitten. 9 cases proved successful out of 18 at the commencement of the year.

Post Offices.

147. There were 7 Post Offices in this State. One more Post Office was opened at Dodamarg on the Goa Frontier where there is a British Customs Station. Their management rests in the hands of the Postal Authorities of the British Government. The sale-proceeds of Postal Stamps amounted to Rs. 3,946-9-6, against Rs. 3,869-11-3.

Money orders.

148. The number of Money Orders issued both Inland and Overland at the several Post Offices in the State was 2,400 valued at Rs. 47,659-12-5, and that of Money Orders paid 11,993 representing Rs. 1,85,215-15-3, the corresponding figures of the previous year being 2,261 Money Orders, value Rs. 47,005-3-0 issued, and 10,622 Money Orders paid, value Rs. 1,71,693-10-6, respectively. It will thus be observed that 139 more Money Orders valued at Rs. 654-9-5 were issued, and 1,371 valued at Rs. 13,522-4-9 were paid. This business has increased much during the last 10 years and is greatly appreciated by those who gain their livelihood abroad and remit their savings to their families in Sávantvádi.

Telegraph Office.

149. The Telegraph Office at Sávantvádi was self-supporting, as in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 576-8-0 as against Rs. 723-14-0 in 1893-94; while the expenditure was the same as last year, *viz.* Rs. 216, the surplus being Rs. 360-8-0.

Working of the Arms Act.

150. The total number of arms in the possession of the people of the State was 1,713 as against 1,662 in 1893-94. Of these, 1,331 were fire-arms and 382 swords and other side arms as compared with 1,279 and 383, respectively, in the previous year. Of the total number of arms, 619 were licensed on payment of fees and the rest were possessed by Sardárs, Mehmans, Darakdárs, and other privileged persons. The amount realized from fees, &c., for licenses was Rs. 374-12-0, against Rs. 368-9-0 in the previous year. The number of licensed shops for the sale of ammunition remained the same, *viz.*, 2. There were 8 prosecutions under the Arms Act. In 4 of these, the offenders were punished, whilst in the remaining 4 they were let off for want of sufficient evidence.

Condition of State Records.

151. The State Records have all been well arranged and kept in charge of a Record-keeper who is under the direct supervision of the State Kárbhári. They are in good condition.

Printing Press.

152. The only Printing Press belongs to the State and is located at Sávantvádi. All printed forms, &c., required by the serveral State Officers are supplied by it. The Darbári Weekly Gazette is also printed by it. The work executed under Mr. Jacky Amarsing's supervision was very satisfactory, and he has been recommended for an increase to his salary.

Libraries.

153. The number of subscribers to the Sávantvádi Library and Reading Room rose from 48 in 1893-94 to 52 during the year of report. The number of books ordered during the year was 75 valued at Rs. 146-8-6. The total income, including last year's cash balance, amounted to Rs. 729-13-8, out of which an expenditure of Rs. 642-7-9 was incurred. There is now a capital collection of Standard works and of interesting and instructive books; whilst plenty of newspapers, Engislh and Vernacular, illustrated and otherwise are taken in. The Librarian, Mr. Vishnu Fadnis, is most attentive to his duties. Including the invested capital of Rs. 2,500, the balance remaining to the credit of this institution at the close of the year was Rs. 2,587-5-11.

The two Reading Rooms at Bánda and Kudál continued to be appreciated during the year with a fair number of subscribers.

The Kázi Sháhábuddin Institute.

154. This institution which was very popular with all in Vádi when I left in 1893, quite fell away during my absence and has had to be resuscitated.

The delivery of lectures on subjects of general interest formed part of its regular vocation, whilst social gatherings, acting, conjuring and other entertainments helped to enliven the dull prosaic life of the Sávantvadiites more especially during the monsoon season when they are treated to a rainfall of 150 inches and often more.

It has now resumed its former role of usefulness, and I am taking measures to place it upon a securer footing as regards maintenance, in accordance with the wishes of the generous donor, Khán Bahádur Kázi Sháhábuddin, C.I.E.

Taxes on Trade.

155. No taxes of any kind detrimental to Free Trade are levied in the State.

Religious disagreements.

156. The dispute between the Roman Catholic Priest of Sávantvádi and his parishoners which has been alluded to in former reports is still continuing, but before the Law Courts. I am told that the Archbishop of Goa hesitates to come here as he does not feel sure of quenching the rebellious spirit which broke out some time ago and gained considerable head. Care is taken to prevent the disputants coming to fisty-cuffs, and I have personally warned some of them to observe moderation both in language and action. I am glad to say that this advice is being followed and violent proceedings are at an end.

Concluding Remarks.

157. I cannot conclude these remarks without bringing to the favourable notice of Government the name of the State Kárbhári, Ráo Bahádur Sakharám Báji Bawdekar, who has conducted his multifarious duties in a very able and painstaking manner.

The death on the 23rd of October 1894 of Ráo Bahádur Anant Rámchandra Lotlikar, who had been Judicial Assistant since 1882, was an extremely sad event as he was in the prime of life and had rendered, and was rendering very valuable services to the State. He was a man of strict integrity and marked talent, who devoted himself entirely to his duty. His decisions were rarely interfered with as they were distinguished for their lucidity and general grasp of the points at issue. The loss of this good Officer has been universally regretted by all classes of the community in Sávantvádi.

The new Judicial Assistant, Ráo Bahadur Bhau Yashvant Gupte, has come here very strongly recommended by his former superiors and is grappling with his laborious work with much earnestness. So is the State Engineer, Ráo Sáheb Balaji Hari Kumthekar.

The Head Clerk, Ráo Saheb Vinayakráo Pandurang Gupte, gives complete satisfaction, as I find him trustworthy, capable, and industrious.

The Shirastedár, Yashwant Dhonddeo Padwekar, has performed his duties in an exemplary manner, and so have all the clerks in the English Office and the Kárkúns in the Vernacular.

With reference to the Superintendency Staff, I most respectfully beg leave to mention again the excellent services rendered by Lieutenant R. S. Pottinger in his dual capacity of Second-in-Command of the Local Corps and Assistant Political Superintendent, and of Doctor D. G. Dalgado. M.D., who has as usual, devoted himself to his profession with most praiseworthy assiduity—I have, &c.

Through the Commissioner, S. D.

APPENDIX I.

Political Relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mine.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8.	9	10	11	12
								Rs. a. p.			
Sávantvádi ...	Nil.		192,948 (according to the Census of 1891).	172	5,977	6,429	Fever and Dysentery.	4,29,214 0 0	Sávantvádi Local Corps.	Not levied...	Rice, náchni, vári, cocoanuts and betel-nuts. Ornamental furniture in painted lacquer-work, inlaid cocoanut and kuskas, fancy articles, embroidery and horn-work toys, &c.

Sávantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1895.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX II.

Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families, and principal members of their Court, 1894-95.

No.	Name of Individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste, race religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has a Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CHIEF.										
1	Raghunáth Sávant Bhonsle.	Sávantvádi ...	Sir Desai of Sávantvádi.	Maratha Hindu.	33	At the Rajkumar College and under private tuition.	.....	.....*	Follows primogeniture.	Not ...	*Government of India has authorized the granting of the Sanad but it has not been received.
2	Shriram Sávant Bhonsle.	Do. ...	First Cousin of do.	Do. ...	24	At the Belgaum High School and at the Rájkumár College.	Manages his own affairs.	No Sanad ...	Not	Do.	
3	Subhanráo Patankar ...	Do. ...	Mehman	Do. ...	24	At the Sávantvádi High School.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	
4	Sambhajiráo Nimbalkar.	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	33	Knows Maráthi and a little English.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	
5	Rámchandra Dalvi Bhonsle.	Do. ...	Sirdar	Do. ...	72	Can read and write Maráthi a little.	Do, ...	Do. ...	Do.	Has a son.	
6	Krishnráo Jivanráo Desai.	Parma in the Sávantvádi State.	Do.	Do. ...	40	Knows Maráthi and a little English.	Do. Honorary 3rd Class Magistrate.	Do ...	Do.	Do.	
7	Ráo Bahádur Sakhárám Baji Bawdekar.	Sávantvádi ...	Kárbhari of the Sávantvádi State ...	Goud Brahmin.	57	Well educated in English and Marathi.	Kárbhári of the Savantvádi State.	Do. ...	Do.	Has two sons.	
8	Vishnuráo Krishna Sabnis.	Do. ...	Darakdar of the Vádi Darbár.	Do. ...	60	Knows Maráthi well ...	Manages his own affairs.	Do. ...	Do.	Not.	
9	Nilkanthráo Wáman Chitnis.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	46	Knows English and Maráthi.	Head Kárkun to the State Kárbhári.	Do. ...	Do.	Has a son.	
10	Sid Sávant Ragh Sávant.	Mangaon in the Sávantvádi State.	Sirdár	Maratha Hindu.	24	Knows little English and Maráthi.	Is under instruction .	Do. ...	Do.	Not.	
11	Mahádeoráo Balvantráo Ráne.	Pawsi in the Sávantvádi State.	Do.	Do. ...	51	Knows Maráthi and a little English.	Manages his own affairs.	Do. ...	Do.	Has a son.	

Sávantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1895.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control, 1894-95.

Divisions.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population, 1894-95.	Chief Town with Population.		Number of Villages	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarter Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Southern Division ...	Sávantvádi ...	3	926	192,948 (according to the Census of 1891).	Sávantvádi ...	9,269	225	5	7	25	8	125	1,92,835	2,57,440	4,29,214	

APPENDIX IV.

Population of Native States—Sávantvádi State, 1894-95.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1894-95.						Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Budhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total Male Agriculturists, including Landlords Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers.	Total non-Agricultural males.	Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per Square Miles.	Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed races.	Natives.										
					Male.	Female.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22.
Southern Division.	Sávantvádi State.	32,496	57,559	64,829.	35,961	34,599	192,948	208	3	...	4,594	183,749	4,455	...	147	...	...	67,478	26,042	Maráthi.	Nil.

Sávantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office, 15th July 1895.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Sávantvádi State, 1894-95.

Arms of Service.	Total Number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Details of Force at the end of the year.							Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Recruited this year (a).	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c. (b).	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.						
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	17
																Rs. a. p.	
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	12 Sowárs with Duffadár and Náik, and armed with sword and lance.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		.....	Gun squad of 22 men for firing salutes.
Infantry	400	16	...	3	3	13	2	398	1	2	1	6	50	342		63,200 15 1	200 Snider Carbines B. L. S. B. The remainder smooth bore ·656 fusils.
Total ...	400	16	...	3	3	13	2	398	1	2	1	6	50	342		63,200 15 1	

Sávantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1895.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Judically punished.	By promotion.	By money Rewards.	No. able to read and write.	No. under instruction.	
			Rs. a. p.								
Chief Police officer	...	...	5,250 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	The second-in-command is the *ex-officio* Chief Police officer and half of his salary is charged to the Police Department.
Inspector of Police	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Kotwál	1	55	330 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	The Town Magistrate is the Police Officer and half of his salary is charged to the Police Department.
Chief Constables—											
1st Grade	1	50	1,470 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	
2nd do.	1	40		...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	
3rd do.	1	35		...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	
Head Constables—											
1st Grade	8	15	3,456 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	7	...	These are Havildárs in the S. V. Local Corps.
2nd do.	9	12		...		1	...	...	8	...	Do. Náiks do.
3rd do	6	10		...	.....	...	...	...	3	...	Do. Lance Náiks do.
Constables—											
1st Class...	4	9	8,328 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	Do. 1st class Privates do.
2nd do.	63	8		...	.....	...	...	...	48	...	Do. 2nd Do. do.
3rd do.	22	7		...	.....	...	...	...	3	...	Do. 3rd Do. do.
Kárkúns	4	12	576 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	4	...	Employed under the Kotvál and District Faujdárs.
Peons	5	5	300 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	5	...	
Travelling allowance and other expenses with office contingencies ...	...	...	850 5 11	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Portion of clothing	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Add—One-third of the salary of the Local Corps men employed on Police duties for reliefs on account of sick, absentees, &c.	...	...	3,928 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	125	...	*24,488 5 11	...		1	...	...	84	...	*Of this amount only Rs. 3,856-5-11 are charged to Police the remainder being charged to the Local Corps.

Sávantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1895.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Police in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1894-95 ending 31st March 1895.

Name of State.		Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (columns 3 and 4.)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Sávantvádi.	Cognizable ...	320	280	329	306	285	286	187	158	85	115	58·4	51·6	65·6	52·2	
	Non-cognizable.	10	17	13	14	12	14	8	9	4	5	61·5	64·2	66·6	64·2	
	Total ...	330	297	333	320	297	300	195	167	89	120	58·5	52·1	65·6	55·6	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1894-95 ending 31st March 1895.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Sávantvádi	5,807 14 5½	4,391 7 4½	3,284 6 1½	3,594 8 10½	56·5	81·8	

Sávantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1895.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting trial in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1894-95, *ending* 31*st March* 1895.

Number.	Description of Crime or offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1894-95.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1894-95.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.									Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment.								Remarks.
		Balance on 1st April 1894.	Committed during 1894-95.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Offences against the Indian Penal Code.																													
1	Rioting	...	1	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
2	Offering a bribe to a Public Servant...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Committing affray	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Non-attendance in obedience to an order from a Public servant	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Giving false information to a Public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
7	Resistance to taking of property by lawful authority of a public servant	...	2	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Giving false evidence	...	2	2	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
10	False charge of offence made with intent to injure	...	2	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Resistance by a person to his lawful apprehension and escape from lawful custody	...	3	3	3	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Possessing of Queen's Coin knowing it to be counterfeit ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use	...	2	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Insult to religion of any class or person	...	1	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Murder	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Five persons remained under trial at the end of the year.
16	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	1	1	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Attempt to murder	...	2	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
18	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body... ...	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
19	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	2	176	178	173	...	355	47	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	47	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	1	5	6	3	1	5	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	Accused at large.

21	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from duty	...	3	3	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
22	Wrongful restraint	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
23	Wrongful confinement.. ...	...	3	3	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
24	Criminal force and assault	...	19	19	15	1	26	4	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	21	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		One person remained under trial at the end of the year.
25	Kidnapping	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
26	Theft	6	128	134	123	6	188	84	5	20	2	17	39	1	...	...	84	99	1	...	15	10	6	9	4	...	...		Four persons remained under trial at the end of the year.
27	Robbery	...	2	2	2	...	6	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...		
28	Criminal misappropriation of property	...	7	7	5	...	13	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
29	Criminal breach of trust ...	...	7	7	6	...	7	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
30	Receiving stolen property ...	...	18	1	11	...	20	16	...	1	...	7	8	...	...	...	16	4	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...		
31	Cheating...	...	2	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
32	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration ...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
33	Mischief	2	36	3	34	3	92	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	83	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		One person remained under trial at the end of the year.
34	Criminal trespass	...	10	10	0	...	2	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
35	House trespass	...	5	5	4	1	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
36	House breaking...	...	25	25	1	...	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
37	Forgery	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
38	Breach of contract of service during a journey	...	1		1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
39	Marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife ...	...	1		1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
40	Adultery...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
41	Enticing away a married woman	...	2	2		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
42	Defamation	...	17	7	17	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
43	Criminal intimidation	...	23	23	22	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
44	Causing an act by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of divine displeasure	...	7	7	7	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total ...	11	529	540	46	13	889	213	7	30	4	39	131	2	...	...	213	662	2	1	25	15	12	10	5	3	2	3	5	11 persons remained under trial at the end of the year.
	Offences against Special Laws.																														
45	Cattle trespass (Act No. I of 1871)	...	23	23	22	1	48	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		One person remained under trial.
46	Municipal Act (No. VI of 1873).	...	5	5	5	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
47	Salt Act (No. VII of 1873) ...	2	55	57	57	...	7	67	...	10	...	27	30	...	...	...	67	4	...	...	28	5	2	1	1	...	...	...		
48	Abkari Act (No. V of 1878) ...	1	13	14	14	...	16	11	...	2	...	1	8	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...		
49	Forest Act (No. VII of 1878) and Act No. V of 1890) ...	...	34	34	33	1	70	57	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	57	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
50	Arms Act (No. XI of 1878) ...	...	8	8	8	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Seven persons remained under trial at the end of the year.
51	Land Revenue Code (No. 5 of 1879)	...	5	5	5	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
52	Vaccination Act (No. I of 1892)	...	5	5	5	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total ...	3	148	151	149	2	262	189	...	12	...	28	149	...	...	...	189	65	...	...	28	6	3	2	1	...	...	...		Eight persons remained under trial at the end of the year.
	GRAND TOTAL ...	14	677	691	617	15	1,151	402	7	42	4	67	280	2	...	...	402	727	2	1	53	21	15	12	6	3	2	3	5	Nineteen persons remained under trial at the end of the year.

Sávantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1895.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1894-95, ending 31st March 1895.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial 1894-95.					Total.								
				Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.									
	1893-94.	1894-95.							1893-94.	1894-95.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
Court of the Political Superintendent (Sessions Judge)	6	13	1	12	2	...	...	1	7	16	...	2	14	...	...	..	
Court of Assistant Political Superintendent (1st Class Magistrate)	...	14	...	8	4	3	...	...	...	15	8	2	5	2	...	...	
Court of the State Kárbhárí (District Magistrate) ...	31	42	...	21	45	2	...	1	27	69	58	...	11	2	...	...	
Do. of the Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent (1st Class Magistrate)	31	24	...	5	13	5	8	5	75	36	28	3	5	6	...	...	
Do. of the 2nd Class Magistrate of the Vádi Petha ...	222	177	...	74	5	234	...	...	421	313	191	23	96	3	...	3	
Do. of do. of the Kudál Petha .	117	148	...	53	11	203	1	...	229	268	161	28	74	7	...	5	
Do. of do. of the Bánda Petha .	165	125	11	74	40	79	...	...	233	204	73	42	78	...	...	11.	
Do. of do. of the Vádi Town ...	81	76	2	31	7	93	1	...	124	131	56	5	72	...	1	...	
Do. of the 3rd Class Magistrate of Parma ...	54	58	1	40	3	52	...	...	100	96	39	8	47	1	...	2	
Total ...	707	677	15	318	130	671	10	7	1,216	1,151	614	113	402	21	1	21	

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

Savantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1895.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1894-95, ending 31st March 1895.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of Applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																									
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confined.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Sávantvádi.	Court of the Political Superintendent (Sessions Court) ...	18	...	...	...	...	21	15	23	13	7	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	6	...	4	...
	Court of the State Kárbhári (District Magistrate)	60	1	...	1	...	49	17	49	17	10	14	8	13	19	27	19	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3
	Court of the Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent, First class Magistrate with Appellate Powers	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	80	1	...	1	...	70	32	72	30	17	18	13	15	20	27	20	27	2	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	7	3	5	3

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the jail in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1894-95, ending with 31st March 1895.

Stations.	Number of prisons.	Number of Prisoners.				Daily Average in Jails.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1894-95.	1893-94.			
				1894-95.	1893-94.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sávantvádi	1	37	121	158	156	37	27	32	2,568 12 10	None.

Sávantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office, 15th July 1895.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Work— Nature and value of Original suits filed and disposed of in 1894-95.

	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed in 1894-95.										Suits disposed of in 1894-95.										Remarks.
												Value.	Nature.			Valuation.						Mode of disposed.				Value.	Average duration.					
		1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.		Suits regarding lands, houses, &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Under Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 6,000.	Above Rs. 5,000.		Ex-parte.	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.		Years.	Months.	Days.		
	Long Causes.											Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.					
1	Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent	2	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	2	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	2	6,454 14 1½	1	9	15		
2	Nyáyádhish of Vádi ...	140	141	650	580	790	721	504	581	286	140	52,116 0 3	339	260	51	576	57	11	5	1	86	90	73	255	24,683 13 2½	...	3	29¼		
3	Munsif of Kudál	120	121	491	480	611	601	428	481	183	120	23,466 15 10	150	326	15	459	25	2	5	...	127	20	29	252	22,866 1 7	...	3	25½		
	Total ...	262	264	1,141	1,060	1,403	1,324	934	1,062	469	262	75,583 0 1	489	586	66	1,035	82	13	10	1	213	110	102	509	54,004 12 11	...	3	28		
	Small Causes.																															
1	Judicial Assistant Political Superintendent	59	62	189	216	248	278	215	219	33	59	19,889 5 8½	...	189	...	118	71	...	...	...	100	63	7	45	23,620 14 3½	...	2	23		
2	Nyáyádhish of Vádi ...	29	...	602	439	631	439	593	410	38	29	12,573 8 4½	...	602	...	602	...	...	...	...	166	184	81	162	12,737 9 1½	...	1	14		
3	Munsif of Kudál	17	17	334	343	351	360	335	343	16	17	7,236 8 0	...	334	...	334	...	...	...	...	183	43	18	91	7,870 14 5	...	1	21		
4	Desái of Párma	...	...	8	3	8	3	5	3	3	...	116 15 0	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	63 4 0	...	2	10		
	Total ...	105	79	1,133	1,001	1,238	1,080	1,148	975	90	105	39,816 5 0½	...	1,133	...	1,062	71	...	...	...	449	291	110	298	44,292 9 10	...	1	23		
	Grand Total ...	367	343	2,274	2,061	2,641	2,404	2,082	2,037	559	367	1,15,399 5 1½	489	1,719	66	2,097	153	13	10	1	662	401	212	807	98,297 6 9	...	2	22		

vantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1895.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Work—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees in 1894-95.

No.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for 1894-95.	Applications brought to register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending at the close of 1894-95.		
		1894-95.	1893-94.		1894-95.	1893-94.	Value for 1894-95.	1894-95.	1893-94.	Value for 1894-95.	1894-95.	1893-94.	Value for 1894-95.	1894-95.	1893-94.	Value for 1894-95.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
1	Court of the Nyáyádhish...	321	330	38,792 4 1½	1,572	1,634	72,674 2 8	1,893	1,964	1,11,466 6 9½	1,582	1,643	70,822 4 7	311	321	40,644 2 2½	176	65	70
2	Do. of the Munsiff	250	253	33,751 3 10	1,235	1,174	73,249 10 11	1,485	1,427	1,07,000 14 9	1,239	1,177	73,249 10 11	246	250	33,751 3 10	152	49	45
	Total ...	571	583	72,543 7 11½	2,807	2,808	1,45,923 13 7	3,378	3,391	2,18,467 5 6½	2,821	2,820	1,44,071 15 6	557	571	74,395 6 0½	328	114	115

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

No.	Registry Office.	Documents presented for Registration.		Number of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Office of Vádi Registrar	1,628	1,604	795	834	568	503	10	9	...	...	255	258	1,616	1,594	1,80,416 5 2	1,78,012 1 11	7	7	5	3
2	Office of Kudál Registrar	733	647	388	327	231	230	1	3	...	...	113	87	729	646	1,04,645 6 0	78,949 2 8	1	...	3	1
	Total ...	2,361	2,251	1,183	1,161	799	733	11	12	...	...	368	345	2,345	2,240	2,85,061 11 2	2,56,961 4 7	8	7	8	4

Savantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1895.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX XVI.

AGRICULTURE.

Statement showing Agricultural stock in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1894-95

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.								Plough.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Asses.	Sheep Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying.	
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1	Vádi Petha	13,726	13,845	11,653	4,364	5	...	...	2,247	9,864	...	1	292	
2	Kudál Petha	17,013	14,204	5,106	3,658	15	1	...	3,104	10,502	...	...	64	The condition of the cattle was fair.
3	Bánda Petha	8,779	8,039	5,518	2,116	6	2	...	5,719	6,215	...	3	147	
4	Town of Sávantvádi ...	81	294	26	174	6	...	...	17	37	...	8	7	
	Total ...	39,599	36,382	22,303	10,312	32	3	...	11,087	26,618	...	12	510	

Sávantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1895.

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX XVII.

Detailed Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Balances of the Sávant

INCOME.

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Receipts.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Balance.				
		In the State Treasury	65,409 14 11	70,483 7 4	5,073 8 5	.....
		With the Collector of Ratnágiri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Do. Bank of Bombay ...	9,263 3 11	3,668 14 4	.....	5,594 5 7
		Government Securities	1,25,000 0 0	1,25,000 0 0	.....	.....
		Loans secured on mortgaged property.	43,419 0 0	43,419 0 0	.....	.....
		Deposits from the Collector ...	2,500 0 0	.....	.....	2,500 0 0
		Total ...	2,45,592 2 10	2,42,571 5 8	5,073 8 5	8,094 5 7
		Deposits.				
		On account of minor estates, Devastháns, &c., under the management of State officials	2,37,825 12 1	2,70,557 9 7	32,731 13 6	.....
		Total ...	4,83,417 14 11	5,13,128 15 3	37,805 5 11	8,094 5 7
I		*Land Revenue.*				
	1	Of former years	2,61,322 7 6	1,762 2 9	.....	.....
	2	Of the current year		2,15,846 7 4	.....	.....
	3	Special assessment on cultivated land (Khásgi and Sheri Thikáns ...		39,832 2 6	.....	.....
	4	Other fluctuating receipts ...	222 0 6	1,416 12 3	.....	.....
	5	Revenue of Inám lands adjusted ...	.....	21,641 0 0	.....	.....
		Total ...	2,61,544 8 0	2,80,498 8 10	18,954 0 10	.....
II		*Sáyar Revenue.*				
	1	Of former years	64,328 1 7	131 7 1	.....	.....
	2	Of the current year		23,556 11 4	.....	.....
III		*Abkári Revenue.*				
	1	Of former years		1,140 9 5	.....	.....
	2	Of current the year		38,229 5 7	.....	.....
		Total ...	64,328 1 7	63,058 1 5	.....	1,270 0 2
IV		*Forest Revenue*	33,398 15 6	32,640 10 6	.....	758 5 0
V		*Stamps*	28,457 4 0	28,589 5 0	132 1 0	.....
VI		*Registration Receipts*	8,343 0 8	7,667 0 5	.....	676 0 3
VII		*Judicial Receipts*	3,073 11 4	2,708 4 6	.....	365 6 10
VIII		*Interest on Investment.*				
	1	On Government paper	6,212 6 6	5,517 8 1	.....	694 14 5
	2	On loans to Sardárs	983 0 9	819 1 7	.....	163 15 2
		Total ...	7,195 7 3	6,336 9 8	.....	858 13 7
IX		State Press Receipts ...	1,913 10 9	1,702 4 11	.....	211 5 10
		Carried over ...	4,08,254 11 1	4,23,200 13 3	19,086 1 10	4,139 15 8

XVII.

vadi State from the 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.

EXPENDITURE.

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1893-94. Rs. a. p.	1894-95. Rs. a. p.	Increase. Rs. a. p.	Decrease. Rs. a. p.
I		*Darbár.*				
	1	Expenses of the Sir Desái ...	12,746 14 11	12,553 2 0	.....	193 12 11
	2	Allowances to the Sir Desái's family .	21,662 2 0	22,401 14 0	739 12 0	.....
	3	Darbár establishment and servants ...	5,862 6 5	5,842 8 4	.....	19 14 1
	4	Allowances to relations and hereditary officers of Darbár	13,760 12 2	12,989 1 1	.....	771 11 1
	5	Travelling allowances to Darbár establishment and servants ...	904 1 0	208 11 3	.....	695 5 9
	6	Ahers	177 13 0	195 4 0	17 7 0	.....
	7	Allowances for Hindu festivals ...	2,450 2 2	2,698 13 2	248 11 0	.....
	8	Ceremonies in the Sir Desái's family .	565 0 0	216 9 11	.....	348 6 1
	9	Miscellaneous charity	693 5 4	678 6 4	.....	14 15 0
	10	Purchases for the state and the Sir Desái	1,161 3 5	817 6 0	.....	343 13 5
	11	Travelling expenses of the Sir Desái and his family	5,789 4 9	616 15 6	.....	5,172 5 3
	12	Entertainment of visitors and guests .	115 15 5	398 8 1	282 8 8	.....
	13	Lights, subscriptions and other miscellaneous charges	4,450 10 0	2,507 13 9	.....	1,942 12 3
	14	Darbár office contingencies ...	48 0 0	64 8 8	16 8 8	.....
	15	Clothing to Darbár servants ...	360 2 11	239 10 10	.....	120 8 1
		Total ...	70,747 13 6	62,429 4 11	1,304 15 4	9,623 7 11
II		*Pága.*				
	1	Expenses of the Pága	12,279 2 1	11,973 11 5	.....	305 6 8
	2	Do. Elephant	1,235 2 9	565 2 7	.....	670 0 2
	3	Purchases for the Pága... ...	250 0 0	339 8 0	89 8 0	.....
	4	Travelling allowances	242 0 0	233 5 3	.....	8 10 9
		Total ...	14,006 4 10	13,111 11 3	89 8 0	984 1 7
III		*Superintendency and General Administration.*				
	1	Political Superintendent and his establishment	26,530 15 2	29,244 0 0	2,713 0 10	.....
	2	Travelling allowances to establishment	728 5 3	662 2 10	.....	66 2 5
	3	Kárbhári and his establishment ...	6,798 13 9	7,090 9 11	291 12 2	.....
	4	Account establishment	2,450 0 0	2,527 0 0	77 0 0	.....
	5	Treasury establishment	1,537 1 9	1,598 0 0	60 14 3	.....
	6	Record establishment	908 8 0	935 0 0	26 8 0	.....
	7	Temporary establishment ..	216 1 9	64 10 10	.....	151 6 11
	8	Travelling allowances	316 8 6	303 1 6	.....	13 7 0
	9	Contingencies	1,408 7 8	1,051 0 0	.....	357 7 8
	10	Diet and road money to witnesses ...	101 12 8	173 13 3	72 0 7	.....
		Total ...	40,996 10 6	43,649 6 4	3,241 3 10	588 8 0
IV		*Revenue Department.*				
	1	Pay of three Kamavisdárs and their establishments	9,268 13 9	9,239 4 7	.....	29 9 2
	2	Travelling expenses	1,703 4 0	1,431 13 0	.....	271 7 0
	3	Contingencies	1,135 15 7	1,028 1 7	.....	107 14 0
	4	Delt and road money to witnesses ...	145 2 6	126 15 0	.....	18 3 6
	5	Pay of survey establishment ...	924 12 4	1,173 0 0	248 3 8	.....
		Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

INCOME.

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Receipts.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
X		*Public Works.*				
	1	House rent	1,014 2 7	1,072 9 10	58 7 3	.....
	2	Sale of old materials and other miscellaneous receipts	1,289 5 11	1,615 13 9	326 7 10	.....
		Total ...	2,303 8 6	2,688 7 7	384 15 1	.....
XI		*Medical.*	110 12 6	409 11 6	298 15 0	.....
XII		*Miscellaneous.*				
	1	Darbár	56 7 9	115 13 7	59 5 10	.....
	2	Pága	700 14 8	15 1 6	.....	685 13 2
	3	Police and Local Corps	835 13 10	879 10 7	43 12 9	.....
	4	Other Miscellaneous	24 12 5	449 5 5	424 9 0	.....
		Total ...	1,618 0 8	1,459 15 1	527 11 7	685 13 2
		Total, Receipts ...	4,12,287 0 9	4,27,758 15 5	20,297 11 6	4,825 12 10
XIII		*Advances*	9,164 14 8	1,455 1 3	.....	.....
XIV		*Deposits*	1,16,781 3 2	1,61,983 8 4	.....	.....
		Total ...	1,25,946 1 10	1,63,438 9 7	.....	.....
			5,38,233 2 7	5,91,197 9 0	.....	.....
		Grand Total ...	10,21,651 1 6	11,04,326 8 3	.....	.....

XVII—*continued.*

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
			EXPENDITURE.			
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
IV		*Revenue Department*—continued.				
	6	Travelling allowances	256 6 9	387 13 0	131 6 3	.....
	7	Contingencies	238 2 9	42 8 4	.....	195 10 5
	8	Serving processes	525 13 8	478 10 7	.....	47 3 1
	9	Sanadkaries	1,049 13 7	966 4 2	.....	83 9 5
	10	Gardens and Sheri and Khásgi Thikáns	3,214 12 11	1,689 7 1	.....	1,525 5 10
	11	Village establishment and contingencies	18,284 2 0	18,617 2 11	333 0 11	.....
		Total ...	36,747 3 10	35,181 0 3	712 10 10	2,278 14 5
V		*A'bkári Department.*				
	1	Establishment	3,768 2 8	3,798 15 8	30 13 0	.....
	2	Travelling allowances	482 13 0	480 0 0	.....	2 13 0
	3	Contingencies	574 8 9	547 13 3	.....	26 11 6
	4	Contribution to Local Fund in lieu of one anna cess on A'bkári revenue.	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
		Total ...	6,025 8 5	6,026 12 11	30 13 0	29 8 6
VI		*Forest Department.*				
	1	Supplies and services, kurans, plantations, &c.	10,644 2 2	7,484 0 2	.....	3,160 2 0
	2	Pay of the establishment ...	4,149 13 10	4,627 11 4	477 13 6	.....
	3	Travelling allowances	745 14 2	794 6 2	48 8 0	.....
	4	Contingencies	500 14 2	301 0 6	.....	199 13 8
		Total ...	16,040 12 4	13,207 2 2	526 5 6	3,359 15 8
VII		*Stamps*	805 15 3	660 3 8	.....	145 11 7
VIII		*Registration.*				
	1	Establishment	1,104 0 0	1,126 0 0	22 0 0	.....
	2	Travelling allowances	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	Contingencies	156 0 4	104 9 9	.....	51 6 7
		Total ...	1,260 0 4	1,230 9 9	22 0 0	51 6 7
IX		*Judicial Department.*				
	1	Judicial assistant and his establishment	7,304 14 5	7,330 6 7	525 8 2	.....
	2	Travelling allowances	19 0 6	55 10 0	36 9 6	.....
	3	Contingencies	349 8 4	287 15 7	.....	61 8 9
	4	Diet and road money to witnesses ...	57 1 6	28 15 6	.....	28 2 0
	5	Two subordinate civil courts and their establishments	9,152 4 5	9,298 12 9	146 8 4	.....
	6	Travelling allowances	46 2 0	10 8 0	.....	35 10 0
	7	Contingencies	633 3 0	537 0 1	.....	96 2 11
	8	Kotvál and his establishment ...	924 0 0	924 0 0	.....	.....
	9	Travelling allowances	.....	2 3 0	2 3 0	.....
	10	Contingencies	107 1 4	72 8 7	.....	34 8 9
	11	Diet and road money to witnesses ...	51 11 0	12 7 0	.....	39 4 0
	12	Jail	2,425 8 8	2,506 10 2	81 1 6	.....
	13	Law charges	115 0 0	145 0 0	30 0 0	.....
		Total ...	21,185 7 2	21,712 1 3	821 14 6	295 4 5

APPENDIX

INCOME.

Major Head	Sub-Head.	Heads of Receipts.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Grand Total ...	10,21,651 1 6	11,04,326 8 3	.....	.....

XVII—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

Major Head.	Sub Head.	Heads of expenditure.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
X		*Medical.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	1	Civil and Medical officer and his establishment	10,114 10 8	10,055 10 10	.....	58 15 1
	2	Travelling allowances	15 9 0	6 2 0	.....	9 7 0
	3	Contingencies	391 2 11	514 15 1	123 12 2	.....
	4	Purchase of Medicines	1,552 10 0	1,459 4 0	.....	93 6 0
	5	Vaccination establishment ...	1,675 2 3	1,676 2 1	0 15 10	.....
	6	Contingencies	207 5 4	178 15 7	.....	28 5 9
	7	Leper Asylum establishment ...	255 8 0	510 10 3	255 2 3	.....
	8	Do. contingencies ...	121 11 10	72 0 0	.....	49 11 10
	9	Do. food and clothing to patients	1,488 13 6	1,504 6 5	15 8 11	.....
	10	Contribution to dispensaries at Kudál and Bánda	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	.....	.....
		Total ...	17,222 9 6	17,378 2 3	395 7 2	239 14 5
XI		*Police and Local Corps.*				
	1	Sávantvádi Local Corps	57,176 1 0	56,716 11 11	.....	459 5 1
	2	Purchase of new arms for Corps ...	.....	7,354 3 2	7,354 3 2	.....
	3	Three District Faujdárs and their establishments	2,109 10 3	2,082 0 0	.....	27 10 3
	4	Travelling allowances	464 14 8	403 15 5	.....	60 15 3
	5	Contingencies	628 0 5	444 3 6	.....	183 12 11
		Total ...	60,378 10 4	67,001 2 0	7,354 3 2	731 11 6
XII		*Pensions and Gratuities.*				
	1	Pensions	7,747 2 11	8,643 8 10	896 5 11	.....
	2	Gratuities	948 4 0	1,138 0 0	189 12 0	.....
		Total ...	8,695 6 11	9,781 8 10	1,086 1 11	.....
XIII		*Fixed assessments and allowances.*				
	1	Revenue of Inám lands adjusted	.....	21,641 0 0	.....	.....
	2	Tankha payments	12,117 11 0	12,117 11 0	.....	.....
	3	Hakdárs	379 5 10	2,171 12 0	.....	.....
	4	Dewasthán	5,811 2 3	7,351 1 9	.....	.....
	5	Dharmadaya...	846 7 2	841 6 9	.....	.....
	6	Mosques	194 0 8	168 3 2	.....	.....
	7	Mathas	1,153 1 1	1,108 5 8	.....	.....
	8	Village Temple allowances ...	6,742 3 9	5,319 6 0	.....	.....
		Total ...	27,243 15 9	50,718 14 4	23,474 14 7	.....
XIV		*Education.*				
	1	State contribution to education Department	11,500 0 0	11,500 0 0	.....	.....
	2	Scholarships beyond the state ...	230 0 0	90 0 0	.....	140 0 0
		Total ...	11,730 0 0	11,590 0 0	.....	140 0 0
XV		*Public Works.*				
	1	State allotment for Public Works	66,211 8 5	30,779 13 10	.....	35,431 10 7
XVI		State Printing Press	1,386 2 6	1,344 12 5	.....	41 6 1

APPENDIX

INCOME.

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Receipts.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Grand Total ...	10,21,651 1 6	11,04,326 8 3	.....	.....

Sávantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1895.

XVII—*concluded.*

EXPENDITURE.

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Miscellaneous.				
XVII	1	Rewards for killing wild animals, &c.	84 13 0	66 8 6	.....	18 4 6
	2	Maintenance of insane and indigent persons and interment of paupers ...	620 1 2	583 3 3	.....	36 13 11
	3	Charges for special audit	608 7 0	335 10 2	.....	272 12 10
	4	Purchase of service stamps	617 8 0	488 0 0	.....	129 8 0
	5	Book binding, &c.	264 0 0	264 0 0	.....	.....
	6	Other miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	3,783 6 2	6 5 2	.....	3,777 1 0
		Total ...	5,978 3 4	1,743 11 1	.....	4,234 8 3
		Refunds.				
XVIII	1	Land revenue...	377 7 11	722 1 9	344 9 10	.....
	2	Sáyar revenue	6 11 1	11 2 5	4 7 4	.....
	3	Abkári	118 3 3	2,018 15 0	1,900 11 9	.....
	4	Stamps	318 1 0	196 5 0	.....	121 12 0
	5	Forest	5 15 4	2,819 8 10	2,813 9 6	.....
	6	Registration	10 4 0	8 1 2	.....	2 2 10
	7	Judicial...	395 8 11	476 1 0	80 8 1	.....
	8	Miscellaneous	5,124 12 7	.....	.....	5,124 12 7
			6,357 0 1	6,252 3 2	5,143 14 6	5,248 11 5
		Total, Expenditure ...	4,13,019 5 0	3,93,798 8 5	44,204 0 4	63,424 12 11
		Loans advances	1,902 10 2	5,092 8 0	.....	.....
		Deposits	93,600 3 1	1,36,702 11 1	.....	.....
			95,502 13 3	1,41,795 3 1	.....	.....
		Total ...	5,08,522 2 3	5,35,593 11 6	.....	.....
		Balances at the close of the year.				
	1	State proper	70,483 7 4	90,412 4 5	.....	.....
	2	With the Collector of Ratnágiri ...	.....	8,888 9 2	.....	.....
	3	With the Bank of Bombay	3,668 14 4	5,174 8 4	.....	.....
	4	Government securities...	1,25,000 0 0	1,25,000 0 0	.....	.....
	5	Loans on mortgaged property ...	43,419 0 0	43,419 0 0	.....	.....
		Total ...	2,42,571 5 8	2,72,894 5 11	.....	.....
	6	Deposits	2,70,557 9 7	2,95,838 6 10	.....	.....
		Total ...	5,13,128 15 3	5,68,732 12 9	.....	.....
		Grand, Total ...	10,21,651 1 6	11,04,326 8 3	.....	.....

H. L. NUTT, Colonel,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

No. $\frac{\text{Poll.}}{272}$ of 1895.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 1*st August* 1895.

Forwarded to Government.

2. It is gratifying to learn that the Sir Desái, who is now thirty-two years old, has maintained for another twelve months the improvement that was noticed in his behaviour in the report for the previous year. His cousin, Ráo Sáheb Shrirám Sávant, whom the undersigned's predecessor described in his review of the previous year's report as a young man without any ability or energy, shows few, if any, signs of improvement; still, it is a recommendation in his favour, that he keeps aloof from intrigues.

Paras. 4 to 6.

3. During the greater portion of the year under review, the State was administered by Major Ferris, who was relieved by Colonel Nutt on the 4th March last. There were many changes in the personnel of the subordinate heads of departments; one of them, caused by the death of the Judicial Assistant, Ráo Bahádur Anánt Rámchandra Lotlikar, has been duly noticed in para. 157 of Colonel Nutt's report.

Para. 8.

4. Out of the total arable land measuring 372,340 acres, 152,859 acres were actually under cultivation, 218,527 acres were kept fallow, and 333 acres were thrown up during the year. The quantity of land relinquished in 1894-95, together with that given up in 1893-94 and remaining unoccupied, amounted to only 954 acres. Practically, therefore, the scope for the extension of cultivation in the State is now very limited.

Paras. 13 and 79.

5. There were, in all, thirty minors' estates under the State administration, of which twenty-seven are very small. The particulars of the management of the three large estates only are given in the report. The financial condition of these estates is satisfactory.

Paras. 16 to 19.

6. The average height of the men in the local corps has exceeded the revised standard of five feet seven inches; this is decidedly satisfactory. The arrangements for putting the recruits through a regular course of gymnastics and drill were carefully looked after. The conduct of the men is spoken of as excellent. The net total cost on account of the corps was Rs. 63,200-15-1 against Rs. 56,719-7-2 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 6,481-7-11, which is due to the issue of new arms to the men.

Paras. 22 to 36.

7. The subjoined table contrasts the work done by the police during 1894-95 with that of the previous year:—

Paras. 39 to 46.

Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage of accused sent for trial.	
1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
330	297	333	320	297	300	195	167	89	120	58·5	52·1	65·6	55·6

The percentage of convictions to the number of persons arrested and of those sent to trial fell from 58·5 and 65·6 in 1893-94 to 52·1 and 55·6 respectively in the year under report. The explanation of the decrease in the percentages given in para. 42 of the report, *viz.*, the absconding of witnesses into the adjoining Goa territory, does not appear to the Commissioner to be satisfactory. It is gratifying to note that the value of property stolen has decreased from Rs. 5,808 to Rs. 4,391, and that, simultaneously, the percentage of recoveries has risen from

56·5 in 1893-94 to 81·8 during the year under review. All the offences dealt with by the police, except 17, were cognizable offences.

8. The total number of offences reported during the year was 677, against 707 in 1893-94. Of this number, 148 were breaches of special laws and 529 were under the Indian Penal Code, against 161 and 546 respectively in the previous year. There was, thus, a decrease of 13 and 17 respectively in offences under special laws and under the Indian Penal Code. As regards serious crime, there was one case of murder, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, two of attempts at murder, and five of causing grievous hurt, against 1, 0, 0, and 4, respectively, in the preceding year.

Paras. 47 to 52.

9. The following table compares the work done by the criminal courts during the year under report with that of the year 1893-94 :—

Number of cases disposed of.		Number of persons dealt with.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	
1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
669	617	*1,216	†1,151	488	402	708	727

* 19 remained under trial at the close of the year and 1 turned out to be a lunatic.

† 1 died before trial and 21 including two lunatics remained under trial at the close of the year.

Of the persons dealt with, 402, or 34·9 per cent., were convicted, against 40·1 per cent. in 1893-94.

10. The total number of persons confined in the jail during the year was 158 against 156 in 1893-94. The average cost per head, including the cost of the police guard, was Rs. 82-6-4. In British jails the cost per head of prisoner was Rs. 72-4-11. The higher rate at Sávantvádi is clearly due to the smaller number of prisoners in the State jail, and to the consequent increased incidence of the cost of management.

Paras. 53 to 57.

11. The number of suits filed during the year under review was 2,274, against 2,061 in 1893-94. The numbers disposed of in the two years were respectively 2,082 and 2,037. The Court of the Nyáyádhish seems to have had the heaviest work to do. The average duration of suits in the four original Courts, *viz.*, two months and twenty-two days, against three months and eleven days in the previous year, compares favourably with that obtaining in the Courts of the Subordinate Judge, in British districts. In spite of the good work done by both the Courts, the numbers of suits remaining undisposed of at the close of the year under review were 324 in the Court of the Nyáyádhish and 199 in that of the Munsiff. As it does not seem possible to exact more work from the existing staff, it seems desirable, in the interests of the tax-payers that, as in the British districts, a temporary appointment of an additional Munsiff should be created to clear off accumulated arrears. Colonel Nutt will be asked to formulate proposals on the subject.

Paras. 58 to 69.

12. The total receipts of the civil courts from all sources amounted to Rs. 18,462-8-6, against Rs. 17,485-4-6, and the expenditure came to Rs. 18,049-4-6, against Rs. 17,419-15-8, in the preceding year. The increase in receipts is obviously due to the augmented number of suits filed; the increase in expenditure is attributed to the grant of leave allowances to the late Assistant, Ráo Bahádur Anant Rámchandra Lotlikar, and to Ráo Sáheb Madhavráo Sakharám Kashikar, the Nyáyádhish of Vádi.

13. The number of documents presented for registration during the year under review was 2,251, or 94 less than in the previous year. The amount of fees realized was

Paras. 70 to 72.

Rs. 7,644-5-10 against Rs. 8,343-0-8 in 1893-94. Deducting the expenditure (Rs. 1,230-9-9) from the receipts (Rs. 7,644-5-10), the net income to the State from the Registration Department was Rs. 6,413-12-1, or less by Rs. 694-1-3 as compared with the net income in the previous year.

14. The working of the Municipality at Sávantvádi, which is the only institution of its kind in the State, was satisfactory. No additional tax was imposed, nor was any change made in the existing scale of taxation. The total receipts during the year under report were Rs. 5,616-5-5, against Rs. 5,392-5-9 in 1893-94; and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,139-14-3, against Rs. 5,346-15-0. The sanitary condition of the town appears to be good. There is now an excellent supply of drinking water provided at a considerable expenditure of State funds.

Paras. 73 to 78.

15. The season compared favourably with that which preceded it. The rice and hill crops yielded an excellent harvest; and the garden crops are also said to have given a very good return. Prices slightly fell. Rice was sold somewhat cheaper; and nagli was sold at 40 lbs. and 5 ounces per rupee, against 37 lbs. and 8 ounces in 1893-94. There was no change in the rates of wages of either skilled or unskilled labour.

Paras. 80 to 85.

16. The area under forest, both reserved and protected, at the beginning of the year under report, was 35,311 acres and 6 gunthas. Out of this, 422 acres and 16 gunthas from reserved forests were disforested, as the land was found unsuitable for the growth of timber. The lands selected in the Kudál Petha, for inclusion in forest, have not yet been settled, owing, it is suggested, to financial pressure.

Paras. 87 to 94.

17. The only change made in the forest establishment of the State, during the year, was the abolition of the appointment of one Deputy Forest Officer. Notwithstanding this reduction, the actual cost of the permanent establishment has during the year under review, increased from Rs. 4,149-13-10 in 1893-94 to Rs. 5,036-3-1; but the increase is stated to be nominal, as the charges on account of travelling allowance and contingency and petty supplies, which were hitherto debited to other heads have this year for the first time been debited to the Forest Department.

18. The number of forest offences dealt with by Magistrates during the year was 34 against 22; and the number of persons implicated in them was 70 against 40, in the previous year. Of the 70 persons brought to trial, 57 or 81·4 per cent. were convicted; of the rest some were under trial at the close of the year.

19. The number of petty cases compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act was as shown in the subjoined table:—

Year.	Number of offences.	Number of persons implicated.	Amount of Compensation.
			Rs. a. p.
1894-95 ...	114	238	125 6 0
1893-94 ...	151	472	333 4 4

It would be better if the Political Superintendent would give in his future reports, details of the procedure followed in carrying out the provisions of Section 67 of the Forest Act, and would state what measures are taken to prevent the abuse of the powers conferred by that section and the consequent harassment of the poorer rayats who are chiefly the offenders in these petty cases.

20. The net proceeds from forests, after deducting expenditure on establishment, &c., amounted to Rs. 16,613-15-6, against Rs. 18,157-0-5 in 1893-94. The decrease in the net revenue is due partly to augmented expenditure, and partly to a fall in the value of hirdas (myrabolams).

21. The total amount spent on public works was Rs. 47,710-13-1, or only a little more than half the amount spent in the preceding year. The decrease in the outlay is mainly due to

Paras. 99 to 102.

the fact that the waterworks, on which large amounts had been spent in previous years, were completed and opened in 1893-94, and that, since then, there has been very little expenditure on account of them. In connection with the waterworks, the Political Superintendent states that the full estimated quantity of water is not yet discharged into the service reservoir, owing to a leakage somewhere in the earthenware pipe line laid very deep in marshy ground half a mile distant from the head-works. This is a very serious defect; and it is to be hoped that it will be remedied as soon as possible.

Paras. 103 to 105.

22. The income of the State, exclusive of loans, advances, and deposits was Rs. 4,27,758-15-5, against Rs. 4,12,287-0-9, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,93,793-8-5, against Rs. 4,13,019-5-0 in the previous year. Increases in receipts are noticeable under Land Revenue, Public Works, and Medical, and, in expenditure, under Superintendence and General Administration, Judicial, Police and Local Corps, Pensions and Gratuities, and Fixed Assignments. The increases have been satisfactorily explained in the Political Superintendent's report.

23. The Land Revenue demands amounted to Rs. 3,50,935-1-4, and the collections to Rs. 2,57,440-12-7, against Rs. 3,48,330 and Rs. 2,61,322-7-6, respectively, in 1893-94. The figures for collections are exclusive of alienations and miscellaneous revenue. The decrease in collections is probably due to a larger amount of Land Revenue remaining uncollected at the end of the year under report.

Paras. 112 to 118.

24. The total receipts under A'bkári, exclusive of opium revenue, were Rs. 39,276-7-0, against Rs. 4,1207-1-6 in 1893-94, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,930-10-6, which is attributed to the issue of a smaller number of licenses for tapping cocoanut trees. The consumption of liquor per head of population was 0·29 gallons, against 0·31 gallons in the previous year. The number of offences against the A'bkári Act declined from 27 to 13; and the number of offenders fell from 29 to 16. Eleven of the persons concerned in offences were convicted and punished. There were seven cases of smuggling liquor from the Portuguese territory into the State, but the quantity of liquor smuggled was insignificant, *viz.* $\frac{3}{4}$ gallon.

Paras. 124 to 132.

25. During the year under report, there was no change in the number of medical institutions maintained by the State. The aggregate number of in-door and out-door patients, however, treated at them, increased from 13,475 in 1893-94 to 16,547. The large increase seems to be due to the growing popularity of the European treatment of diseases given at these institutions.

Paras. 132 to 145.

26. The general health was fairly good. There were no epidemics of any kind during the year under report. The death rate per mille decreased from 23·4 to 20·99. The number of persons vaccinated was 6,429 against 6,585 in 1893-94.

Paras. 136 to 165.

27. The number of schools of all kinds, inclusive of classes, increased from 166 to 172 during the year under review. The Political Superintendent states that night classes for the labouring classes were started in the State in 1891, and that there were, in the year 1893, twenty-six such classes in full working order. The number of these classes had dwindled to 20 in the previous year during Colonel Nutt's absence; but it is satisfactory to learn that, during the year under report, a fresh impetus has been given to the education of the boys of the backward and depressed classes, and that the number of night classes has increased from 20 to 30. The satisfactory result is undoubtedly due to the personal interest taken in the matter by Colonel Nutt.

28. The general results for the year are satisfactory, and show that the administration of the State has gone on efficiently, as hitherto.

J. F. FLEET,
Commissioner, in charge, S. D.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

SÁVANTVÁDI STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1897-98.

B 658

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LETTER from LANGTON PRENDERGAST WALSH, Esquire, C.I.E., Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi, to the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Political Department, Bombay,—No. 2595, dated Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office, 15th July 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Sávantvádi State for the year ending 31st March 1898.

2. The usual statements, as shown below, accompany :—

No. I.—Political relations.
No. II.—Native Chiefs, Principal Male Members of their Families, &c.
No. III.—Civil Divisions.
No. IV.—Population.
No. V.—Strength, Cost, &c., of Military Force.
No. VI.—Strength, Cost, &c., of Police.
No. VII.—Results of the working of the Police.
No. VIII.—Value of Property stolen and recovered.
No. IX.—Crimes committed, cases disposed of, &c.
No. X.—Offences reported and dealt with.
No. XI.—Results of Criminal Appeals.
No. XII.—Persons convicted and confined in Jail.
No. XIII.—Nature and Value of Civil Suits.
No. XIV.—Results of Applications for execution of Decrees.
No. XV.—Registration of Documents.
No. XVI.—Agriculture.
No. XVII.—Income and Expenditure.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Relations with the British Government.

3. The relations of the State with the British Government are entirely satisfactory.

Relations with the Portuguese Government.

4. The relations with the Portuguese authorities at Goa have been very friendly during the year under report. Several of their higher officials visited Sávantvádi and were suitably and hospitably entertained during their stay here. It will be remembered that in December 1896 I ordered the arrest of 9 persons who utilized the asylum of the Sávantvádi State to commit depredations in Goa territory; the members of this gang were tried and convicted by Major Abud, who acted as Political Superintendent during my absence in Europe. The action taken by the State authorities in this matter has been greatly appreciated by the European officials of the Government of Portuguese India, and I gather that they would welcome an extradition treaty which would be of even greater advantage to them than it would be to us.

The Sir Desái.

5. It is with much pleasure that I record a considerable improvement in the health and behaviour of the Sir Desái, though both still leave much to be desired. I attribute the improvement, which has undoubtedly taken place, to the influence exercised on the Sir Desái's mind by the circumstances which caused the untimely and lamentable death of his wife Shrimati Tárábái Sáheb in June 1897, and also to the new hopes engendered by his remarriage in May 1898. Sávantvádi is a very depressing and gloomy place in the rains, and it appears to me that the Sir Desái would be benefited, both in health and spirits, if he could be induced to visit Belgaum or Dhárwár for a couple of months during the monsoon. I propose addressing Government separately on this subject.

6. This amiable and generous lady, daughter of His late Highness Khanderáo Gáikwád of Baroda, was married to the Sir Desái Ráje Bahádur Raghunáthráv Bhonsle of Sávantvádi in 1879, and died at the palace at Sávantvádi on the 14th June 1897. The immediate cause of this lady's death is known to Government, there is consequently no need for further comment.

The late Shrimati Tárábái Sáheb.

Shrimati Tárábái Sáheb's income amounted to Rs. 30,000 per annum, Rs. 25,000 being paid by the Baroda Darbár and Rs. 5,000 by this State. The income of the estate during the year under report was Rs. 15,688, which, with the balance in hand at the close of the preceding year, amounted to Rs. 18,267-6-2. The expenditure during the same period amounted to Rs. 25,272-6-2, the excess of Rs. 7,005 was paid by the State as an advance recoverable from the income of the estate for the current year, and was owing to the late Shrimati having subscribed Rs. 5,000 to the Jubilee Fund and the sum of Rs. 3,633 having been paid after her death to Miss Spencer (companion to the deceased lady) and the servants whose services had to be dispensed with after the demise of the late Shrimati Tárábái Sáheb; at the close of the year there was a net balance of Rs. 2,02,100 invested in Government paper.

7. This lady is the daughter of Dattájiráo Nimbalkar, and her brother by adoption is a Mehmán of the Sávantvadi State. She was married to the Sir Desái on the 3rd May 1898 and has been given a nemnook of Rs. 3,000 per annum by the State. She has no private income.

Shrimati Laxibái Sáheb.

8. This gentleman, locally known as the Ráo Sáheb, is the first cousin of the Sir Desái and receives a nemnook of Rs. 7,920 per annum from the Sávantvádi State and resides in the palace with the Sir Desái, with whom he is on intimate and affectionate terms. The Ráo Sáheb is 27 years of age and married in 1888 the daughter of Ganpatráo, Desái of Ráibág, by whom he has three daughters and one son, the latter was born in August 1897. The Ráo Sáheb's conduct is everything that could be desired, and he keeps himself aloof from the intrigues of the palace.

Ráo Sáheb Shrirám Sávant Bhonsle.

9. The companion of the Sir Desái, Mr. Anant B. Kantak, continues to give every satisfaction; he has considerable influence over the Sir Desái, with whom he is on excellent terms.

10. The Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India was celebrated in this State on the 21st and 22nd June 1897, but owing to the untimely death of Shrimati Tárábái, first wife of the Sir Desái, which sad event took place on the 14th idem, the original programme could not be carried out in its entirety. Accordingly in exercise of the discretion given to the Political Superintendent by Government no Darbár was held on the 22nd June, as neither the Sir Desái nor any member of his family could have been present at it owing to their having been in mourning. For the same reason the proposed public reception had also to be abandoned. On the 20th June special thanksgiving services were held in the Roman Catholic Chapel as well as in all the temples and mosques in the principal towns in the State. At 6 A.M. on the 22nd idem, an Imperial salute of 101 guns was fired by the Local Corps and at the same time 9 prisoners in the jail were released and partial remissions of sentences were granted to 18 others.

Diamond Jubilee.

On the 21st and 22nd June about 7,000 poor men were fed in the towns of Sávantvádi, Kudal and Bánda. A sum of Rs. 11,340 was raised in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee, of which Rs. 5,000 were contributed by the late Shrimati Tárábái Sáheb, Rs. 2,763-10-0 by the State, and Rs. 3,576-6-0 represented public subscriptions. Of this sum, Rs. 10,000 have been deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank, and the interest thereon is to be applied towards the maintenance in the State hospitals and dispensaries of poor patients who are unable to maintain themselves. The management of the fund is vested in local committees. This fund is called the "Sávantvádi State Hospital Poor Fund," and a stone to commemorate its foundation was put up in the Westropp Civil Hospital at Sávantvádi and unveiled with due ceremony by the Sir Desái.

A loyal address of congratulation, signed by the Chief, Mehmáns, Sardárs, and people of the State, numbering about 1,300, was forwarded to Government in a casket of Sávantvádi manufacture for presentation to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.

Changes in the Administration.

11. Major H. M. Abud continued to act as Political Superintendent until 23rd December 1897, when I returned from furlough and resumed charge of my substantive appointment as Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

Lieutenant W. J. H. Hunter, Acting Second-in-Command, Sávantvádi Local Corps and *ex-officio* Assistant Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi, was transferred to Poona on Plague duty on the 1st December 1897, and on his departure the duties of his office were performed by the Political Superintendent, in addition to his own, until the arrival of Major J. Davies, the permanent incumbent, on the 6th January 1898. Subsequently Major Davies having been appointed to act as Assistant Political Agent in charge Southern Marátha Country Jahágirs, he proceeded to join his new appointment at Belgaum on the 2nd March 1898, handing over charge to me. Lieutenant Hunter returned from Plague duty on the 9th March and received charge of the office of Second-in-Command and *ex-officio* Assitant Political Superintendent from me and has continued to hold the appointment since.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Revenue Survey.

12. There is nothing of importance to record under this head.

Special Tenures.

13. A full description of the special land tenures in the Sávantvádi State was given in the report for 1889-90 and a repetition seems unnecessary.

Settlement of Inám, Devsu, &c.

14. During the year an Inámdár having sold his inám land to a third person, the State ordered resumption of the inám grant, but allowed the land to remain in the occupancy of the purchaser on payment by him of the survey assessment amounting to Rs. 31-4-5 per annum.

Sheri Thikáns.

15. There are altogether 504 sheri thikáns in the State, yielding a total annual rental of Rs. 39,070-14-10. The leases of 32 of these thikáns having fallen in during the year, they were renewed for a further period of 25 years at an annual aggregate rental of Rs. 2,031-15-0, or Rs. 465-13-10 more than the amount under the former leases.

Waste Lands.

16. There is little or no culturable waste land in the State which could be brought under cultivation. Particulars regarding the lands, which were formerly under occupation but which having subsequently been relinquished by the occupants remained undisposed of at the close of the year, have been given in Chapter IV under the heading "Agriculture."

Account System.

17. The system of revenue accounts is very nearly the same as in British territory. The village and petha accounts were, as usual, examined and checked by the Political Superintendent, and the mistakes and irregularities discovered were brought to the notice of the officials concerned and ordered to be rectified as far as possible. The village accounts were also examined by the Kamávisdárs of the three Pethas and the attention of the village officials was drawn to the errors detected therein. The State accounts for the last year were audited as usual by a British official deputed for the purpose.

Boundary Dispute.

18. No boundary dispute was settled during the year, nor was there any standing over for settlement.

19. At the close of the last year there were 34 wards' estates under State management. Seven more were added during the year of report, making a total of 41 in all. Of this number 9 were handed over to the wards who had attained their majority during the year and 32 remained under management at the close of the year.

Wards' Estates.

Particulars regarding the wards' estates are given in the subjoined table :—

No.	Name.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of education.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance at the end of the year		Value of moveable Property.	Area of land under management.
								In Cash.	In Government Promissory Notes.		
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	A. g.
1	Sid Sávant and Ragh Sávant Talikar.	27 / 14	Vádi	English School Vádi.	35 3 9	3,821 3 5	3,819 6 5	37 0 9	...	5,346 5 9	310 2
2	Nar Sávant Tirodkar	19	Tiroda	Kolhápur	1,408 4 10	2,743 7 5	2,183 6 6	1,968 5 9	...	618 8 0	385 29
3	Rámchandra Ládji Gurao.	17	Akeri	Akeri	832 5 10	830 5 5	766 3 3	896 8 0	...	679 2 6	92 24¼
4	32 Petty Estates	...	...	.....	2,689 3 0	2,098 12 1	2,024 11 7	2,763 3 6	...	8,066 12 0	861 14¼

20. The estate of these Sardárs continued under the management of the State Kárbhári as before. Sid Sávant is of full age (27), but his nephew, Rágh Sávant, is only 14. The former has given up his studies; the latter attends the local High School, and is learning under the 2nd standard. His progress is reported to be fair. The income of the estate, consisting of the cash nemnook received from the State and the profits of the landed property, was Rs. 3,821-3-5, which, with the balance at the beginning of the year, amounted to Rs. 3,856-7-2. The expenditure on account of the two young Sardárs and the members of their family came to Rs. 3,819-6-5. The year closed with a small balance of Rs. 37-0-9 only.

Sid Sávant and Rágh Sávant Talikar.

21. The estate of this Sardár remained under the management of the State Kárbhári as before. Nár Sávant is now 19 years old and lives with His Highness the Rája of Kolhápur. He does not attend any particular school in Kolhápur, but is reported to be prosecuting his studies under a private tutor. The year commenced with a balance of Rs. 1,408-4-10, which, with the total realizations during the year of Rs. 2,743-7-5, amounted to Rs. 4,151-12-3. The expenditure on account of the minor and the members of his family was Rs. 2,183-6-6. Deducting the expenditure from the total income there remained a balance of Rs. 1,968-5-9 at the close of the year to the credit of the minor's estate. It is proposed to invest this sum in landed property.

Nar Savant Tirodkar.

22. The estate of this minor has, as previously reported, continued under the management of the Civil Court. He is now in his 17th year, and attends the vernacular school in his village. The total income of the eatate, including the last year's balance of Rs. 832-5-10, amounted to Rs. 1,662-11-3 and the expenditure to Rs. 766-3-3. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 896-8-0 to the credit of this estate.

Rámchandra Ládji Gurao.

23. The estates of the other wards are unimportant and do not call for any special remarks.

Other Minors.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

(*a*).—Legislation.

24. The Legislative Committee of the State held its meeting only once during the year of report and, on its recommendation, the following enactments were introduced into the State with the approval and sanction of Government :—

(1) Act I of 1889 (The Village Sanitation Act).

(2) Act VI of 1896 (An Act to amend the Indian Penal Code).

(3) Act III of 1897 (The Epidemic Diseases Act).

The Municipal Bill alluded to in last year's report was sanctioned by Government during the year under review, but could not be made applicable to the State until after the close of the year, as it was not possible to have the Act printed and published earlier.

(*b*).—MILITARY.

Strength.

25. The scheme for the reorganization of the Local Corps and the formation of a new Police force, which was under the consideration of Government for some time, was finally sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7693, dated 15th December 1897, under which the strength of the corps is to be reduced from 400 to 301. The corps will be gradually reduced to its newly sanctioned establishment. This, however, can only be carried out by not recruiting to fill up the vacancies caused by the retirement of men, who have earned their pensions, who are willing to go on gratuities, or who leave the corps for other reasons. I estimate that it will take two years before a final separation can be effected between the Local Crops and the Police. Government have ordered that no breach of faith should be made with the men enlisted under the old rules for the Local Corps; this most proper and necessary provision was much appreciated by the men of the corps. Major Abud, the late Second-in-Command, hoped to effect the reduction of the corps at once by getting the men of the Local Corps to volunteer for the new Police, but the inducements offered in the Police have proved insufficient to attract any men from the Local Corps. The men of the Local Corps are recruited for Military and Police duties; they are consequently bound to serve in either capacity. In order, therefore, to commence the separation of the Police and Military duties as soon as possible, 301 men (the new establishment of the Local Corps) have been selected for purely Military duties, and these men will not be sent on Police duties, as long as any other men are available. All men of the Local Corps above the newly sanctioned strength (about 82) are placed permanently on Police duty. When vacancies occur in the corps proper (amongst the 301 men) they will be filled up by men of the corps on permanent Police duty and the places of the latter will be filled by men enrolled for the new Police. By this arrangement no man's prospects will be injured, and a practical separation between the Military and Police can take place at an early date. It is too soon as yet to report on the working of this scheme. Twenty-one Police recruits have been enrolled and a corresponding reduction made in the Local Corps.

The actual strength of the corps, as it stood on the 31st March 1898, was as follows:—

1	Subhedár.
5	Jamedárs.
48	Non-Commissioned Officers.
337	Privates.
6	Buglers.
397	

The corps is at the disposal of Government, being commanded by the Political Superintendent, who has under him a European British officer, as Second-in-Command and *ex-officio* Assistant Political Superintendent.

Height and Age.

26. The average height of all ranks was 5′ $6\frac{3}{4}$″, and the average age 32·5 years.

Duties.

27. 135 men (including 9 men on special duty) were detailed on Police duty during the year of report. They were as usual relieved periodically. In addition to the regular Police duties, the corps furnished guards to the Superintendency, the Jail, the

Treasuries, &c., and supplied escorts to the Sir Desái and his family. By the formation of an entirely separate Police force, the Local Corps men will be relieved of Police duties and will simply provide for the military needs of the State. This separation is imperatively necessary, as not only does the present system work badly, but whenever this State is ruled by its Chief the Local Corps will remain under the command of the Political Superintendent, and if it had then to furnish men for Police duties under the orders of the Darbár, the two authorities would necessarily clash sooner or later. The men had to perform heavy duties in connection with the plague observation camps during the year of report.

Gymnasium.

28. The gymnasium continues to be most beneficial to the recruits, who are put through a course of gymnastics on enlistment. No one was sent to Poona to undergo a course of training at the gymnasium school, there being at present a sufficient number of men qualified to instruct.

Drill.

29. The drill season commenced on the 3rd of November 1897 and ended on the 1st March 1898, on which date the usual annual inspection of the corps took place. The general turn out of the men on parade was found to be exceedingly smart.

The corps was inspected in battalion drill, manual and bayonet exercise and physical drill to music; all were very creditably performed. The gun squad was also inspected and put through gun drill; there was no gun practice.

Before the annual inspection the corps was put through a course of musketry; the shooting was fairly good.

Conduct.

30. The conduct of the corps has been excellent, there being practically no crime; there is also no reason to think that any misconduct has remained unnoticed during the year under review.

Punishments.

31. One Lance Náik and two sepoys were discharged for bad conduct and two sepoys for having absented themselves from duty. One sepoy was reduced from 2nd to 3rd class for disobedience during the year of report.

Pensions and discharges.

32. During the year 2 Havildárs, 1 Lance Náik and 2 sepoys were discharged on pensions and 4 sepoys on payment of gratuities, as they were declared unfit for further service; one sepoy obtained his discharge on gratuity at his own request.

Deaths.

33. One Naik and 4 sepoys died during the year.

Hospital.

34. The average daily admission to hospital was 8·7 and 367 men came under treatment. The principal diseases were malarious fever, bronchial affections and bowel complaints.

Enlistments.

35. The number of men enlisted during the year of report was 11.

School.

36. The average daily attendance of recruits at the Maráthi School was 5·56 and that of children 31·17. At the English School the daily average attendance of recruits was 2·37 and that of children 9·70.

Clothing.

37. A new kháki uniform was issued to the corps during the year.

Guns.

38. The two 3 P. R. M. L. guns in charge of the corps are old and obsolete and are serviceable only for saluting purposes.

Signalling.

39. The heliograph has been worked satisfactorily during the year of report. The corps has 4 men who can signal efficiently.

40. The number of outposts in the State remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 19. The Second-in-Command could not visit them during the tour season as he was engaged in conducting Police investigation in a murder case during the two months of his stay in Sávantvádi, after which he was transferred to Belgaum, but they were regularly visited by Native officers every three months.

Outposts.

41. The net total cost on account of the Local Corps as per Appendix V, amounted to Rs. 59,631-1-6 against Rs. 69,319-13-10 in 1896-97, the decrease being due to the supply of new clothing, arms and accoutrements during the previous year.

Cost.

42. There is no regular cavalry in the State. There are only 9 Savárs who are armed with swords and lances and perform escort and courier duties.

Savárs.

(*c*).—POLICE.

43. As already stated in paragraph 25 above, the scheme for the reorganization of a new Police force was sanctioned by Government during the year under review, but the force cannot be raised until the number of men in the Local Corps has been reduced to its newly sanctioned strength, which, as explained, cannot be fully accomplished for a couple of years.

44. During the year as many men as were required for Police duty were detailed as usual from the Local Corps by a system of periodical reliefs. The total number of men employed on Police work, including the separate establishments of the three District Fouzdárs and the Kotwál of the town of Vádi, was 135, or 2 less than in the preceding year. The decrease is due to the fact that the two Policemen temporarily posted at the Maneri outpost lying on the Goa Frontier were withdrawn during the year under report.

Strength.

45. The proportion of Police to area and population is one Policeman to every 6·8 square miles and to every 1,429·2 persons against 6·7 and 1,408·3, respectively, in the preceding year.

Proportion to Area and Population.

46. The total cost of the Police amounted to Rs. 3,920-11-6 as against Rs. 3,753-11-0 in 1896-97, exhibiting an increase of Rs. 167-0-6. This increase is mainly due to the allowance paid to the town Kotwál and other Policemen employed on special duty on the Goa Frontier having been debited to the Police Department during the year of report.

Cost.

47. The results of the work done by the Police are given in Appendix VII. The number of offences in which the Police took action was 334, or 35 more than during the preceding year. The number of persons arrested in connection with such offences rose from 338 in 1896-97 to 382. The increase in the number of crimes was mostly noticeable in petty thefts, which are reported to have been committed by people who came into this State from above the Ghâuts on account of plague and famine which prevailed there. Of the total number of offences, 318 were cognizable and 16 non-cognizable as against 273 and 26, respectively, in the previous year. The non-cognizable cases represented such as were referred to the Police by the Magistrates for investigation and 30 persons were implicated in them. Of the 382 persons arrested, 21 were released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, and the remaining 361 were sent up for trial. Of these latter, 169 were convicted, 108 were acquitted under Section 253, Criminal Procedure Code, 40 were discharged under Section 345, Criminal Procedure Code, 1 died, and the rest, *i.e.*, 43, remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentages of convictions to arrests and to the accused sent for trial were slightly below those of last year, *viz.*, 44·2 and 46·8 against 44·9 and 47·2, respectively, in 1896-97. The number of cognizable offences remaining undetected at the close of the year was 65, most of which were petty thefts.

Work done.

48. Appendix VIII gives particulars as to the value of the property stolen and recovered during the year of report and the preceding one. The value of the property reported to have been stolen was Rs. 3,555-11-3, of which Rs. 989-9-0

Property stolen and recovered.

worth only was recovered as compared with Rs. 3,482-4-8 and Rs. 2,444-14-0, respectively, in the year 1896-97. From these figures it will be seen that the percentage of recoveries to property stolen fell from 70·1 in 1896-97 to 27·83 in 1897-98. This result is no doubt very discouraging and the attention of the Superintendent of Police has been called to this diminution in percentage and he has been asked to warn his subordinates to exercise greater care and vigilance in the performance of this important duty. It is hoped that when the new Police force is organized, the number of crimes remaining undetected will be considerably reduced, as the new arrangements are calculated to afford greater facilities to the Police to detect crimes and to trace up the offenders, but a year or two is likely to elapse before any great improvement will be noticeable.

Inspection.

49. For the reasons stated in paragraph 40 the Assistant Political Superintendent could not inspect the Police outposts and the offices of the Chief Constables during the year of report.

Nature of Offences, Cases and Punishments.

50. Particulars regarding the offences committed, cases instituted, and punishments awarded are given in Appendix IX.

The total number of offences committed under different Acts during the year of report was 694 against 616 in 1896-97. Of these former, 486 were under the Indian Penal Code and 208 under special laws, as against 453 and 163, respectively, in the preceding year. With the exception of two dacoity cases, there were no serious offences under the Penal Code during the year under report. The number of persons implicated in these two cases was 11, all of whom were refugees from Goa and committed dacoity by extorting sums of money from certain Goa subjects temporarily residing within the limits of this State. Ten of these were convicted by the Sessions Court and sentenced to different terms of rigorous imprisonment, the remaining one having been acquitted and discharged for want of sufficient evidence to sustain the charge framed against him. The convictions and sentences passed on the above prisoners were upheld in appeal by the Commissioner, S. D.

There were 90 offences under the Salt Act, implicating in all 124 persons against 70 and 93, respectively, in the preceding year.

Of the persons apprehended, 119 were convicted, 3 were discharged and 2 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year. I trust that these results will be viewed as satisfactory and as reflecting credit on the officials of the Customs Department employed on the Goa Frontier. The offences under the A'bkári Act decreased from 41 in 1896-97 to 19 in the year under review, while those under the Arms Act rose from 1 to 11. Of the 646 cases instituted, 624 were disposed of and 22 remained pending at the end of the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 602, 572 and 30. The total number of persons involved in the above cases was 1,100 against 1,134 in 1896-97. Of these former, 494 were convicted, 574 were acquitted or discharged, 1 died, 1 is a lunatic, and 30 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year, none was of a serious nature.

Work done by Village Fouzdárs.

51. The number of village Fouzdárs in the State remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 219. The number of petty cases of abuse disposed of by them fell from 80 in 1896-97 to 55 in 1897-98. The number of offenders was 88 as against 105 in 1896-97. Of the persons dealt with, 25 were convicted, 18 were acquitted, and complaints against 45 were withdrawn. The average period of confinement was 12·12 hours as against 7·5 in 1896-97. The work done by village Fouzdárs was subjected to a careful scrutiny and was found on the whole to be satisfactory.

(*d*).—Criminal Justice.

Courts of Criminal Justice.

52. There was no change in either the number or constitution of the Courts exercising criminal jurisdiction in the State during the year of report. They were 9 in number as follows :—

(1) The Court of the Political Superintendent exercising the powers of a Sessions Judge and of a Court of revision under Section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(2) The Court of the Assistant Political Superintendent exercising the powers of a First Class Magistrate.

(3) The Court of the State Kárbhári exercising the powers of a District Magistrate.

(4) The Court of the Chief Judge exercising the powers of a First Class Magistrate.

(5) The Court of the Second Class Magistrate of the Vádi Petha.

(6) Do. do. do. of the Kudal Petha.

(7) Do. do. do. of the Bánda Petha.

(8) Do. of the Third Class Magistrate of the town of Vádi.

(9) Do. of the Honorary Magistrate, the Desái of Párma.

Work done by the Criminal Courts.

53. Appendix X gives particulars of the work done by the various Criminal Courts.

The total number of offences reported during the year rose from 616 in 1896-97 to 694 in 1897-98. The total number of persons brought to trial before the several Courts during the year, including those involved in cases pending equiry at the close of the previous year, fell from 1,134 in 1896-97 to 1,100. Of these 1,100 persons, 26 were tried by the Sessions Court, 150 by the First Class Magistrate and 924 by the Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes. Of the persons tried, 494 were convicted, 434 were discharged without trial, 140 were acquitted, 1 died, and 31 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year, of whom 1 is a lunatic. The percentage of accused convicted to those brought to trial was 44·9 against 34·83 in 1896-97, and that of accused discharged without trial was 39·4 against 42·41. Of the persons discharged, 169 were released for want of sufficient evidence to frame a charge against them, the cases against 216 were compounded and the complaints against 49 were dismissed for non-appearance of the complainants. The ratio of persons convicted to the entire population for the year under review was 2·5 per mille as compared with 2·04 in the preceding year.

Proportion of Crime to Area and Population.

54. The proportion of crime of every description committed in the State during the year to area and population was ·74 to every square mile and 3·59 to every 1,000 persons, the corresponding figures for 1896-97 being ·66 and 3·1, respectively.

Appeals.

55. Appendix XI compares the results of appeals preferred against the decisions of the various Criminal Courts of the State during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98.

The total number of appeals filed during the year was 51 as against 77 in 1896-97. Of the 51 appeals, 6 were disposed of by the Sessions Judge, 28 by the District Magistrate, and 17 by the Chief Judge, who as First Class Magistrate exercises the powers of an Appellate Court. Of the 51 appeals disposed of, 4 were summarily rejected, the convictions and sentences in 17 were confirmed, in 19 the decisions of the lower Courts were reversed, and in 10 they were modified. In the remaining 1 (one) case the proceedings were quashed and the accused was ordered to be retired. There was no appeal pending at the close of the year.

Applications for revision.

56. Six applications were presented to the Political Superintendent during the year of report for the exercise of his revisional powers under Section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Of these, 3 were rejected, in 2 the decisions passed by the Subordinate Magistrates were amended, and in 1 the order of the lower Court was reversed and the fine levied was ordered to be refunded to the accused.

The Commissioner, S. D., disposed of in all 6 appeals which were preferred to him during the year of report against the decisions passed by the Political Superintendent as Sessions Judge.

Of these, 5 were summarily rejected under Section 421 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and in 1 the conviction and sentence were reversed and the appellant was acquitted and discharged.

There was no application to the Commissioner for revision of the dicision passed by the Political Superintendent.

No appeal or application for revision was submitted to Government from the decision of the Political Superintendent during the year.

Review of Proceedings.

57. 221 proceedings of the lower Courts were reviewed by the Political Superintendent during the year of report against 150 in 1896-97. Out of these, the decisions passed by the Subordinate Magistrates were confirmed in 155 cases, the order of the lower Court was reversed in 1, in 2 further enquiry was ordered, and in the remaining 63 the irregularities discovered were brought to the notice of the Courts concerned.

The District Magistrate also examined the records of the Subordinate Magistrates in 758 cases and pointed out to the officials concerned the irregularities found out during such examination.

(*e*).—Extradition.

58. During the year 5 persons were surrendered by the British authorities for trial by the Courts of this State. Of these, 1 was received from the District Magistrate of Kánara, 1 from the District Magistrate, Poona, and 3 from the Political Agent, Kolhápur and S. M. Country. Of the persons extradited, 1 was convicted and sentenced for the offence of receiving stolen property, 3, who were charged with kidnapping, were acquitted for want of sufficient evidence, and 1, accused of murder, remained awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Similarly, requisitions made on the State by the District Magistrate of Ratnágiri, the Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and the First Class Magistrate, Thána, for the extradition of certain persons, were immediately complied with, and the accused concerned were arrested and handed over to the abovenamed officers. In the matter of the extradition of offenders complete reciprocity exists between this State and the British Districts as well as the adjoining State of Kolhápur and the Southern Marátha Country Jahághirs.

(*f*).—Prisons.

Building.

59. The jail is a large and well ventilated building. It stands upon an elevated and well drained piece of ground, and affords accommodation for 75 prisoners.

Prisoners.

60. 146 new prisoners were admitted into the jail during the year of report; these together with 41 remaining over from last year, gave a total of 187 against 169 in 1896-97. Of these prisoners, 120 were discharged on the termination of their sentences, 5 were released on appeal, and 9 in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, 1 died and 52 remained in the jail at the close of the year. Besides the convicts liberated, partial remissions of sentences were granted to 18 on the day of the Diamond Jubilee. The daily average of prisoners was 44 against 33. Out of the total number, 159 were short-term and 27 long-term prisoners, and 1 was a life-convict.

There were 11 under-trial prisoners at the end of the previous year. 13 were admitted during the year of report, making a total of 24 against 20 in 1896-97. Of these only 5 remained awaiting trial at the close of the year. The total cost on account of these prisoners amounted to Rs. 105-12-2 against Rs. 48-11-3 last year. The rise in the price of grains chiefly accounts for this increase.

Health and Conduct.

61. The general health of the prisoners was fair during the year. There were 83 cases of sickness in the jail, all of which were treated at the jail hospital as against 45 in the previous year. There was only one death amongst the convicts. The increase in the number of patients was due to influenza of a mild type.

The conduct of the prisoners was generally good. It was found necessary to punish 31 prisoners for breaches of jail rules against 22 in the previous year. The punishment consisted of flogging in 6 *cases* and of reduced diet in 25.

Escapes.

62. There was no escape from prison during the year.

Income and Expenditure.

63. The income, which mainly consisted of garden produce, fell from Rs. 157-10-4 in 1896-97 to Rs. 99-1-8, while the expenditure, amounting to Rs. 2,919-1-7, exceeded that for the preceding year by Rs. 649-7-6. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 66-5-8 against Rs. 68-12-5. The decrease in cost is attributable to the increase in the average number of prisoners as the cost of establishment was distributed over a larger number of convicts than last year.

Lock-ups and Under-trial Prisoners.

64. The number of lock-ups in the State remained unaltered during the year, *viz.*, 4. 221 persons were confined in them, of whom 215 were under-trial prisoners and 6 short-term convicts, as compared with 175 and 5, respectively, in the preceding year.

The average period of detention in custody before trial was 4·75 against 4·11 in 1896-97, and the total cost of maintenance of the prisoners confined in the lock-ups was Rs. 133-7-3 against Rs. 109-14-11. The increase in the cost is due to the number of prisoners having been larger than last year.

(*g*).—Civil Justice.

65. As stated in last year's report, the Court of the Political Superintendent having been invested with the powers of a High Court, the Court of the Judicial Assistant, exercising the delegated Appellate powers of the Political Superintendent, was constituted a Court of first appeal, and the designation of the Officer presiding over that Court changed from Judicial Assistant to Chief Judge, during the year under review.

There were also other changes in the constitution of the Civil Courts during the year.

The appointment of the Joint Subordinate Judge which had been created in 1895 to clear off arrears of Civil Suits pending in the Vádi and Kudál Courts continued till 31st July 1897, when it was abolished and a new Court of Small Causes established, as a tentative measure, for a term of two years, for the trial of small cause suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value, and such long causes as may be remitted to it by the Chief Judge.

Consequent on the creation of this new Court a re-adjustment of territorial jurisdiction of the Vádi and Kudál Courts was effected by restoring to the jurisdiction of the Vádi Court the twelve villages in the Vádi Pethá which had been formerly transferred to the Kudál Court.

The Civil Courts of the State, as constituted under the above arrangements were as follow :—

(1) The Court of the Political Superintendent exercising the powers of a High Court.

(2) The Court of the Chief Judge, exercising the powers of a District Court and power to dispose of small cause suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value.

(3) The Court of the Nyáyádhish exercising original long cause jurisdiction in the Vádi and Bándá-Pethás.

(4) The Court of the Munsiff exercising original long cause jurisdiction and power to dispose of small causes up to Rs. 50 in value in the Kudál Petha.

(5) The Court of the Judge of Small Causes exercising jurisdiction in small cause cases up to Rs. 50 in value in the Vádi and Bándá Pethás and power to dispose of such long causes as may be transferred to him by the Chief Judge.

(6) The Court of the Parmá Desái exercising jurisdiction in small cause suits up to the value of Rs. 20 within the limits of his Deshgat.

66. Appendix XIII gives particulars of the suits instituted in, and disposed of by, the several Courts during the last two years. The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts in the State during the year of report was 2,449 as against 2,084 in the previous year, showing an increase of 365 suits. Of these, 1,200 were long causes and 1,249 small causes as against 918 and 1,166, respectively, in the year preceding. The increase of 282 in the long causes is chiefly apparent in rent-suits and was due to the high prices which prevailed throughout the year, owing partly to the famine in the Deccan and partly to the limited importation of grain from Bombay in consequence of the prevalence of plague at that place. The small increase of 83 in the number of small causes does not call for any remark.

Number of Suits instituted.

There has been an increase of 302 long causes and a decrease of 558 small causes on the files of the Nyáyádhish's Court. The cause of this increase is the same as has been already assigned to the increase in the total number filed, while the decrease is due to the Court having ceased to exercise small cause jurisdiction since August 1897. The decline in both long and small cause suits filed in the Court of the Munsiff of Kudál is owing to the re-adjustment of the territorial jurisdiction of the two Courts referred to above.

The number of small causes on the Chief Judge's file rose from 182 in 1896-97 to 252, and no special reason can be assigned for this rise.

67. The total number of suits disposed of during the year under report was 2,307 as against 2,172 in the previous year. Of these, 1,078 were long causes and 1,229 were small causes as against 981 and 1,191, respectively, in the preceding year, showing an increase of 97 long causes and 38 small causes.

Number of Suits disposed of.

The number of suits disposed of by each of the Subordinate Courts is shown below and contrasted with the figures for the previous year :—

Name of Judge.	Number of Suits disposed of in 1897-98.		Number of Suits disposed of in 1896-97.	
	Long Causes.	Small Causes.	Long Causes.	Small Causes.
Nyáyádhish with the help of the Joint Subordinate Judge.	638	146	591	676
Munsiff with do. of do ...	389	279	389	318
Judge of the Court of Small Causes since the creation of the Court from 1st of August to the close of the year. ...	51	571	...	...

The Nyáyádish was assisted by the Joint Subordinate Judge throughout the year 1896-97, whereas the Munsiff had no such assistance, and consequently his work was comparatively less than that of the former. The Nyáyádhish disposed of 618 long causes and 131 small causes, while the Joint Subordinate Judge decided 20 long causes and 15 small causes, from 1st to the 22nd April 1897, when the Court was closed for the annual vacation.

The number of suits disposed of in the Kudál Court was 389 long causes and 279 small causes as against 389 and 318, respectively, in the preceding year. Of these former, 363 long causes and 279 small causes were disposed of by the Munsiff, while 26 long causes only were decided by the Joint Subordinate Judge during the two months he was attached to that Court.

Of the 753 suits remaining undisposed of at the close of the year, 70 were pending for more than two years but less than five years, 175 for more than one year, 196 for more than six months, and 312 for less than six months.

The only long cause suits filed during the year in the Chief Judge's Court which remained pending at the close of the year has since been disposed of.

The number of small causes disposed of by the Chief Judge's Court was 233, or 38 more than in the previous year.

During the year no suit was instituted in, or disposed of by, the Court of the Desái of Parmá.

Average duration of Suits disposed of.

68. The average duration of suits disposed of by the four Courts was 6 months and 21 days as against 4 months and 19 days in 1896-97. It decreased by about three days in the Small Cause Court of the Chief Judge, *viz.*, 1 month and 22 days, as against 1 month 25 days in the year 1896-97. In the Nyáyádhish's Court, the average duration of long causes rose from 8 months and 12 days in 1896-97 to 14 months and 12 days, and that of small causes from 2 months and 13 days to 2 months and 28 days. In the Munsiff's Court at Kudál, the average duration of long causes disposed of fell from 6 months and 26 days in 1896-97 to 6 months and 23 days, while that of small causes rose from one month and 9 days to one month and 19 days.

The average duration of long cause suits disposed of by the Small Cause Court Judge was 12 months and 19 days and that of small causes decided by him was 1 month and 26 days. The higher duration of long causes disposed of by the Nyáyádhish and the Judge of the Court of Small Causes is owing to the fact that the Courts had to decide some cases of long standing and complicated nature.

Nature and value of Suits instituted.

69. The following table gives the number and value of suits instituted during the year of report as compared with the previous year :—

Name of the Judge.	Suits for Immovable Property.				Money Suits.			
	1897-98.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1896-97.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Chief Judge	1	133 0 0	...	.....	252	31,487 9 10½	182	20,914 14 2½
Nyáyádish	208	24,086 15 10	233	56,518 2 5½	693	27,734 1 10½	974	30,123 10 9½
Munsiff	88	13,094 2 3½	132	15,842 9 2	564	17,310 5 6½	611	18,003 11 4½
Small Cause Court Judge	9	148 10 8	...	.....	634	14,499 7 9½	...	.....
Desái of Parmá... ...	...	.....	...	.....	...	.....	2	22 14 0
Total ...	306	37,462 12 9½	365	70,360 11 7½	2,143	91,031 9 1	1,719	69,065 2 4

The above figures show that the number of suits for immoveable property fell from 365 in 1896-97 to 306, while suits for money transactions rose from 1,719 to 2,143. The aggregate value of the subject-matter of suits instituted during the year amounted to Rs. 1,28,494-5-10½ against Rs.1,39,425-13-11½ in 1896-97, showing a decrease of Rs. 10,931-8-1. The total value of suits relating to immoveable property decreased from Rs. 70,360-11-7½ in 1896-97 to Rs. 37,462-12-9½ and that of money suits increased from Rs. 69,065-2-4 to Rs. 91,031-9-1. There were 10 suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000 in value; 18 suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000; 198 above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500. The number of suits below Rs. 100 was 2,223.

Execution of Decrees.

70. The total number of applications for execution of decrees filed during the year in the two original Courts of the Nyáyádhish and the Munsiff, to whom alone the work of execution is entrusted, was 2,913 as against 2,439 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 474. The total number of applications for disposal, including the balance at the close of the preceding year, was 3,658 against 3,080. Of these, 2,499 were disposed of as against 2,335 in 1896-97, leaving a balance of 1,159 as against 745 last year. Of the total number of applications for execution registered during the year, 2,015 were filed in the Nyáyádhish's Court and 898 in the Munsiff's Court as against 1,431 and 1,008, respectively, in the year

preceding. The increase in the number of applications for execution filed and disposed of is chiefly due to the additional Court of the Joint Sub-Judge and the Small Cause Court Judge having worked throughout the year. Of the total number 1,600 were disposed of by the Nyáyádhish and 899 by the Munsiff as against 1,323 and 1,012, respectively, in the previous year. The increase in the Nyáyádhish's Court was also owing to the transfer of 12 villages in the Vádi Petha to the jurisdiction of such Court from that of the Munsiff of Kudal, which fact also accounts for the decrease in the latter Court. The balance of applications remaining undisposed of in the Nyáyádhish's Court rose from 520 in 1896-97 to 935, while that in the Munsiff's Court was nearly the same as last year, *viz.*, 224 against 225.

Of the 1,159 applications awaiting disposal at the close of the year in the two Courts, 692 were pending for less than 6 months, 172 for less than 12 months, and 295 for more than 12 months.

Miscellaneous Applications.

71. Four applications for certificates under Regulation VIII of 1827 were filed during the year of report, all of which were disposed of before the close of the year. The number of applications for certificate under Act VIII of 1890 filed during the year was 15, all of which were disposed of. The number of miscellaneous applications requiring judicial investigation registered during the year in the different Courts was 116, which, with the previous year's balance, gave a total for disposal of 175. Of these, 74 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 101 at the end of the year.

Appeals.

72. The following table gives particulars of the work done by the Appellate Court of the Chief Judge during the year of report as compared with the figures for the previous year:—

Name of the Court.	Opening Balance.		Filed.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during		How disposed of.								Average duration.					
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decision amended.		Decisions reversed and cases remanded.		Compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1897-98.			1896-97.		
	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Chief Judge.	78	33	134	188	212	221	155	143	57	78	Rs. 18,883-7-1	Rs. 14,556-14-10	79	69	34	38	29	23	6	3	7	10	...	6	7	...	3	24

It will be seen from the above that 134 appeals were filed as against 188 in 1896-97. The total number for disposal, including last year's balance, was 212, of which 155 were disposed of as against 143 in the last year, leaving a balance of 57, or 21 less than in the preceding year. The average duration of appeals was 6 months and 7 days as against 3 months and 24 days in the preceding year, and the disposal of some of the older appeals accounts for this rise in duration. Out of the 155 appeals disposed of, the decrees of the lower Courts were confirmed in 79 cases, reversed in 34 and amended in 29, while in 6 cases the decisions were reversed and the suits remanded to the lower Court for re-trial and 7 cases were compromised or otherwise disposed of.

Second Appeals.

73. There was at the end of the last year a balance of 43 second appeals and 39 were received during the year, making a total of 82. Of these, 24 were disposed of by the Political Superintendent and one by Government with the following results:—In 14 cases the decisions of the lower Appellate Court were confirmed, in 2 the decisions were reversed, in 2 they were amended and 5 cases were remanded for re-trial. Two second appeals were withdrawn by the appellants. There was a balance of 57 appeals at the close of the year, of which 30 remained with the Political Superintendent and 27 with the Chief Judge pending preparation of translations, &c.

74. There were pending at the end of the last year 24 applications for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction. Of these, 3 were with Government, 18 with the Political Superintendent, and 3 with the Chief Judge. Five such applications were received during the year of report, making a total of 29 for disposal. Of these, 8 were disposed of in the year under review, leaving a balance of 21 at the close of the year. Out of the 8 cases decided, the decisions of the lower Court were confirmed in 2; in 4 they were reversed, 1 abated on account of the death of the applicant, and the remaining 1 was withdrawn. Of the 21 applications pending disposal at the end of the year, 18 were with the Political Superintendent and 3 with the Chief Judge.

Applications for the exercise of Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

75. Four applications for review of the decisions passed by the Political Superintendent in civil cases were presented to him towards the close of the year under review and, consequently, they remained undisposed of.

Applications for review.

76. Five applications for revision of decrees in small cause suits came in during the year of report. These, together with the last year's balance, gave a total of 15, of which 5 were disposed of by the Political Superintendent. The decrees of the lower Courts were confirmed in 3 cases, in 1 the decree was reversed, and in 1 it was amended. The year closed with a balance of 10 applications, of which 8 were with the Political Superintendent and 2 with the Chief Judge.

Applications for revision of judgments in small cause cases.

77. The total income of the Judicial Department from all sources amounted to Rs. 20,562-10-3 as against Rs. 18,738-15-4 in 1896-97, showing an increase of Rs. 1,823-10-11 over last year. The total cost of the Department came to Rs. 19,925-4-4, or Rs. 498-6-7 more than in the previous year. This increase in expenditure is due partly to the grant of compensation to certain employés in the Department during the year on account of dearness of prices of food-grains and partly to the purchase of some law-books and furniture for the use of the Courts.

Income and Expenditure.

78. The number of Courts exercising jurisdiction under the Mámlatdár's Courts Act (No. III of 1876) remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 3. Eighty-five suits under this Act were filed during the year as against 119 in 1896-97. The total number of suits for disposal, including those remaining over from last year, was 90. Of these, 54 were decided in favour of the plaintiffs, 28 in favour of the defendants, 1 was dismissed, and 7 awaited disposal at the close of the year. The average duration of suits disposed of was 33 days as against 38 days in 1896-97.

The working of the Mámlatdár's Courts Act.

The number of applications for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction in cases under the Mámlatdár's Courts Act remaining undisposed of at the end of last year was 14. These, with the number filed during the year, gave a total of 23 for disposal. Of these, 14 were disposed of by the Political Superintendent with the following results:—In 5 cases the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed, in 3 they were reversed, in 1 the decision was amended, and 5 cases were remanded for re-trial. The year closed with a balance of 9 applications, all of which are pending for less than 12 months.

(*h*).—Registration.

79. There was no change in the strength of the registration establishment of the State, which consists of one Chief Registrar, whose duties are performed by the State Kárbhári, two Registrars, 4 kárkuns and 2 peons.

80. Particulars as to the registration of documents during the year of report are given in Appendix No. XV.

Registration.

Of the 2,655 documents presented for registration during the year under report, 2,646 were registered as against 2,161 in the previous year, in which

2,173 were received for registration. The aggregate value of the property affected by the documents registered was Rs. 3,04,218-15-11 as against Rs. 2,74,170-7-8 in 1896-97. Instruments affecting immoveable property, such as sale-deeds, mortgages, &c., numbered 2,586 against 2,120 in the preceding year. During the year only three documents were refused registration. Two orders of refusal were appealed against, both of which were reversed and registration was ordered. The large increase in the number of deeds presented for registration is chiefly due to scarcity which prevailed during the year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

81. The receipts and expenditure of the Registration Department for the year of report and the preceding one are contrasted in the subjoined table :—

Description.	1896-97.			1897-98.			Remarks.
	Number of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realized.	Number of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realized.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	1,076	1,96,529 0 0	4,923 8 3	1,349	2,19,704 15 0	5,494 1 0	
Sale-deeds	735	54,577 7 8	2,712 15 5	879	66,763 11 11	3,338 3 11	
Wills	12	.....	30 0 0	14	.....	35 0 0	
Money-bonds	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous... ...	354	24,760 7 8	259 4 0	410	18,907 5 0	268 8 2	
Other receipts ...	...	.....	149 13 5	...	.....	163 1 0	
Total ...	2,171	2,75,866 15 4	8,075 9 1	2,652	3,05,375 15 11	9,298 14 1	
Deduct—Expenditure.	...	.....	1,233 7 4	...	.....	1,291 13 2	
Net Profits ...	...	.....	6,842 1 9	...	.....	8,007 0 11	

Compared with the figures for the previous year there was an increase of Rs. 1,223-5-11 in the receipts. The expenditure exceeded that for the preceding year by Rs. 58-5-10, but this excess is too small to call for comment. Deducting the expenditure from the income, the result is a net surplus of Rs. 8,007-0-11 to the Department as against Rs. 6,842-1-9 in 1896-97.

(*i*).—Municipality.

Municipal Committee.

82. There is only one Municipality in this State for the town of Sávantvádi. It has been in existence for the last 20 years. It is managed by a committee consisting of 20 members, of whom 8 are officials and 12 non-officials. No change was made in the number of members during the year under review.

Meetings.

83. There were 9 general and 12 ordinary meetings of the Municipality for the transaction of business and the average attendance of Commissioners was 12·1 at the former and 8·91 at the latter against 12·5 and 10·78, respectively, in 1896-97.

Population.

84. The population of the town according to the last census was 9,564 souls; the number of births and deaths registered during the year was 223 and 198, respectively, against 299 and 217 in 1896-97. The ratio of births and deaths, per hundred of population was 2·33 and 2·07, respectively.

Taxes.

85. As the financial condition of the Municipality was far from satisfactory and the incidence of taxation was very low in Sávantvádi as compared with that obtaining in other Municipalities in the Konkan, a proposal for the revision of some of the existing taxes and for the imposition of new ones was brought before the Municipal Committee and on their recommendation the following new and revised taxes were sanctioned by the Political Superintendent for introduction into the town.

New Taxes.

1. Tax on animals and vehicles.
2. Tax on cow-sheds.

Rvised Taxes.

3. House-tax.
4. Halalcore cess.
5. Octroi.

Of these, No. 1 was levied from the 1st of January 1898 and the remaining 4 from the 1st of April last.

Tax on Animals and Vehicles.

86. All pack animals and vechicles entering the Municipal limits, except those that are used exclusively for agricultural purposes, are taxed at a prescribed scale.

Tax on Cow-sheds.

87. All cattle, except cows and buffaloes under two years of age, kept within the Municipal limits for the sale of milk, are liable to be taxed. The scale of this tax varies according to the number and kind of cattle.

House-tax.

88. This tax is imposed on houses according to their value, but as the former scale was low, it has been slightly raised.

Halalcore Cess.

89. This cess was formerly levied on all privies at a uniform rate, but as that system was found to be unfair, the rates have been revised and regulated according to the number of persons using the privies.

Octroi.

90. The schedule of Octroi duty has been revised and the rates slightly enhanced.

Abolition of Taxes.

91. Consequent on the revision of taxes and cesses above referred to, the following petty taxes were abolished :—

Taxes on carpenters, chitaries, copper-smiths, patwis, tailors, masons, jingars, and keepers of pigs.

This new arrangement is expected to bring in an additional income of Rs. 1,500 per annum to the Municipality and to raise the incidence of taxation per head of population from Annas 5·7 to Annas 9·3 per annum, which, though nearly doubled, is much below that in other Municipalities in the Konkan.

Sanitary arrangements.

92. All the roads, wells and tanks lying within the Municipal limits were kept in proper order, and the cleaning and lighting of streets as well as the general conservancy of the town were carefully looked after by the Municipality.

During the year of report 224 persons were vaccinated within the Municipal limits as against 361 in the previous year. The health of the town was on the whole good; there was no outbreak of any epidemic disease. Only one case of plague was imported from Belgaum into the town. The patient was at once segregated and placed under treatment, but he died soon after. The necessary precautionary measures having been promptly adopted, no fresh case has since occurred within the Municipal limits. The supply of water was pure and sufficient for the requirements of the people.

Receipts and Expenditure.

93. The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the Municipality during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year :—

Item.	Receipts.			Item.	Expenditure.		
	1896-97.	1897-98.			1896-97.	1897-98.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Opening balance... ...	1,001 0 5	791 0 4		Cost of Establishment...	982 7 10	1,084 2 6	
Indirect taxation (Octroi).	1,222 5 5	1,331 11 10		Cleaning roads and privies...	3,071 5 4	2,865 4 2	
Direct taxation (House-tax, Halalcore cess, &c.).	2,097 4 6	3,041 10 1		Watering roads... ...	156 14 8	225 0 4	
State grant	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0		Repairs to roads and buildings	710 3 9	1,294 15 2	
Miscellaneous	1,101 4 6	274 15 0		Lighting	1,275 15 4	1,255 11 5	
				Miscellaneous	133 15 7	204 2 9	
Total Receipts	6,120 14 5	6,348 4 11		Total Expenditure ...	6,330 14 6	6,929 4 2	
Add opening balance ...	1,001 0 5	791 0 4		Closing balance ...	791 0 4	210 1 1	
Total ...	7,121 14 10	7,139 5 3		Total ...	7,121 14 10	7,139 5 3	

It will be seen from the above figures that the receipts rose from Rs. 6,120-14-5 in 1896-97 to Rs. 6,348-4-11, showing an increase of Rs. 227-6-6, and the expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 6,929-4-2, exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 598-5-8. The increase in receipts is owing to the levy of the new tax on animals and vehicles, which, as above stated, was introduced from the 1st January 1898. The excess in expenditure is mainly due to the construction of a new road $\frac{1}{3}$ mile in length and the erection of a new building in the town for the collection of Octroi.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(*a*).—*Agriculture.*

Cultivated Area.

94. The total area of arable land in the State amounted to 379,943 acres and 34 gunthas, whilst that actually under cultivation during the year was 143,325 acres and 24 gunthas as shown below:—

62,183 acres were under rice cultivation, 6,033 acres and $26\frac{1}{2}$ gunthas were planted with cocoanut and supári (betelnut) trees and 75,108 acres and $37\frac{1}{2}$ gunthas were under warkas or hill crops. 162,053 acres and $14\frac{1}{4}$ gunthas were allowed to remain fallow, and 73,751 acres and $15\frac{3}{4}$ gunthas remained uncultivated by the occupants. 27 acres and $19\frac{3}{4}$ gunthas of land were resigned by the occupants in the year of report, and the area relinquished in previous years was 806 acres and 7 gunthas, making in all 833 acres and $26\frac{3}{4}$ gunthas. Of the total area relinquished, 20 acres and $6\frac{1}{4}$ gunthas were re-let during the year and 813 acres and $20\frac{1}{2}$ gunthas remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

State Plantations.

95. The plantations of Alphonso mango grafts and date palm trees made in certain Sheri lands are reported to be doing fairly well.

Weather and Crops.

96. The rain-fall registered at the Sávantvádi Hospital was 184 inches and 77 cents, and was far above the average for the past five years, which was 149 inches and 66 cents.

The season compared favourably with that which preceded it and the rice and hill crops yielded a good harvest, the outturn being above the average. The rainfall was, however, not very favourable to the garden and "wáigan" or cold season crops, and the yield of the same was consequently not more than 10 annas in the rupee. Although the season was on the whole favourable to the raising of the staple food-grains of the State, *viz.*, rice and náchni, there was not an appreciable fall in prices which ruled some months before the commencement of the year. This was due to the prevalence of plague in many parts of the Presidency during the year which prevented the importation into the State of the different articles of food and more especially the principal staple, *viz.*, rice, in such quantities as are annually imported into it from Bombay and other places.

Temperature.

97. The maximum temperature registered at the Sávantvádi Hospital on 1st May 1897 was 98° and the minimum on 18th November 1897 was 60°. The mean temperature was 79.°

Agricultural Stock.

98. Appendix XVI gives particulars of the agricultural stock in the State during the year.

Wages.

99. During the year the rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labourers in the State were as follows:—

	Per diem. A.	p.
Lohárs (blacksmiths)	10	0
Sutárs (carpenters)	8	0
Gavandies (stone-dressers)	8	0
Do. (stone masons)	8	0
Coolies (adult males)	3	0
Do. (adult females)	2	6
Do. (children)	1	3

Prices of Food-grains.

100. The average prices of the principal food-grains of the people, consisting of rice and náchni, were 19 pounds and 8 ounces and 31 pounds and 7 ounces per rupee, respectively, the corresponding prices for the previous year being 19 pounds and 15 ounces and 40 pounds and 10 ounces per rupee. The cause of the rise in prices over the normal rates is, as explained above, due to the prevalence of plague in several parts of the Presidency, which greatly hampered the general traffic of the capital of the Presidency and the principal towns in the Southern Marátha Country, from which many articles of food are generally imported into the State.

(*b*).—Horticulture.

Vegetable, Fruit and Grain Show.

101. The display of fruit and vegetables was made as usual in the town of Vádi on the 20th September 1897. There were 410 exhibitors, of whom 129 received prizes for the excellent exhibits. The total expenses incurred on account of the show came to Rs. 46-0-3 as against Rs. 51-8-7 in 1896-97.

Forest.

Area.

102. The total area of forests in the State remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 34,908 acres and 21¾ gunthas, of which 34,393 acres and 12¾ gunthas were under reserved and 515 acres and 9 gunthas under protected forests. During the year no addition was made to the reserved forests, nor was any part of them disforested.

Concession of Forest Produce.

No new privileges were conceded to the people of the State during the year of report. The ryots enjoyed the usual concession of taking from the forest reserves timber, fuel, &c., for domestic and agricultural purposes.

During the year 1,750 cubic feet of timber, valued at Rs. 328-2-0, was sanctioned for the purpose of making free grants to certain temples and charitable institutions in the State, but it could not be allowed before the close of the year as the felling season was already over.

Establishment.

104. The numerical strength of the permanent establishment underwent no change during the year under review. The total cost on account of its maintenance amounted to Rs. 5,688-10-9, or Rs. 472-1-4 more than in 1896-97. This increase is due partly to the payment of grain compensation to certain low-paid employés in the Department and partly to an increment having been made in the pay of the Forest Officer as previously settled. Besides this a temporary establishment was entertained during the year, the cost of which amounted to Rs. 982-6-8, or Rs. 287-5-6 more than in the preceding year. The increase is mainly owing to the employment throughout the year of a measurer for surveying forest area in connection with the working plan of the State forest now under preparation. The total cost on account of both permanent and temporary establishment,

including travelling allowances and contingencies, amounted to Rs. 8,891-13-8 as compared with Rs. 7,689-13-6 in the previous year.

Forest Offences.

105. The number of forest offences for which prosecutions were instituted during the year, including 6 cases remaining over from the previous year, was 43 against 22, and that of persons involved in them was 106 against 46 in 1896-97. Of these 43 cases, 29 involving 67 persons were disposed of during the year, and 14 cases implicating 39 persons remained pending at its close. Out of the 67 accused persons, convictions were obtained against 53, and the rest were acquitted or discharged.

Besides the above, 145 petty cases involving 339 persons were compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act as compared with 134 cases in which 345 persons were concerned during the last year. The compensation recovered from such persons amounted during the year to Rs. 256-3-8 against Rs. 188-9-6 in 1896-97.

The details of the procedure followed in this State in carrying out the provisions of Section 67 have been fully described in last year's report and it is needless to repeat them here. As a precaution against any abuse of powers conferred by this section, arrangements have been made to scrutinize the cases disposed of under it.

Forest Fires.

106. There were 13 forest fires during the year of report against 8 in the previous year, and the damage caused thereby was estimated at Rs. 17-13-3 as against Rs. 19-6-0 in 1896-97. Some of these were due to want of proper care on the part of persons while burning ráb in their own fields adjoining the forests, while others are reported to have been accidental.

Thinning Operations.

107. During the year clearing and thinning operations were carried on as usual by the removal of undergrowth, creepers and stunted trees from the forests. Besides these operations, seeds of several kinds were sown broadcast in different forests in the State. In addition to the above, 1,057 teak and 900 hirda seedlings grown in the nurseries specially formed for the purpose were transplanted in different places in the State forest reserves, and most of these seedlings are reported to be thriving well.

Timber Depôts and Sales of Farms.

108. There were three timber depôts open during the year, *viz.*, 1 at Sávantvádi, 1 at Nerur, and 1 at Wankda on the British frontier. The timber sold at these depôts realized Rs. 2,477-10-6. The value of timber in stock at the close of the year was estimated at Rs. 7,309. During the year timber worth Rs. 1,600 was felled departmentally, of which only Rs. 50 worth was sold and the rest remained in stock, there being no demand for it on account of plague which prevailed in Belgaum. Thus the total value of the timber in hand at the close of the year comes to about Rs. 8,900.

Hitherto timber was felled departmentally and sold to purchasers by public auction, but as this course was found to be disadvantageous to the State, a system of selling standing coupes of timber was introduced during the year and has been found to be beneficial to the interests of the State.

The total realizations on account of the sale of hirda, sikekái and honey farms amounted to Rs. 482 against Rs. 164 in the preceding year.

Besides the above, a sum of Rs. 123-4-0 was received during the year on account of grazing fees.

Receipts and Expenditure.

109. The total forest receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 23,770-8-5 against Rs. 28,986-15-3, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 14,781-11-8 in 1896-97 to Rs. 18,140-5-0. The decrease in receipts is chiefly attributable to the fact of the timber of the value of about Rs. 8,900 having remained unsold at the close of the year, owing to the prevalence of plague at Belgaum and in the adjoining districts. The increase in expenditure is due to accumulated arrears of compensation due to the holders of kúmla lands for trees felled thereon, amounting to about

Rs. 6,000, having been paid during the year of report. Deducting the expenditure from the receipts, the net profit to the State amounted to Rs. 5,630-3-5 against Rs. 14,205-3-7 in 1896-97.

Trade and Manufacture.

110. The Sávantvádi State has no sea-borne trade. The places which chiefly contribute to its import trade are Bombay, Belgaum and the Southern Marátha Country.

Import Trade.

111. The import trade suffered considerably during the year in consequence of the prevalence of plague in Bombay and Belgaum as was the case in the preceding year.

The value of imports amounted during the year to Rs. 4,20,903 as against Rs. 5,30,298, or Rs. 1,09,395 less than the amount of the previous year. The import trade exhibited a decline in almost all the articles usually imported, but the most marked diminution is noticeable in rice, tobacco and kerosine oil.

Export Trade.

112. The export trade suffered likewise, the value of the exports having come to Rs. 63,632 as against Rs. 1,11,882 in 1896-97. This trade chiefly consists of timber, cocoanut, betelnut, tiles, paddy, ghee, black pepper, flax, myrabolams, coir, cashewnut, kaskas and lacquered work. There was no demand during the year for timber, tiles, kaskas, myrabolams and lacquered work owing to plague prevailing in most of the districts which trade with this State. For similar reasons the demand for other articles produced in this State was also considerably lessened.

Pottery.

113. There are two factories in the State which manufacture roofing tiles of the Mangalore pattern and also bricks. The prevalence of plague in Bombay, Karáchi, Belgaum and the Southern Marátha Country practically stopped the sale of the tiles made by the local factories, which have little or no trade except with the districts named.

Local Industries.

114. The art manufactures and industries, for which the Sávantvádi State has long been famous, are lacquered work, kaskas embroidery, inlaid cocoanut-shell articles, bison hornwork, &c. Articles to the value of Rs. 7,000 were manufactured during the year under report, of which Rs. 3,290 worth were exported by a private agency to different places in India.

Fairs.

115. The fairs of any importance in the State are those annually held at Talawna, Akeri, Kunkeri and Tulas. They have been fully described in previous reports. Nothing requiring special notice occurred in connection with them during the year under review.

Public Works.

Total expenditure of the Public Works Department.

116. The total outlay upon public works amounted during the year to Rs. 46,814-0-2 against Rs. 50,627-9-2 in the preceding year. Of this former sum, Rs. 26,181-12-11 were expended from State Funds, Rs. 13,754-11-4 from Local Funds and Rs. 6,877-7-11 from Amboli, Ajgaon and Old Ghát Toll Funds. The total sum sanctioned by Government in the Public Works budget for the year 1897-98 was Rs. 68,930.

The expenditure on different works was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
New works	9,968
Additions and alterations and special repairs ...	8,586
Annual repairs	19,787
Establishment	7,518
Tools and plant	955
	46,814

The decrease in expenditure is owing to some of the costly works provided for in the budget not having been undertaken during the year of report.

Particulars of Works and Expenditure.

117. The subjoined statement gives the principal works completed and in progress, and the expenditure incurred upon each of them during the year:—

No.	Works.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.
1	Distillery at Asoli	156 6 10
2	Girls' School at Bánda	349 5 8
3	Distillery at Ajgaon	542 3 7
4	Improvements to the school-houses at Arounda and special repairs to the schools-houses at Chendwan and Ajgaon	977 2 8
5	Special repairs to the Police Stations at Amboli, Akeri, Mángaon and Bhedshi	655 10 11
6	Library at Bánda	400 0 0
7	New Dharmshála at Amboli	1,002 0 3
8	Re-metalling portions of road from Bhurdi Junction to Shiroda ...	1,901 6 6
9	Constructing a piece of road from the north gate of the Residency Bungalow across the tank	541 14 3
10	Rebuilding a bridge on the Math-Wankda road	492 7 4
11	Re-metalling a portion of Ajra Road	611 2 9
12	Four wells, one at the Leper Asylum, one at Sherla, one at Mádkhol and one at Amboli	1,184 1 10

Buildings.

118. The new buildings erected during the year were the distilleries at Ajgaon and Asoli, servants' quarters at Amboli, a library at Bánda, segregation sheds at Kumbheshwar on the Belgaum-Amboli-Vengurla road and at Konal on the Belgaum-Rámghát-Vengurla road. Of these, the distilleries at Ajgaon and Asoli and servants' quarters at Amboli, which were undertaken in the previous year, were completed during the year of report. The library at Bánda is a small building erected from funds made up in equal proportions by a grant from the State and public subscription. It remained incomplete at the end of the year.

Communications.

119. All the existing roads were repaired during the year. The Bhurdi-Shiroda road and the Ajra road were re-metalled in places where they had become quite worn out and difficult for cart traffic.

No new bridge was constructed, but a fallen arch of the bridge on the Math-Wankda road was rebuilt during the year.

Water-supply.

120. The supply of water from the Kesari springs continues the same as in the previous year. The discharge at the service reservoir which was 98,000 gallons, or nearly equal to the quantity estimated in October, was reduced to 72,000 gallons at the end of May. With a view to increase the present supply of water so as to meet the full demand of the people of the town of Vádi, a survey was made of the springs at Chowkul, on the top of the Ghát, but, as it was discovered that the discharge of those springs considerably diminished towards the end of May, the proposal to connect those springs with the Kesari main was given up.

In consequence of the early cessation of rain in 1896-97, a scarcity of water was felt at the beginning of the year of report by persons travelling by the Amboli Ghát road and, in view of this, two wells were sunk near the road, one at Amboli and the other at Mádkhol. Likewise two more wells were constructed during the year, one at Sherla and one near the Leper Asylum.

Establishment.

121. The strength of the establishment remained the same as last year. The total cost on account of its maintenance amounted to Rs. 7,517-15-10 against Rs. 7,980-15-8 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the present State Engineer having drawn his pay and allowances at reduced rates throughout the year.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross Receipts, Disbursements and Balances.

122. The three subjoined statements show (1) the gross receipts, disbursements and balances, (2) the actual receipts, and (3) the actual expenditure of the Sávantvádi State under different heads for the year of report as compared with the figures for the previous three years.

Statement No. I.

Year.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1894-95	5,13,128 15 3	5,91,197 9 0	5,35,593 11 6	5,68,732 12 9
	*2,42,571 5 8	4,29,114 0 8	3,98,891 0 5	2,72,894 5 11
1895-96	5,68,732 12 9	5,72,182 10 8	5,94,016 9 4	5,46,898 14 1
	*2,72,894 5 11	4,36,939 15 3	4,12,919 11 9	2,97,614 9 5
1896-97	5,46,898 14 1	5,59,823 13 2	5,55,230 0 10	5,51,492 10 5
	*2,97,614 9 5	4,42,639 3 5	4,28,573 5 2	3,11,680 7 8
1897-98	5,51,492 10 5	5,95 606 9 8	6,12,416 9 10	5,34,682 10 3
	*3,11,680 7 8	4,31,867 5 1	4,41,857 11 6	3,01,690 1 3

* These figures are for the State Proper.

The opening balance of the State was Rs. 3,11.680-7-8 on the 1st of April 1897; the receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 4,31,867-5-1 against Rs. 4,42,639-3-5 and the expenditure, including advances, to Rs. 4,41,857-11-6 against Rs. 4,28,573-5-2 in 1896-97. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 3,01,690-1-3. All these items relate to State Proper and consequently do not include the amounts of deposits. The receipts and disbursements do, however, include the amounts of alienations. Of the balance of Rs. 3,01,690-1-3, Rs. 1,25,000 is invested in Government Securities, Rs. 46,419 in landed property, and the remaining sum of Rs. 1,30,271-1-3 represents the actual cash balance in hand on the 31st March 1898.

The gross closing balance is shown to be Rs. 5,34,682-10-3, of which Rs. 2,32,992-9-0 represents the amount of deposits as shown below :—

	Rs. a. p.
Wards' Estates	2,04,017 3 7
Devasthán	3,257 3 7
Revenue Deposits	8,386 10 7
Criminal Deposits	694 3 11
Civil Courts' Deposits	8,257 13 7
Toll Funds' Deposits	2,809 11 5
Postal Department Deposits	2,118 0 0
Petty other Deposits	106 12 4
Amount due to the Ratnágiri Treasury ...	3,344 14 0

Of the amount of these deposits, a sum of Rs. 2,02,100 is invested in Government paper.

Statement No. II.—Abstract Statement of Receipts.

No.	Item.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.
1	Land Revenue	2,80,498 8 10	2,87,922 3 1	2,86,477 7 7	2,82,603 14 9
2	Sáyar	23,688 2 5	23,731 11 6	23,212 4 6	23,295 15 2
3	Abkari...	39,369 15 0	39,618 3 8	40,577 10 1	37,273 7 7
4	Forest	32,640 10 6	28,929 8 2	28,986 15 3	23,770 8 5
5	Stamps	28,589 5 0	28,463 14 0	30,467 7 0	32,665 11 0
6	Registration	7,667 0 5	7,820 9 6	8,075 9 1	9,293 14 1
7	Judicial	2,708 4 6	2,908 5 4	3,087 5 6	2,980 12 7
8	Interest	6,336 9 8	5.583 5 0	6,117 11 4	6,358 1 2
9	State Press	1,702 4 11	1,756 12 5	1,827 3 1	1,372 0 11
10	Public Works...	2,688 7 7	2,726 1 5	9,287 10 5	4,824 7 5
11	Medical	409 11 6	387 0 0	281 12 3	268 3 9
12	Miscellaneous	1,459 15 1	1,695 3 8	2,019 12 0	1,172 7 4
	Total ...	4,27,758 15 5	4,31,542 13 9	4,40,448 12 1	4,26,384 8 2
	Advances ...	1,455 1 3	5,397 1 6	2,190 7 4	5,482 12 11
	Total ...	4,29,214 0 8	4,36,939 15 3	4,42,639 3 5	4,31,867 5 1
	Deposits ...	1,61,983 8 4	1,35,242 11 5	1,17,184 9 9	1,63,739 4 7
	Grand Total ...	5,91,197 9 0	5,72,182 10 8	5,59,823 13 2	5 95,606 9 8

The receipts amounted to Rs. 4,26,384-8-2 as against Rs. 4,40,448-12-1 in 1896-97, showing a decline of Rs. 14,064-3-11, which is more apparent than real. It is chiefly noticeable under "Land Revenue", "A'bkári", "Forest", "Public Works" and "Miscellaneous." The decrease under "Land Revenue" is due to the fact that during the year of report the ryots were unable to pay the whole of their dues owing to scarcity which prevailed throughout the year and the consequent high prices of all the necessaries of life. The decrease under "A'bkári" is owing to the arrears for former years and the full amount of A'bkári dues for last year having been recovered during that year, and also to the fact that there remained a balance of Rs. 1,800 unrecovered at the end of the year of report.

The diminution under "Forest" is attributable to there having been no demand for timber during the year from up-country in consequence of the prevalence of plague in Belgaum and the Southern Marátha Country. The decrease under "Public Works" is due to the fact that the amount for the previous year had included a sum of Rs. 5,000 contributed by Her Highness Maháráni Jamnábái Sáheb, C.I., towards the erection of the Gymkhana pavilion. The falling off under "Miscellaneous" was caused by non-recovery before the close of the year of the amounts due by the late Ráni Sáheb and Shrimant Ráo Sáheb on account of grass supplied to their horses, and also by a lesser sale of grass during the year. The decline under other heads is not so large as to require an explanation.

The items of receipts which show an increase are "Sáyar", "Stamps", "Registration", "Insterest" and "State Press." The increase under the heads of "Stamps" and "Registration" are attributable to the abnormally high prices of almost all articles of food which prevailed during the year, and which had the effect of driving the poor people to the necessity of raising loans from Sávkárs to meet their wants. The increases under "Sáyar," "Interest" and "State Press" are not noteworthy and do not, therefore, call for explanation.

Statement No. III.—Abstract Statement of Expenditure.

Number.	Items.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Darbár	62,429 4 11	66,422 5 9	67,688 6 1	74,415 13 11
2	Pága and Pilkhána	13,111 11 3	15,185 4 5	14,063 2 11	19,341 11 4
3	Superintendency and General Administration	43,649 6 4	44,442 11 9	44,029 11 3	43,069 10 10
4	Revenue Department	35,181 0 3	36,975 12 6	38,046 15 2	36,677 15 10
5	Ábkári	6,026 12 11	6,146 14 2	6,227 5 7	6,548 7 1
6	Forest	13,207 2 2	14,225 5 7	14,781 11 8	18,140 5 0
7	Stamps	660 3 8	3,163 8 7	1,546 9 0	878 0 6
8	Registration...	1.230 9 9	1,231 1 0	1,233 7 4	1,284 5 2
9	Judicial	21,712 1 3	22,297 6 1	22,111 6 8	23,787 10 8
10	Medical	17,378 2 3	18 659 5 2	19,628 5 11	21,175 11 2
11	Police and Local Corps	67,001 2 0	61,234 12 7	73,838 8 10	64,408 3 0
12	Pensions and Gratuities	9,781 8 10	9,824 2 9	11,700 2 3	10,679 14 9
13	Fixed Assignments...	50,718 14 4	49,682 13 5	47,814 5 6	44,673 0 1
14	Education	11,590 0 0	11,680 0 0	12,013 12 0	11,909 11 0
15	Public Works	30,779 13 10	44,526 2 0	41,368 11 5	28,341 0 8
16	State Press	1,344 12 5	1,353 13 5	1,448 9 11	1,470 10 8
17	Miscellaneous	1,743 11 1	2,377 13 0	2,463 14 4	9,072 13 6
18	Refunds	6,252 3 2	1,041 12 11	2,379 0 7	994 2 11
	Total ...	3,93,798 8 5	4,10,771 1 1	4,22,384 2 5	4,16,869 14 1
	Advances ...	5,092 8 0	1,448 10 8	6,189 2 9	24,987 13 5
	Total ...	3,98,891 0 5	4,12,219 11 0	4,28,573 5 2	4,41,857 11 6
	Doposits ...	1,36,702 4 1	1,81,796 13 7	1,26,656 11 8	1,70,558 14 4
	Grand Total ...	5,35,593 11 6	5,94,016 9 4	5,55,230 0 10	6,12,416 9 10

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 4,16,869-14-1, or Rs. 5,514-4-4 less than in the year preceding. Deducting the expenditure from the receipts, the net result was a clear surplus of Rs. 9,514-10-1 to the State. No doubt the expenditure under Public Works was comparatively very small, but the savings under that head were utilized in meeting the cost of grain compensation allowed to certain State servants and of the maintenance of plague observation camps.

The following are the principal heads under which an appreciable increase or decrease has occurred. The cause of increase or decrease is explained against each head :—

INCREASES.

Darbár.—Expenditure under this head increased on account of the expenses of the funeral and obsequial ceremonies of the late Shrimati Sitábái Sáheb, first wife of the Sir Desái. The increased prices of almost all articles of food and the purchase of furniture for the new residence of the Sir Desái also contributed to the increase.

Pága.—The high prices of gram during the year and the purchase of two new animals for the Pága increased the expenditure under this head.

Forest.—Payments of accumulated arrears of compensation for reserved trees in kúmla lands made to their owners during the year increased the cost under this head.

Judicial.—The higher prices of jail provisions and prolonged trials of certain complicated and lengthy criminal cases raised the expenditure under this head.

Medical.—The purchase of food supplies for lepers at higher prices and the increase in the salary of the Medical Officer contributed to the increase in the cost of this Department.

Miscellaneous.—The expenditure connected with the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee and that incurred on relief works swelled the cost under this head.

DECREASES.

Superintendency and General Administration.—The rise in the value of the rupee reduced the charge on account of exchange compensation.

Revenue Department.—The full amount due to the Village Officers and Servants not having been disbursed during the year, a decline is noticeable under this head.

Stamps.—A smaller supply of stamps obtained from England during the year reduced the expenditure under this head.

Police and Local Corps.—There was no purchase of arms and accoutrements during the year of report as was the case in the previous year.

Pensions and Gratuities.—The decrease under this head is due to fewer servants of the State having been granted pensions or gratuities during the year.

Fixed Assignments.—Some of the allowances remained undrawn by the parties concerned.

Public Works.—Some of the costly works provided for in the budget were not undertaken during the year.

Refunds.—The amount refunded during the year of report was considerably smaller than that in the year preceding.

Detailed Statement of Income and Expenditure.

123. Appendix XVII gives details of receipts, expenditure, and balances of the State for the year 1896-97 and 1897-98, together with increases and decreases under each head.

Land Revenue.

124. The land revenue demands of the year of report, together with the arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 3,66,844-14-4 against Rs. 3,64,198-11-3 in the year preceding, of which Rs. 2,62,022-6-4 was collected during the year as against Rs. 2,65,825-9-3 in 1896-97. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 1,04,822-8-0, of which Rs. 13,338-13-10 were on account of former years; Rs. 20,685-3-7 were on account of overdue instalment for the year of report, and Rs. 70,798-6-7 represent the instalment which fell due after the close of that year. Of this balance Rs. 67,433-2-9 have been recovered since and a further sum of Rs. 20,000 is expected to be collected by the end of this month. The diminution in the

collection of land revenue during the year of report, as has already been explained, may be attributed to the inability of the landholders to pay the entire amount of their dues owing to scarcity which prevailed during the year throughout the State. Of the arrears for former years, Rs. 9,400 are due by the tenants of Sheri Thikáns at Vengurla and this amount is likely to be recovered within about a couple of years or so, an amicable settlement having recently been arrived at between the State and most of those tenants regarding the State's right to demand increased rent.

Local Funds.

125. The Local Fund receipts for the year of report were Rs. 64,733-2-8, which included the balance of the previous year, amounting to Rs. 20,155-2-9. The expenditure was Rs. 43,533-9-2. The balance to the credit of the Fund at the close of the year was Rs. 21,199-9-6. The fall in receipts is due to the collections of road tolls having been smaller during the year owing to scarcity and plague. Another reason for the decline in receipts is that the contribution towards the repairs to the Isápur portion of the Amboli-Rámghát road and the moiety of the Vagothar toll proceeds for two years were recovered from the Belgaum Local Board and brought to account in the year 1896-97. The expenditure for the year of report exceeded that of the previous year in consequence of certain Public Works which had been held in abeyance during 1896-97 having been executed during the year of report. The expenditure was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment	968	4	4
Public Works	13,766	10	11
Dispensaries and Leper Asylum	2,286	11	0
Educational charges	26,311	5	7
Petty other expenses	200	9	4
Total ...	43,533	9	2

Alienations.

126. Personal Ináms, Tankha payments, and fixed cash allowances are the only alienations in this State. The total expenditure on account of all these alienations amounted during the year to Rs. 44,673-0-1, the corresponding figure for the last year being Rs. 47,814-5-6; the decrease in expenditure under this head was due to an amount of about Rs. 3,000 having remained undisbursed owing to non-appearance of the parties concerned to receive the money during the year.

Takávi Advances.

127. The Takávi rules seem to be understood by the ryots of the State. On the applications of certain agriculturists a sum of Rs. 385 was advanced to them during the year of report, of which Rs. 142 have been repaid since. In my opinion there is ample scope for the introduction of this system into the State and with such view I have directed the State Kárbhári to ascertain by personal enquiries whether any of the poor ryots are in need of such loans, and if so, to what extent.

Customs.

128. No land or sea customs duties are levied on behalf of the State either on British or Goa frontier.

Salt.

129. Salt is not manufactured in the Sávantvádi State. The quantity required for local consumption is imported by traders from British districts.

Opium.

130. No opium was obtained during the year from the Collector of Customs and Opium, Bombay. The quantity in stock in the State Treasury at the beginning of the year was 62 lbs. and 25 tolas, of which 41 lbs. 38 tolas and 90 grains were issued for sale to licensed vendors. The average consumption per head of population was 1·56 grains against 1·27 grains in the previous year. The realizations from licenses for the retail sale of opium amounted during the year to Rs. 84-1-0 against Rs. 75-5-4 in 1896-97. No prosecution under the Opium Act was instituted during the year.

A'BKA'RI.

A'bkári System.

131. The A'bkári system in force in the State is the same as that which prevails in the neighbouring British district of Ratnágiri.

A'bkári Establishment.

132. During the year of report the distillery at Talkat in the Bánda Petha was closed as it was not found to be a profitable concern. The strength of the A'bkári establishment consisted of 2 District Inspectors, 4 peons, 7 sepoys from the Local Corps and 6 Distillery Inspectors with 24 guards. Owing to the abolition of the Talkat distillery the services of one Inspector and 4 guards had to be dispensed with, and a saving of Rs. 88-8-0 was thus effected in the cost of establishment.

Receipts and Expenditure.

133. The total receipts on account of A'bkári revenue fell from Rs. 40,502-4-9 in 1896-97 to Rs. 37,189-6-7 during the year of report, showing a decline of Rs. 3,312-14-2.

As regards the decrease, it should be observed that during the year under report there were no arrears of previous years to be recovered, as the full demands for those years had been paid, while at the end of the year under report there was an unrecovered balance of Rs. 1,800.

The number of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor remained unaltered, *viz.*, 2. The realizations from licenses for the import and sale of intoxicating drugs, such as gánja and bháng, amounted to Rs. 293-13-0 as against Rs. 305-1-0 in 1896-97.

The net expenditure of the Excise Department came to Rs. 6,619-10-3 against Rs. 6,320-10-7 in 1896-97, showing an increase of Rs. 298-15-8. The rise in expenditure was due to the purchase of certain dead-stock articles for the use of the various Distillery Inspectors during the year.

Deducting the expenditure from the collections the result was a net surplus of Rs. 30,569-12-4 to the State, exclusive, of course, of the sum that remained unrecovered at the termination of the year, amounting to about Rs. 1,800.

Trees tapped.

134. The number of cocoanut-trees tapped in the year under review was 1,969 as against 2,057 in the previous year. The rate of tree-tax, *viz.*, Rs. 8 per tree per annum, and that of still-head duty, *viz.*, 4 annas and 2 pies per gallon of liquor of the strength of 60° U. P. and 8 annas and 4 pies per gallon of 25° U. P., remained the same as in the preceding year.

Liquor manufactured and consumed.

135. The quantity of liquor produced during the year was 66,610 gallons and the previous year's balance was 11,187 gallons. The total quantity for sale thus amounted to 77,797 gallons, of which 62,731 gallons against 63,860 gallons were consumed during the year, and 15,066 gallons remained unsold at the close of the year. The prices of retail sale of liquor during the year were Rs. 3 per gallon of the strength of 25° U. P. and Rs. 1-8-0 per gallon of that of 60° U. P. The rate of consumption per head of population was ·32 gallon as against ·33 gallon in the year preceding.

Stills and Shops.

136. The number of stills for the manufacture of country liquor was 6 against 7 in 1896-97. The decrease of one still is due to the abolition of the distillery at Talkat referred to above. They all continued to be under the supervision of the State. The number of liquor shops remained stationary, *viz.*, 92.

Offences against Abkári laws.

137. A'bkári offences declined considerably during the year. There were only 19 cases against 41 in 1896-97. The number of persons implicated in them was 28 against 73 in the preceding year. Of the 28 persons, 26 were convicted

and punished and 2 were let off as being innocent. Four offences out of 19 related to smuggling of liquor into the State from the Goa territory, and the quantity of foreign liquor smuggled in connection with these offences amounted to $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

Working of the Department.

138. On the whole, the working of the A'bkári Department may be said to have been satisfactory during the year of report.

Stamps.

139. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of Rs. 2,198-4-0 in the total receipts from stamps, which amounted during the year to Rs. 32,665-11-0 as against Rs. 30,467-7-0 in 1896-97. The realizations from court-fees amounted to Rs. 23,225-0-0 and those from the general stamps to Rs. 9,440-11-0 as against Rs. 22,189-14-0 and Rs. 8,277-9-0, respectively, in the preceding year.

The total expenditure in connection with stamps amounted to Rs. 1,005-15-6 against Rs. 1,654-12-0 in 1896-97. The principal items of expenditure were Rs. 739-6-6—discount allowed to stamp vendors; Rs. 127-15-0, the value of unused stamps returned and of refunds in civil cases; and Rs. 121-2-0, cost of stamps obtained from England. The net revenue derived from stamps of both kinds was Rs. 31,659-11-6 as against Rs. 28,812-11-0, or an increase of Rs. 2,847-0-6 over last year. The increase in stamp revenue during the year is due to a large number of mortgage and sale transactions having been effected; as also to an unusually large number of rent suits having been filed in the Civil Courts during the year of report.

Toll Funds.

140. This toll contract was sold for Rs. 10,106 as against Rs. 12,375 in 1896-97. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 3,978-14-6, inclusive of the arrears due. Thus the total sum to the credit of the fund during the year amounted to Rs. 14,179-14-5, of which Rs. 5,000 were remitted to the Ratnágiri Treasury and Rs. 4,506-13-5 were expended on the usual repairs to travellers' bungalows, dharmshálás, tanks, cisterns, cattle troughs, &c., on the Belgaum-Vengurla road so far as it lies within the State limits. There remained at the close of the year a balance of Rs. 4,673-1-0 to the credit of this fund, of which Rs. 3,509 represent arrears, for the recovery of which steps are being taken.

Amboli Toll Fund.

141. At the close of 1896-97 there was a balance of Rs. 729-15-5 to the credit of the Ajgaon Toll Fund. Adding to this sum Rs. 1,924-8-0 on account of toll collections, the total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,654-7-5. The total expenditure, including the repairs to and metalling a portion of the road from Málgaon to Ajgaon and Shiroda, came to Rs. 1,900-2-4. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 754-5-1.

Ajgaon Toll Fund.

142. The total receipts of this fund, including the previous year's balance of Rs. 984-8-1, amounted to Rs. 1,411-3-6, out of which Rs. 519-14-2 were expended on the repairs to the Ghats and their approach roads. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 891-5-4.

Old Ghát Toll Fund.

Transit Duties.

143. No transit duties are levied in the State.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Medical Institutions.

144. There were, as in the previous year, the following medical institutions working in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1897-98:—

1. Civil Hospital at Sávantvádi.
2. Jail Hospital at do.
3. Leper Asylum at do.
4. Lunatic Asylum at do.
5. Dispensary at Kudal.
6. Do. at Bánda.
7. Do. at Amboli, open during fair season only.

The subjoined table gives the number of patients treated in the several institutions and the daily average attendance and expenditure for each :—

Name of Institution.	Number of Patients treated.		Result of In-door Patients.				Expenditure.	Daily Average.		Remarks.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged cured.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.		In-door.	Out-door.	
							Rs. a. p.			
1.—A. Civil Hospital ...	622	7,628	530	49	31	12*a* 104*b*	13,957 11 6	17·7	102·5	
B.—Jail Hospital	37	46	34	...	1	2*a*	222 8 0	1·7	·4	
C.—Lunatic Asylum ...	25	...	1	10	2	12*a*	643 3 2	12·3	...	
D.—Leper Asylum... ...	88	...	...	22	8	58*a*	3,484 1 1	54·6	...	
E.—A'mboli Disponsary ...	...	143	...	...	...	...	60 0 0	...	3·7	
2.—Kudál Dispensary ...	6	3,717	6	...	...	... 37*b*	1,065 3 3	·71	29·45	
3.—Bándá Dispensary ...	...	2,606	...	...	...	... 44*b*	963 7 9	...	28·8	
Total ...	778	14,140	571	81	42	84*a* 185*b*	20,396 2 9	87·01	164·85	

Westropp Civil Hospital.

145. This hospital affords accommodation for 32 in-patients. The total number of patients treated during the year was 8,250 as compared with 8,601 in 1896-97. Of the number treated, 622 were in-door and 7,628 out-door patients against 518 and 8,083 respectively, in the previous year.

Of the in-door patients 530 were discharged cured, 49 absented or were discharged otherwise, 31 died and 12 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average of in-door patients rose from 15·9 in 1896-97 to 17·7, while that of out-door patients fell from 119·4 to 102·5. Forty-one major, and 461 minor surgical operations were performed during the year as compared with 13 and 520, respectively, in the previous year. There were 49 medico-legal cases, of which 8 were *post-mortem* examinations. The total cost of this hospital amounted to Rs. 13,957-11-6, or Rs. 799-9-2 more than last year. The increase in expenditure is owing to Doctor Dalgado having drawn his pay at the increased rate throughout the year instead of for eight months in the previous year. The cost per patient treated slightly increased during the year, the figures being Rs. 1-11-1 against Rs. 1-8-6 in 1896-97.

The Dalgado Ward was occupied by 10 patients during the year and the total fee realizations amounted to Rs. 20-8-0 against Rs. 16-12-0 in 1896-97.

Jail Hospital.

146. In this hospital 37 in-door and 46 out-door patients were treated as against 9 and 36, respectively, in the preceding year. There was one death. The daily average was 1·7 in-door patients and ·4 out-door patients. The total cost amounted to Rs. 222-8-0 against Rs. 223-0-6, and the average cost per patient treated came to Rs. 2-10-10.

Lunatic Asylum.

147. In this asylum 25 lunatics were treated during the year, or 7 less than in 1896-97. Of these, 1 was cured, 10 were handed over to their relations, died, and 12 remained in the asylum at the close of the year. The daily average was 12·3 against 15·1. The total cost was Rs. 643-3-2 against Rs. 741 -6 and the cost per lunatic per annum was Rs. 56-14-7 against Rs. 49-1-3 A sum of Rs. 8-4-10 was recovered on account of the maintenance of 8 inma-

148. The asylum consists of four detached wards with 48 beds. Eighty-eight Lepers were treated in all during the year of report as compared with 72 in the preceding year. Out of these former, 22 absented themselves, 8 died, and 58 remained over at the end of the year. The daily average increased from 49·2 in 1896-97 to 54·6, and the total cost was Rs. 3,484-1-1 against Rs. 2,731-5-0, showing an increase of Rs. 752-12-1. This is partly due to the rise in the number of lepers and partly to the dearness of provisions. The cost per leper per annum was Rs. 63-7-2 against Rs. 55-8-2 in 1896-97.

Leper Asylum.

149. This dispensary remained open for three months, *viz.*, March, April and May, during which period 143 patients were treated in it against 165 in the year preceding.

A'mboli Dispensary.

150. This dispensary continues to be supported partly from the State and partly from the Local Funds. It is in charge of an Hospital Assistant who treated during the year of report 6 in-patients and 3,717 out-patients against 3 and 4,128, respectively, in the preceding year. The daily average of out-patients was less than that for the previous year, the figures being 29·45 against 34·61. The total number of surgical operations performed during the year was 71, all of which were minor. The total cost amounted to Rs. 1,065-3-3 as against Rs. 1,090-9-3 in 1896-97.

Kudál Dispensary.

151. This dispensary is also maintained partly from the State and partly from the Local Funds, and is in charge of an Hospital Assistant. The total number of patients treated was 2,606 against 2,863 and the daily average was 28·8 against 33·99. Thirty-one minor surgical operations against 94 were performed during the year. The total cost was Rs. 963-7-9 as compared with Rs. 983-14-10 last year.

Bándá Dispensary.

152. The total number of births registered during the year was 6,097 against 7,127, and that of deaths was 5,815 against 4,315, the population of the State according to the last census being 192,948. The rate of births per mille was 31·6 and that of deaths was 30·1 against 36·9 and 22·2, respectively, in 1896-97.

Births and Deaths.

There is a large increase in the number of deaths registered and a large decrease in the number of births. I am unable to give any definite reason for these variations, but I would point out that since the beginning of the year under report stringent measures have been taken to ascertain the real cause of death in each case so as to have the earliest information of the prevalence of plague. It is therefore highly probable that the steps taken to accurately ascertain the cause of death has resulted in the better registration of deaths; and births would similarly be more correctly recorded, now that the persons in charge of the preparation of vital statistics have been under such close supervision.

153. The general health of the inhabitants of the State was on the whole fairly good during the year under report. There was an outbreak of influenza of a mild type in the town of Vádi as well as in the surrounding villages towards the close of the year. Three cases of plague were imported into the State from Belgaum during the year, but of these only one recovered. No indigenous case of plague has occurred in the State since the epidemic first made its appearance in this Presidency in 1896. As a precautionary measure two observation camps were opened in November last, one at Kumbheshwar at the foot of the A'mboli Ghát on the Belgaum-A'mboli-Vengurlá road and the other at Konál on the Belgaum-Rámghát-Vengurlá road for the inspection, disinfection and segregation of persons coming from infected localities above the Ghâts. Cholera broke out in the town of Bándá during the rainy season, where 42 cases occurred, of which only 11 proved fatal. Seven cases of cholera occurred among the persons coming from up-country places, out of whom 6 died and 1 recovered. There were 7 cases of small-pox in the districts against 74 in the previous year. There was neither cholera nor small-pox in the town of Vádi during the year under report.

General Health.

154. The subjoined table compares the work done by the Vaccination Department during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98:—

Vaccination.

Stations.	Operations by whom performed.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Result.						Remarks.
				Successful.		Unsuccessful.		Unknown.		
		1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-9	1896-97.	
Vádi Circle ...	Ibrám Khán... ...	1,026	1,155	1,012	1,139	5	...	9	16	P.
		11	191	4	71	5	72	2	48	R.
Bándá	Vithal Bábli... ...	1,246	1,346	1,229	1,291	8	26	9	29	P.
		23	20	12	5	8	12	3	3	R.
Dánoli	Bábáji Laxmon ...	1,061	1,170	1,027	1,140	15	20	19	10	P.
		12	21	11	14	...	6	1	1	R.
Kudal	Zilba D. Sávant ...	1,458	1,507	1,408	1,443	28	24	22	40	P.
		1	6	1	2	...	3	...	1	R.
Math	Subhána D. Sávant...	1,304	1,432	1,251	1,425	21	...	32	7	P.
		5	6	2	2	2	2	1	2	R.
	Total Primary ...	6,095	6,610	5,927	6,438	77	70	91	102	
	Total, Secondary ...	52	244	30	91	15	95	7	55	
	Grand Total ...	6,147	6,854	5,957	6,532	92	165	98	157	

The total number of primary vaccinations was 6,095 and that of secondary was 52 against 6,610 and 244, respectively, in the preceding year. Of the primary operations, 5,927 were successful, 77 unsuccessful, and 91 unknown.

The rate of primary operations per mille of population came to 30·05.

The total cost of the Vaccination establishment amounted to Rs. 1,906-6-7 against Rs. 1,882-2-7 in the preceding year.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Schools and Scholars.

155. The following comparative table shows the progress of education in the Sávantvádi State during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 :—

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Daily average attendance.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
English School	1	1	237	243	191·48
Do. Classes	6	3	(44) 26	(32) 11	(23·29) 9·15
Vernacular Boys' Schools ...	55	55	3,215	3,058	2,165·48
Do. Girls' Schools and Classes ...	11	11	337	349	192·33
Do. Night Classes ...	29	25	571	516	310·98
Technical School	1	1	(176) 16	(214) 13	(157·07) 9·7
Music School	1	1	(21) 2	(24) 2	(18·03) 1·75
Total	104	97	(241) 4,404	(270) 4,192	(198·39) 2,880·24
Aided Schools.					
Vernacular Boys' Schools ...	38	38	1,320	1,388	994·85
Do. Girls' Schools ...	2	1	34	25	16·61
Do. Night Class ...	1	1	19	15	12·8
Total ...	41	40	1,373	1,428	1,023·54
Private Unaided Schools ..	64	33	1,313	766	.....
Grand Total ...	209	170	(241) 7,090	6,386	.....

It will be seen from the above figures that the number of schools fell from 209 in 1896-97 to 170, and that of pupils from 7,090 to 6,386. The decrease in the number of schools is chiefly observable under private unaided schools,

night classes and English classes. The decline in the number of pupils occurred principally in the private unaided schools, the State vernacular schools for boys and the night classes. The aided vernacular schools, however, show an increase of 68 pupils over last year.

English School.

156. The number of boys attending the English school increased during the year by 6, being 243 against 237 in 1896-97. The average attendance also rose from 188·46 in 1896-97 to 191·48. Of the 243 boys, 211 belonged to the State and 32 were foreigners, some of whom came from the adjoining British districts and some from the Portuguese territory. According to religions the boys can be distributed as follows :—

Native Christians	7
Mahomedans	15
Hindus	221
Total ...	243

The school was inspected as usual by the Educational Inspector, Southern Division, who was well satisfied with the result of his inspection. The school succeeded in passing during the year 7 out of the 9 students sent up for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University and 3 out of 7 at the University School Final Examination. There was no change in the teaching staff of the school during the year under review. The physical training of the boys received due attention. The Sávantvádi Gymkhana has afforded great facilities to the boys by admitting them to manly games on payment of a nominal subscription. The number and value of scholarships awarded by the State and Khán Bahádur Kázi Sháhbuddin, C.I.E., and the special prizes assigned by the late Sir LeGrand Jacob, a former Political Superintendent, remained the same as in the preceding year.

The total income of this school from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 3,708 and the total cost to Rs. 7,327-11-6 against Rs. 3,662-14-0 and Rs. 7,072-4-11, respectively, in the previous year.

English Classes.

157. The number of English classes was 3 against 6 in 1896-97. The decline is due to the Kárkun classes at Vádi and Kudál and the class attached to the Bándá Vernacular School having been closed during the year under review for want of sufficient attendance. The total number of pupils attending these classes was 43, or 27 less than in the previous year. The abolition of some of the classes accounts for this decline.

State Vernacular Schools for boys.

158. The number of these schools remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 55. The number of pupils attending them, however, fell from 3,215 in 1896-97 to 3,058 during the year under report. The State Inspector reports that this decrease is due to the fact that a large number of people, who had come to reside in this State in consequence of the prevalence of plague in Bombay and other places, returned to their homes during the year of report. Seven of these schools sent up 27 boys for the 3rd Grade Public Service Examination, of whom 16 passed against 25 and 11, respectively, last year. These results are creditable to the teachers concerned. All the schools were examined as usual by the State Inspector during the year and some of them were also inspected by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnágiri Sub-division, and the progress made by the boys has been reported to be satisfactory. During my tour in the districts I also took an opportunity of visiting some of the principal schools in the State and was pleased with the general proficiency of the boys.

The income of these schools from fees and popular contributions was Rs. 4,799-12-10 against Rs. 5,169-6-2 in 1896-97 and the expenditure was Rs. 13,013-11-2 against Rs. 12,867-5-0.

Night Classes.

159. The Night classes decreased from 30 in 1896-97 to 26. There was also a corresponding fall in the number of pupils, being 531 against 590 in the preceding year. During the year under report 4 classes were closed for want of sufficient attendance.

Of the 531 students attending these classes, 12 were Native Christians, 34 Mahomedans, 1 low caste, and 484 Hindus. The annual examination of these classes was held by the State Inspector. I also visited some of these classes in the course of my tour and distributed prizes to the students attending them.

Girls' Schools and Classes.

160. The total number of girls' schools and classes, including the private school, was 12 against 13 in the preceding year, the decrease being due to the closing of a private school for want of sufficient attendance. The total number of girls attending these institutions has practically remained the same as in the last year, being 519 against 518 in the previous year. Of these 519 girls, 349 attended the State schools, 79 private schools, and 91 the several classes attached to the boys' schools. The Sávantvádi Girls' School is the principal one in the State. It had on its rolls 161 girls against 151 in the preceding year. The average attendance in the school also increased from 76·5 in 1896-97 to 90·8. The school was, as usual, examined by the State Inspector and the results of the examination were on the whole satisfactory. The needle work performed by the girls was reported to be fair. Mrs. Abud evinced a keen interest in the welfare of the school by frequently visiting it and distributing prizes and sweetmeats to the girls during her stay in Sávantvádi.

The Kudál School had an attendance of 47 girls against 41 in the previous year. It was inspected by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnágiri, and was favourably reported upon by that officer. The school meets in a commodious and well ventilated building, which has been hired for the purpose. It is under the management of a local committee, who seem to take great interest in its well-being.

The girls' school at Bándá has been provided with a fine new building during the year of report. The total number of girls on its register at the close of the year was 34 against 35 in 1896-97. The school was examined by the State Inspector. I also had an occasion to visit the school, but the progress of the girls left much to be desired.

Besides the schools aforementioned, there are several classes attached to the boys' schools as well as a private school. They were attended by 132 girls and are reported to have made fair progress.

The total expenditure incurred on female education in the State amounted to Rs. 2,323-10-5 against Rs. 2,259-14-3 in 1896-97.

Technical School.

161. The number of classes in this school remained the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 1 drawing class, 1 carpentry class, and one wood-cut class.

The drawing class was attended by 169 boys, or 46 more than in the previous year. Of these, 126 were from the English School, 30 from the Salaiwada Branch School, and 13 were outsiders. Fourteen candidates appeared for the 1st Grade and 7 for the 2nd Grade Arts Examination. Of these, 5 and 2, respectively, came out successful during the year under review.

The carpentry class had an attendance of 54 students during the year of report, all of whom belonged to the Salaiwada School, in which carpentry is made a compulsory subject in all standards except 1st.

Four students attended the wood-cut class during the year of report and they are reported to have made fair progress. The total expenditure incurred on technical education amounted to Rs. 503-10-2 during the year of report. Of this sum, Rs. 185-10-10 represented the cost of drawing class, Rs. 224-12-2 of carpentry class, and Rs. 93-3-2 of the wood-cut class.

Music School.

162. The attendance in this class rose from 23 in 1896-97 to 26 in the year under review. This class is especially attended by Christian boys who are taught music 2 hours daily by two men of the Local Corps Band. The progress of the boys was satisfactory.

Indigenous Schools.

163. There was a decline both in the number of indigenous schools as well as in that of the pupils attending them during the year of report, the figures being 73 schools against

105 and 2,194 pupils against 2,686 in 1896-97. Of the 73 schools, 40 received grants-in-aid from the State. All these aided schools were examined by the State Inspector and their progress is reported to have been fair. Of the unaided schools, 1 is an English school conducted by private agency. It teaches up to the 4th standard.

Receipts and Expenditure.

164. The total receipts of the Educational Department from various sources, exclusive of the sum spent on repairs and construction of buildings, amounted to Rs. 27,139-15-10 as compared with Rs. 27,749-3-1, and the total cost to Rs. 26,311-5-7 against Rs. 26,394-8-0 in 1896-97. The contributions from State and Local Funds towards education were the same as last year.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Measures for destruction of Wild Animals and Poisonous Snakes.

165. During the year under review Rs. 47 were paid as rewards for the destruction of tigers and panthers. Rs. 8-12-0 was the amount awarded for killing stray dogs. Rewards for the destruction of poisonous snakes amounted to Rs. 14-4-6. Thus the total expenditure on account of rewards for killing wild animals, poisonous snakes and stray dogs amounted to Rs. 70-0-6 against Rs. 97-0-6 in 1896-97. All the Police stations in the State and all Village Fouzdárs have been supplied with liquor ammonia as an antidote against snake-bite with instructions for administering it. The antidote is not however found to be efficacious in all cases.

Post Offices.

166. The number of Post Offices during the year remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 8. The amount realized by the sale of postage stamps was Rs. 5,161-10-6 as against Rs. 5,222 in 1896-97, showing a small decrease of Rs. 60-5-6.

Telegraph Office.

167. The only Telegraph Office in this State is situated in the town of Sávantvádi. It is reported to be self-supporting. The receipts of the Telegraph Office during the year were exactly the same as those of the year preceding, *viz.*, Rs. 918; but the expenditure rose from Rs. 216 in 1896-97 to Rs. 234. There was a net surplus of Rs. 684 to the Department.

Money Orders.

168. The number of money orders, both inland and overland, issued at the several Post Offices in the State was 3,509 amounting to Rs. 70,416- 1-11, whereas that of orders paid was 19,164 to the value of Rs. 2,76,046-4-10, the corresponding figures for the previous years being 4,465 money orders to the value of Rs. 64,382 issued and 11,495 money orders of the value of Rs. 1,56,709 paid. The considerable increase in money orders paid may be attributed to the fact that although plague prevailed in Bombay as in the preceding year, the State subjects, who are largely employed in mills and other like industries in that city, remained there at work and did not return to their homes in this State as they did in 1896-97. The result was that their stay in Bombay throughout the year enabled them to make the usual remittances to their families residing within different parts of this State.

Working of the Arms Act.

169. During the year the number of arms in the hands of the people rose by 10 only, being 1,672 against 1,662 in 1896-97. Of the 1,672 arms, 1,295 were guns and 377 were either swords or other side-arms, the corresponding figures for 1896-97 being 1,280 and 382, respectively. Of the total number of fire-arms, 628 were held on payment of fees and the rest were possessed by Sardárs, Mehmáns and Darakdárs of the State and by other privileged persons free of charge. The total realizations from fees, &c., for licenses to possess and carry arms amounted during the year to Rs. 364 against Rs. 366 in 1896-97. The number of licensed shops for the sale of ammunition remained the same as last year, *viz.*, 2. The number of offences under the Arms Act was 11 against 1 in 1896-97. Of the 13 persons implicated, 12 were convicted and 1 was discharged.

170. The State records have all been well arranged and kept under the charge of a record-keeper, who is under the immediate orders of the State Kárbhári. The records are in good condition.

Condition of State Records.

171. The total income of the press amounted to Rs. 1,872-0-11 against Rs. 1,827-3-1 in 1896-97 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,470-10-8 against Rs. 1,448-9-11 in the previous year. This institution has been greatly appreciated by the Heads of various State Departments as it has saved considerable clerical labour.

Printing Press.

172. There were 106 subscribers on the list of the united institution of the Sávantvádi Library and the Gymkhana as against 56 in the year preceding. The total income, including the last year's balance of Rs. 13-15-5, came to Rs. 722-13-4 and the expenditure to Rs. 667-6-3, leaving a small balance of Rs. 55-7-1. During the year under review new books of the value of Rs. 100 were ordered. The funded capital of this institution is Rs. 2,500, which is invested in Government securities.

Libraries.

The two reading rooms at Bándá and Kudál continued to show satisfactory progress. A new building has been provided for the former institution.

173. No taxes of any kind detrimental to free trade were levied in the State during the year.

Taxes on Trade.

174. This institute serves the purpose of a Town Hall and is used for public meetings and lectures, though its primary object is to provide a recreation room for all ranks of the Sávantvádi Local Corps. Each member of the regiment pays a small subscription for its maintenance, which, however, has been found insufficient, so the institution is glad to make from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per annum by letting the large room for theatrical and other performances.

Kazi Sháhábudin Institute.

175. Owing to partial failure of "wáigan" (dry season crops) and hill crops in certain State villages bordering on the Ghats in the year 1896-97, relief works were started during the year of report in order to help the poor inhabitants of the villages of Chawkul, Ainodá, Terwan and Sargawá. The average daily number of men employed on these works was 38·4 and the rates of daily wages were 2 annas and 1 anna 9 pies for each male, 1 anna 6 pies and 1 anna 3 pies for each female, and 1 anna for a child above 8 years of age. The total amount expended on these relief works was Rs. 847-4-1. The works lasted for about seven months from April to November 1897.

Relief Works.

176. There has been no case of indigenous plague in the State, but three cases were imported from Belgaum during the year under report.

Plague Measures.

As plague broke out at Belgaum with considerable virulence towards the end of the year 1897, the precautionary measures taken last year to prevent the importation of that disease into the State were found to be inadequate. With a view to subject all arrivals from the east within the limits of the State to strict medical examination, two inspection, disinfection and segregation camps were opened in December last, one at Kumbheshwar at the foot of the A'mboli Ghát on the Belgaum-A'mboli-Vengurlá road, and the other at Konál at the foot of the Rámghát on the Belgaum-Rámghát-Vengurlá road. There is an immense cart traffic *viá* the A'mboli Ghát to the port of Vengurlá and large pack bullock traffic *viá* the Rámghát to Goa. These are the only two roads leading from the Karnátic to this State. All arrivals at the Kumbheshwar Camp, after being pronounced free from plague or other suspicious ailment, had their bodies, wearing apparel, bedding, &c., washed and disinfected and were segregated for seven days before being allowed to proceed on their journey. In order to make the camp as comfortable as possible, grain dealers and sellers of cooked food were invited to reside in the camp and the State advanced money to some of them in order to enable them to keep a sufficient supply of food for the uncertain number of detenues. Early in March, however, it was found that the site of the Kumbheshwar Camp was too small to accommodate

the large number of people and cattle coming to the camp from above the Ghâts and that the supply of water was insufficient, and consequently the camp at Kumbheshwar had to be abandoned and another was opened in its place at A'mboli on the top of the Ghât, where only such of the travellers are detained and segregated as are found, on medical examination, to be suffering from any suspicious ailment, and the rest are furnished with passes and allowed to proceed on their journey without detention, provided they undertake to report themselves for seven consecutive days to the medical or other officer stationed at their place of destination.

Similar arrangements were made at Konál, but travellers *en route* to Portuguese territory were not segregated by the State authorities unless suffering from some suspicious ailment and were allowed to proceed under Police escort to the frontier after having been inspected, washed and disinfected. This camp was, however, closed since the setting in of the monsoon.

By the adoption of the above precautionary measures the chances of importing plague into the State were reduced to a minimum. The practical immunity of this State from plague cannot solely be attributed to these preventive measures, but is due, I venture to think, to local peculiarities, *viz.*, climate, detached habitations, &c.

It may also be observed here that having at my disposal the services of the men of the Local Corps, I was able to control all the passes leading into the State and it was thus practically impossible for any one to evade inspection, disinfection and detention.

In October 1896, a surveillance was placed on all arrivals from Bombay whose names and addresses were taken by the Police who inspected such persons for seven consecutive days; thus at the very first appearance of plague in the Presidency, steps were taken to prevent the introduction of that pestilence into this State. In all, there have been 27 cases of plague and in each case steps were adopted to rigorously enforce the following measures: the evacuation of the house by its inmates, the unroofing and disinfection of the house, and the burning of the clothes and bedding of the patient. The segregation of contacts was not carried out; such persons were only kept under observation for ten days but not detained in any particular place.

The expenditure incurred on plague operations during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,750-10-11.

Concluding Remarks.

177. The effects of the famine and plague, though neither of those calamities actually prevailed in the State, have been severely felt by all classes, owing to the rise in the price of food-grains and other supplies and the restrictions imposed on trade by the plague preventive measures. Viewing the untoward condition of affairs which has existed since June 1896, the State may be said to have made satisfactory progress and to have been most fortunate in not having incurred a load of debt. The decrease in expenditure is attributable to the stoppage of all but necessary public works; these latter will, however, be taken in hand in October next.

I have to bring to the notice of Government the good services rendered by the undermentioned officers:—

(1). Major J. Davies, I.S.C., the permanent Second-in-Command and *ex-officio* Assistant Political Superintendent, was only in Sávantvádi for two months, during which period he performed his duties to my complete satisfaction.

(2). Lieutenant W. J. H. Hunter, I.S.C., the acting Second-in-Command and *ex-officio* Assistant Political Superintendent, who has only lately joined the Department, is a willing, hardworking and intelligent Assistant.

(3). Doctor D. G. Dalgado, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., has been most assiduous in attending to his duties and has rendered me much valuable assistance.

(4). Ráo Bahádur Sákháram B. Báwdekar, who has served with great credit in the State for many years, retired on the 11th of April 1898. His valuable services have been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government by myself and my predecessors.

(5). Ráo Bahádur Bháu Yashwant Gupte, the Chief Judge, belongs to the British Judicial Department and has served this State for the last three years, during which period his services have been much appreciated by myself and my predecessors.

(6). Ráo Sáheb Vináyakráo Pándurang Gupte, the Head Clerk of the Superintendency, has rendered most willing and intelligent service, and his many useful qualifications pointed him out as a desirable successor to the Kárbhárishíp, to which post he was appointed on probation for one year on the 11th April 1898.

(7). Mr. Náráyan Janárdan Joshi, L.C.E., was appointed State Engineer in 1896 and has carried on his duties to the satisfaction of myself and the late Acting Political Superintendent, Major Abud.

(8). Mr. Govind Rámchandra Takle, State Forest Officer, belongs to the British Forest Department and was appointed here in 1896; his services have been in every way satisfactory and the improvements he has introduced bear promise of the most beneficial results to the State.

(9). Mr. Shivrám Balwant Báwdekar, the Acting Head Clerk (vice Mr. Gupte appointed Kárbhári on probation), is a hardworking and intelligent man, and the work he has already performed indicates that he will be a most useful member of my office establishment.

My thanks are not only due to the officers named but also to many other servants of the State, who have performed excellent service and who have afforded me every assistance in the administration of the various departments of this State.—I have, &c.

THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

APPENDIX I.

Political Relations of Native States, 1897-98.

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated Population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed Gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal articles of Production, Manufacture and Mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Rs.			
Sávantvádi ...	Nil		192,948 (according to the Census of 1891).	170	6,386	6,147	Fever and dysentery.	4,31,867	Sávantvádi Local Corps.	Not levied ...	Rice, náchni, vari, cocoanuts and betel-nuts, ornamental furniture and painted lacquer work, inlaid cocoanut and kaskas, fancy articles, embroidery and horn-work, toys, &c.

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1898.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX II.

Native Chiefs, Principal Male Members of their Families and Principal Male Members of their Court, 1897-98.

No.	Name of Individual State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has a Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
	Chief.										
1	Raghunáth Sávant Bhonsle	Sávantvádi ...	Sir Desái of Sávantvádi.	Maráthá, Hindu.	36	At the Rájkumár College and under private tuition.	.....	*.....	Follows primogeniture.	Not ..	*Government of India has authorized the granting of the Sanad, but it has not been received.
2	Shrirám Sávant Bhonsle ...	Do. ...	First Cousin of do. ...	Do. ...	27	At the Belgaum High School and at the Rájkumár College.	Manages his own affairs.	No Sanad ...	Not ...	Has a son.	
3	Subhánrao Pátankar ...	Do. ...	Mehman	Do. ...	27	At the Sávantvádi High School.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
4	Sambhájiráo Nimbálkar ..	Do. ...	Do.	Do. ...	36	Knows Maráthi and a little English.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Not.	
5	Rámchandra Dalvi Bhonsle.	Do. ...	Sirdár	Do. ...	75	Can read and write Maráthi a little.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has a son.	
6	Krishnaráo Jivanrao Desái.	Parma in the Sávantvádi State.	Do.	Do. ...	43	Knows Mara'thi and a little English.	Do. Honorary, 3rd Class Magistrate.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has two sons.	
7	Ráo Bahádur Sakhárám Báji Bowdekar.	Sávantvádi ...	Kárbhári of the Sávantvádi State.	Goud Bráhmin, Hindu.	60	Well educated in English and Mara'thi.	Kárbha'ri of the Sávantvádi State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
8	Vishnuráo Krishna Sabnis...	Do. ...	Darukdár of the Vádi Darbár.	Do. ...	63	Knows Mara'thi	Manages his own affairs.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Not.	
9	Nilkantráo Váman Chitnis.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	49	Knows English and Maráthi.	Kamávisdár of Kuda'l Pethá.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has a son.	
10	Sid Sávant Ragh Sávant ...	Mángaon in the Sávantvádi State.	Sirdár	Maráthá, Hindu.	27	Knows a little English and Mara'thi.	Is under instruction ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	
11	Mádhavráo Balvantráo Báne.	Pawsi in the Sávantvádi State.	Do.	Do. ...	54	Knows Mara'thi and a little English.	Manages his own affairs	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1898.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political control, 1897-98.

Divisions.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1897-98.	Chief Town with Population.		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance of villages in miles from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarters Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	7
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Southern Division ...	Sávantvádi ...	3	926	192,948 (according to the Census of 1891.)	Sávantvádi ...	9,269	225	6	7	25	8	135	2,02,203	2,62,022	4,31,867	

APPENDIX IV.

Population of Native States; Sávantvádi State, 1897-98.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1897-98 (according to the Census of 1891).						Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Pársis.	Budhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total Male Agriculturists, including Landholders, Cultivators and Agricultural labourers.	Total number, Agricultural males.	Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per Square Mile.	Europeans.	East Indian and others.	Natives.										
					Males.	Females.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Southern Division.	Sávantvádi .	32,496	57,559	64,829	35,961	34,599	1,92,948	208	4	...	4,594	1,83,749	4,455	...	147	...	...	67,478	26,042	Maráthi.	Nil.

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1898.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Sávantvádi State, for the year 1897-98.

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiment Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of men.					
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
															Rs. a. p.	
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Infantry	400	11	...	5	5	10	5	391	1	2	1	6	48	337	59,631 1 6	

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1898.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	No. able to read and write.	No. under instruction.	
			Rs. a. p.								
Chief Police Officer	1	...	.....	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	The Second-in-Command is the *ex-officio* Chief Police Officer.
Kotwál	1	30	433 3 8	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Police Constables—											
1st Grade	1	50	1,265 9 0	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
2nd do.	1	40							1	...	
3rd do.	1	35							1	...	
Head Constables—											
1st Class	8	15	*.....	...	.....	...	...	...	8	...	These are Havildárs in the Sávantvádi Local Corps.
2nd do.	10	12			.....	...	...	...	10	...	Do. Náiks do.
3rd do.	8	10			1	...	...	...	8	...	Do. Lance Náiks do.
Constables—											
1st Class	7	9	*.....	1	.....	2	...	...	4	...	These are 1st Class Privates.
2nd do.	58	8							43	...	Do. 2nd do.
3rd do	31	7							11	...	Do. 3rd do.
Kárkúns	4	12	576 0 0	...	.....	1	...	...	4	...	Employed under the Kotwál and the District Faujdárs.
Peons...	4	5	†270 0 0	...	.....	...	...	...	4	...	† Includes Rs. 30 on account of grain compensation.
Travelling allowance with Office Contingencies and Other Expenses.	...	...	1,375 14 10	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	
Portion of Clothing	...	...	*.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	* The Salaries of these men and the cost of Clothing are debited to the Sávantvádi Local Corps.
Add—One-third of the salary of the Local Corps men employed on Police dutiesfor reliefs on account of Sick and Absentees, &c.	...	...	*.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	....	
Total ...	135	...	3,929 11 6	1	2	3	...	...	97	...	

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1898.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Police in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1897-98, *ending* 31*st March* 1898.

Name of State.		Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (columns 3 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial (columns 4 and 5).		Remarks.
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Sávantvádi.	Cognizable ...	273	318	289	352	273	331	123	155	124	132	42·5	44·0	45·05	46·8	43 Remaining under trial. 1 died.
	Non-cognizable .	26	16	49	30	49	30	29	14	20	16	59·1	46·6	59·1	46 6	44
	Total ...	299	334	338	382	322	361	152	169	144	148	44·9	44·2	47·2	46·8	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1897-98, *ending* 31*st March* 1898.

Name of Division.	Amount stolen.						Amount recovered.						Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1896-97.			1897-98.			1896-97.			1897-98.			1896-97.	1897-98.	
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Sávantvádi	3,482	4	8	3,555	11	3	2,444	14	0	989	9	0	70·1	27·83	

Sávantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1898.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of Cases disposed of, and Cases awaiting Trial in the Sávantvádi State, during the year 1897-98, ending 31st March 1898.

Number.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of Cases disposed of during 1897-98.	Number of Cases undisposed of during 1897-98.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons sentenced.								Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons confined being insane.	Number of Persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.								Remarks.
		Balance on 1st April 1897.	Committed during 1897-98.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Offences against the Indian Penal Code.																													
1	Rioting	...	2	2	1	1	11	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 persons remained under trial at the end of the year.
2	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information	...	1	1	1	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	..	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Refusing to answer a public servant authorized to question	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Obstructing public servant in discharge of public function...	...	2	2	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Giving false evidence	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
7	Intentionally omitting to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	False charge of an offence with intent to injure...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 person remained under trial at the end of the year.
10	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension	...	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting on any stage of a judical proceeding	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Public nuisance	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Insult to religion of any class or person	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	9	144	153	144	6	294	43	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	43	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Wrongful restraint	...	3	3	3	...	9	9	...	1	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	7 persons remained under trial at the end of the year.
16	Wrongful confinement... ...	...	8	8	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Criminal force and assault ...	1	17	18	13	...	26	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	24	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Theft	7	127	134	119	7	189	103	1	34	3	19	41	5	...	...	103	80	...	1	19	11	6	14	6	...	1	...	...	5 persons remained under trial at the end of the year.
18a	Kidnapping and forcible abduction	...	3	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

19	Extortion	...	7	7	1	...	10	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1		
20	Dacoity	...	4	4	2	...	11	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10		
21	Criminal misappropriation of property	...	3	3	3	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
22	Criminal breach of trust ...	...	12	12	12	...	12	5	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
23	Dishonestly receiving stolen property	...	13	13	7	...	11	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...		
24	Cheating	...	4	4	4	...	7	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	..	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...		
25	Mischief	2	29	31	27	1	54	9	...	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	9	44	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
26	Criminal trespass	...	23	23	21	1	34	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 persons remained under trial at the end of the year.	
27	House-trespass	...	6	6	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
28	House-breaking	...	28	28	5	2	15	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6 persons remained under trial at the end of the year.	
29	Adultery	...	3	3	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
30	Enticing away a married woman.	...	2	2	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
31	Defamation	1	7	8	8	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
32	Intentional insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace .	...	5	5	5	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
33	Criminal intimidation	...	13	13	10	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
34	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of divine displeasure	...	7	7	7	...	13	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
35	Attempt to commit house-breaking and theft	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Total ...	22	486	508	413	19	703	235	2	59	4	31	134	5	...	...	235	519	1	1	22	19	7	21	9	1	2	4	11	27 persons remained under trial at the end of the year.	
	Offences against Special Laws.																														
36	Cattle Trespass Act (No. I of 1871)	...	10	10	9	1	15	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
37	Public Ferries Act (No. II of 1868)	...	1	1	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
38	Municipal Act (No. VI of 1873) .	1	41	42	42	...	42	38	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	38	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
39	Abkári Act (No. V of 1878) ...	1	19	20	20	...	28	26	...	1	...	...	25	...	...	...	26	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
40	Forest Act (No. VII of 1878) ...	2	22	24	23	1	61	45	...	..	...	...	45	...	...	...	45	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 person remained under trial at the end of the year.	
41	Arms Act (No. XI of 1878) ...	...	11	11	11	...	13	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
42	Land Revenue Code (No. V of 1879)	...	11	11	11	...	16	13	...	...	...	...	13	..	...	...	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
43	Vaccination Act (No. I of 1892) .	...	3	3	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
44	Salt Act (No. I of 1896)... ...	2	90	92	91	1	124	119	1	12	...	40	66	...	...	...	119	3	...	...	18	14	6	15	...	...	...	...	..	2 persons remained under trial at the end of the year.	
	Total ...	6	208	214	211	3	317	259	1	13	...	40	205	...	...	...	259	55	...	...	19	14	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	3 do.	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	28	694	722	624	22	1,100	494	3	72	4	71	339	5	...	...	494	574	1	1	41	33	13	36	9	1	2	4	11	30 do.	

Sávantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1898.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and Offences dealt with in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1897-98 ending 31st March 1898.

Name of Court.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
	1896-97.	1897-98.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1896-97.	1897-98.							
Court of the Political Superintendent (Sessions Judge)	5	21	...	15	11	...	...	...	10	*26	...	†10	16	...	...	...	* The District Magistrate actually committed to the Court of Sessions 11 persons in three different cases, but at the commencement of the proceedings the Sessions Judge treated the three cases as one and hence the difference between the persons dealt with by the Sessions Court and those committed by the District Magistrate.
Court of the Assistant Political Superintendent (1st Class Magistrate)...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Court of the State Kárbhári (District Magistrate)	49	69	2	52	30	9	...	1	86	94	30	13	51	31	...	...	
Court of the Chief Judge (1st Class Magistrate)	34	44	...	17	34	3	...	2	62	56	21	18	16	13	...	1	
Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate, Vádi Pethá	169	176	3	118	8	194	...	...	327	323	175	30	114	1	...	4	
Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate, Kudál Pethá	139	133	3	80	10	147	...	...	315	240	110	20	87	11	1	22	
Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate, Bánda Pethá	150	127	5	103	23	55	...	...	219	186	53	25	104	2	...	‡4	† One of these was tendered pardon.
Court of the 3rd Class Magistrate, Vádi Town	19	88	2	10	1	411	...	...	25	124	39	18	67	4	...	...	‡ 1 lunatic.
Court of the 3rd Class Magistrate, Parmá....	51	35	2	33	15	...	...	...	90	50	6	6	38	16	...	...	§ 31 persons were committed for trial to the Court of Session by the District Magistrate and 3 persons were sent to the District Magistrate for enhanced punishment by the Kudál Petha Magistrate.
Total ..	616	694	§17	428	132	520	...	3	1,134	1,100	434	140	494	78	1	31	

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1898.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Results of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1897-98 ending 31st March 1898.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of Applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																														Remarks.
			Applications rejected.				Sentences										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.				
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.																		
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		
			1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
Sávantvádi.	Court of the Political Superintendent (Sessions Court)	6	...	1	...	1	4	5	4	3	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Court of the State Kárbhári (District Magistrate)	28	...	3	...	3	17	11	17	11	1	5	1	5	10	8	10	8	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	
	Court of the Chief Judge with Appellate Powers ...	17	...	...	...	...	21	3	21	3	3	3	3	3	11	11	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	51	...	4	...	4	42	19	42	17	7	10	7	10	21	19	21	19	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Number of Persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1897-98 ending with 31st March 1898.

Station.	Number of Prisons.	Number of Prisoners				Daily Average in Jail.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total Cost of the Jail and Prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1897-98.	1896-97.			
				1897-98.	1896-97.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sávantvádi	1	41	146	187	169	44	33	52	Rs. a. p. 2,863 9 7	

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1898.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Work.—Nature and Value of original Suits filed and disposed of in 1897-98.

No.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed in 1897-98.										Suits disposed of								
												Value.	Nature.			Valuation.						Mode of disposal.				Value.	Average duration.			Remarks.
		1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.		Suits regarding lands, houses, &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Under Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000.		Ex-*parte*.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.		Years.	Months.	Days.	
	Long Causes.											Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.				
1	Chief Judge	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	133 0 0	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	Nyáyádhish of Vádi ..	143	347	800	498	943	845	638	591	305	254	49,561 2 1	184	592	24	719	61	13	7	..	154	220	27	237	30,332 11 8½	1	2	12	
3	Small Cause Court Judge .	111	..	25	..	136	..	51	..	85	..	348 11 1	6	16	3	25	..	..	..	..	2	6	2	41	3,140 8 8	1	..	19	
4	Munsiff of Kudál	236	204	374	420	609	624	389	389	220	235	23,939 11 4½	80	286	8	342	24	5	3	..	121	97	15	156	30,837 8 0½	..	6	23	
	Total ..	489	552	1,200	918	1,689	1,470	1,078	981	611	489	73,982 8 6½	271	894	35	1,086	86	18	10	..	277	323	44	434	64,310 12 5	..	11	26	
	Small Causes.																													
1	Chief Judge..	11	24	252	182	263	206	233	195	30	11	31,487 9 10½	..	252	..	140	112	..	..	..	124	73	1	35	28,335 9 7½	..	1	22	
2	Nyáyádhish of Vádi ..	45	104	101	659	146	763	146	676	..	87	2,259 15 7½	..	101	..	101	..	..	..	..	33	73	9	31	3,115 4 10	..	2	28	
3	Small Cause Court Judge .	42	...	618	..	660	..	571	..	89	..	14,299 7 4½	..	618	..	618	..	..	..	..	309	123	22	117	13,440 1 2	..	1	23	
4	Munsiff of Kudál	24	19	278	323	302	342	279	318	23	24	6,464 12 5½	..	278	..	278	..	..	..	..	151	81	4	43	6,604 1 2½	..	1	19	
5	The Desái of Párma ..	...	...	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	
	Total ..	122	147	1,249	1,166	1,371	1,313	1,229	1,191	142	122	54,511 13 4	..	1,249	..	1,137	112	..	..	..	617	350	36	226	51,495 0 10	..	2	¼	
	Grand Total ..	611	699	2,449	2,084	3,060	2,783	2,307	2,172	753	611	1,28,494 5 10½	271	2,143	35	2,223	198	18	10	..	894	673	80	660	1,15,805 13 3	..	6	21½	

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1898.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Work—Result of Applications for Execution of Decrees, 1897-98.

No.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of Opening Balance for 1897-98.	Applications brought to Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of Applications pending disposal at the close of 1897-98.			Remarks.
		1897-98.	1896-97.		1897-98.	1896-97.	Value for 1897-98.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Value for 1897-98.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Value for 1897-98.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Value for 1897-98.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Nyáyádhish of Sávantvádi.	520	412	62,356 10 1	2,015	1,431	1,02,787 12 2	2,535	1,843	1,65,144 6 3	1,600	1,323	67,604 1 3	935	520	97,540 5 0	580	134	221	
2	Munsiff of Kudál ...	225	229	36,750 14 8	893	1,008	45,723 4 11¾	1,123	1,237	82,474 3 7¾	899	1,012	38,621 2 5½	224	225	43,853 1 2¼	112	38	74	
	Total ...	745	641	99,107 8 9	2,913	2,439	1,48,511 1 1¾	3,658	3,080	2,47,618 9 10¾	2,499	2,335	1,06,225 3 8½	1,159	745	1,41,393 6 2¼	692	172	295	

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

No.	Registry Office.	Documents presented for Registration.		Number of Documents Presented.										Documents Registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending enquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	11	12		13	
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Office of Vádi Registrar	1,576	1,872	754	935	540	617	11	12	...	...	271	308	1,565	1,864	2,03,611 8 0	2,12,989 15 8	2	3	9	5
2	Office of the Kudal Registrar ...	597	783	318	415	195	263	1	2	...	...	83	103	596	782	70,558 15 8	91,229 0 3	...	...	1	1
	Total ...	2,173	2,655	1,072	1,350	735	880	12	14	...	...	354	411	2,161	2,646	2,74,170 7 8	3,04,218 15 11	2	3	10	6

Sávantvádi Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1898.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvadi.

APPENDIX XVI.

AGRICULTURE.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Sávantvádi State during the year 1897-98.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.								Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Asses.	Sheep or Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in Carrying.	
				Males.	Females.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Vádi Pethá	14,508	13,954	7,708	4,227	4	...	...	2,506	10,933	...	2	365	
2	Kudál Pethá	17,350	7,895	4,535	2,379	12	1	...	3,328	11,000	...	1	75	
3	Bánda Pethá	8,427	7,995	5,664	2,175	8	14	...	6,177	7,338	...	3	194	
4	Town of Sávantvádi ...	80	148	29	189	7	1	...	15	30	...	9	10	
	Total ...	40,365	29,992	17,936	8,970	31	16	...	12,026	29,301	...	15	644	

Sávantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office,
15th July 1898.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH, Major,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

APPENDIX XVII.

Detailed Statement of Receipts, Disbursements and Balances of the

INCOME.

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Receipts.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Balance.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		In the State Treasury	98,352 11 10	1,12,578 1 2	.....	.....
		With the Collector of Ratnágiri ...	5,527 14 2	.....	.....	.....
		Do. Bank of Bombay ...	25,314 15 5	27,683 6 6	.....	.....
		Government Securities	1,25,000 0 0	1,25,000 0 0	.....	.....
		Loans secured on mortgaged property.	43,419 0 0	46,419 0 0	.....	.....
		Total. ...	2,97,614 9 5	3,11,680 7 8	.....	.....
		Deposits on account of minor estates, Devasthán, &c., under the management of the State officials ..	2,49,284 4 8	2,39,812 2 9	.....	.....
		Total ...	5,46,898 14 1	5,51,492 10 5	.....	.....
I		*Land Revenue.*				
	1	Of former years	2,452 1 10	5,095 8 11	2,643 7 1	.....
	2	Of the current year	2,21,565 7 5	2,15,919 14 4	.....	5,645 9 1
	3	Special assessment	41,808 0 0	41,006 15 1	.....	801 0 11
	4	Other miscellaneous receipts ...	849 7 11	799 13 9	.....	49 10 2
	5	Revenue of Inám lands adjusted ...	19,802 6 5	19,781 10 8	.....	20 11 9
		Total ...	2,86,477 7 7	2,82,603 14 9	2,643 7 1	6,516 15 11
II		*Sáyar Revenue.*				
	1	Of former years	57 10 0	301 2 2	243 8 2	.....
	2	Of the current year	23,154 10 6	22,994 13 0	.....	159 13 6
		Total ...	23,212 4 6	23,295 15 2	243 8 2	159 13 6
III		*A'bkári Revenue.*				
	1	Of former years	2,313 10 8	773 13 6	.....	1,539 13 2
	2	Of the current year	38,263 15 5	36,499 10 1	.....	1,764 5 4
		Total ...	40,577 10 1	37,273 7 7	.....	3,304 2 6
IV		*Forest Revenue*	28,986 15 3	23,770 8 5	.....	5,216 6 10
V		*Stamps*	30,467 7 0	32,665 11 0	2,198 4 0	.....
VI		*Registration Receipts*	8,075 9 1	9,298 14 1	1,223 5 0	.....
VII		*Judicial Receipts*	3,087 5 6	2,980 12 7	.....	106 8 11
VIII		*Interest on Investment.*				
	1	On Government paper	4,250 2 6	4,250 2 6	.....	.....
	2	On loans to Sardárs	1,867 8 10	2,107 14 8	240 5 10	.....
		Total ...	6,117 11 4	6,358 1 2	240 5 10	.....
IX		*State Press Receipts*	1,827 3 1	1,872 0 11	44 13 10	.....

XVII.

Sávantvádi State from 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898.

EXPENDITURE.

Major Head.	Sub. Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I		*Darbár.*				
	1	Expenses of the Sir Desái ...	14,542 15 4	14,509 11 5	.....	33 3 11
	2	Allowances to Sir Desái's family ...	21,333 15 5	17,820 2 0	.....	3,513 13 5
	3	Darbár establishment and servants ...	6,157 7 11	7,240 0 10	1,082 8 11	.....
	4	Allowances to relatives and hereditary officers of Darbár	14,442 6 3	15,272 13 11	830 7 8	.....
	5	Travelling allowance	359 0 0	154 4 0	.....	204 12 0
	6	Ahers	161 0 0	57 0 0	.....	104 0 0
	7	Allowances for Hindu festivals ...	2,697 15 4	2,961 4 8	263 5 4	.....
	8	Ceremonies in the Sir Desái's family...	555 13 10	4,489 8 10	3,933 11 0	.....
	9	Miscellaneous charity	764 0 3	740 3 10	.....	23 12 5
	10	Purchase for the State	489 10 7	5,930 4 9	5,440 10 2	.....
	11	Travelling expenses of the Sir Desái and his family	94 5 6	24 9 6	.....	69 12 0
	12	Entertainments of visitors and guests...	2,795 5 3	782 9 2	.....	2,012 12 1
	13	Lights, subscription and other miscellaneous	3,144 15 6	4,104 11 10	959 12 4	.....
	14	Darbár office contingencies ...	79 14 11	75 12 10	.....	4 2 1
	15	Clothing to Darbár servants ...	9 8 0	192 12 4	183 4 4	.....
	16	Unforeseen expenses	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....	.....
		Total ...	67,688 6 1	74,415 13 11	12,693 11 9	5,966 3 11
II		*Págá.*				
	1	Expenses of the Págá	12,709 10 0	15,594 14 10	2,885 4 10	.....
	2	Purchases for the Págá	1,036 15 11	3,395 0 0	2,358 0 1	.....
	3	Travelling allowance	316 9 0	351 12 6	35 3 6	.....
		Total ...	14,063 2 11	19,341 11 4	5,278 8 5	.....
III		*Superintendency and General Administration.*				
	1	Political Superintendent and his establishment...	29,245 11 7	28,277 14 9	.....	967 12 10
	2	Travelling allowance	837 7 6	995 13 0	158 5 6	.....
	3	Kárbhári and his establishment ...	7,604 2 6	7,379 11 6	.....	224 7 0
	4	Account establishment	2,319 11 11	2,156 15 9	.....	162 12 2
	5	Treasury establishment	1,563 8 8	1,610 14 6	47 5 10	.....
	6	Record establishment	718 11 4	845 11 10	127 0 6	.....
	7	Temporary establishment ...	57 5 1	47 0 0	.....	10 5 1
	8	Travelling allowances	319 13 8	271 7 6	.....	48 6 2
	9	Contingencies	1,209 9 0	1,265 12 9	56 3 9	.....
	10	Diet and road money to witnesses ...	153 10 0	218 5 3	64 11 3	.....
		Total ...	44,029 11 3	43,069 10 10	453 10 10	1,413 11 3
IV		*Revenue Department.*				
	1	Pay of three Kamávisdárs and their establishments	9,322 1 6	9,407 8 5	85 6 11	.....
	2	Travelling allowances	1,603 3 0	1,560 10 8	.....	42 8 4
	3	Contingencies	1,132 0 8	1,141 1 9	9 1 1	.....
	4	Diet and road money to witnesses ...	112 7 0	160 4 0	47 13 0	.....
	5	Pay of Survey establishment ...	1,248 1 2	1,205 11 1	.....	42 6 1

INCOME—*continued.*

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Receipts.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
X		*Public Works.*				
	1	House-rent	838 13 1	1,057 11 10	218 14 9	.....
	2	Miscellaneous receipts	8,448 13 4	3,766 11 7	.....	4,682 1 9
		Total ...	9,287 10 5	4,824 7 5	218 14 9	4,682 1 9
XI		*Medical*	281 12 3	268 3 9	.....	13 8 6
XII		*Miscellaneous.*				
	1	Darbár	47 4 6	132 11 4	85 6 10	.....
	2	Págá	745 6 8	71 8 7	.....	673 14 1
	3	Police and Local Corps	871 13 0	914 3 3	42 6 3	.....
	4	Other miscellaneous	385 3 10	54 0 2	.....	331 3 8
		Total ...	2,049 12 0	1,172 7 4	127 13 1	1,005 1 9
		Total, Receipts ...	4,40,448 12 1	4,26,384 8 2	6,940 7 9	21,004 11 8
XIII		*Advances*	2,190 7 4	5,482 12 11	.....	.....
		Total ...	4,42,639 3 5	4,31,867 5 1	.....	.....
XIV		*Deposits*	1,17,184 9 9	1,63,739 4 7	.....	.....
		Grand Total ...	5,59,823 13 2	5,95,606 9 8	.....	.....
		Total with Balances ...	11,06,722 11 3	11,47,099 4 1	.....	.....

XVII—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
IV		*Revenue Department*—continued.				
	6	Travelling allowances	258 2 0	270 3 0	12 1 0	.....
	7	Contingencies	300 8 2	284 15 7	.....	15 8 7
	8	Serving processes	441 13 0	481 7 5	39 10 5	.....
	9	Sanadkaris	1,114 7 4	1,023 9 5	.....	90 13 11
	10	Gardens and Sheri and Khásgi Thikáns.	2,369 3 7	2,090 4 8	.....	278 14 11
	11	Village establishments and contingencies	20,144 15 9	19,052 3 10	.....	1,092 11 11
		Total ...	38,046 15 2	36,677 15 10	194 0 5	1,562 15 9
V		*Abkári Department.*				
	1	Establishment	4,077 2 6	4,201 4 2	124 1 8	.....
	2	Travelling allowances	470 14 0	488 9 0	17 11 0	.....
	3	Contingencies	479 5 1	658 9 11	179 4 10	.....
	4	Contribution to Local Fund ...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
		Total ...	6,227 5 7	6,548 7 1	321 1 6	.....
VI		*Forest Department.*				
	1	Supplies and services	7,091 14 2	9,248 7 4	2,156 9 2	.....
	2	Pay of establishment	5,911 10 7	6,671 1 5	759 6 10	.....
	3	Travelling allowances	1,231 15 11	1,193 0 8	.....	38 15 3
	4	Contingencies	546 3 0	1,027 11 7	481 8 7	.....
		Total ...	14,781 11 8	18,140 5 0	3,397 8 7	38 15 3
VII		*Stamps*	1,546 9 0	878 0 6	.....	668 8 6
VIII		*Registration.*				
	1	Establishment	1,131 6 5	1,161 9 2	30 2 9	.....
	2	Travelling allowances	1 10 0	4 4 0	2 10 0	.....
	3	Contingencies	100 6 11	118 8 0	18 1 1	.....
		Total ...	1,233 7 4	1,284 5 2	50 13 10	.....
IX		*Judicial Department.*				
	1	Chief Judge and his establishment ...	7,230 1 7	7,312 2 0	82 0 5	.....
	2	Travelling allowances	.....	19 3 3	19 3 3	.....
	3	Contingencies	362 11 9	471 0 9	108 5 0	.....
	4	Diet and road money to witnesses ...	41 2 0	101 10 9	60 8 9	.....
	5	Three Subordinate Courts and their establishments	10,969 6 1	11,064 15 8	95 9 7	.....
	6	Travelling allowances	28 4 0	8 8 0	.....	19 12 0
	7	Contingencies	795 4 4	947 11 11	152 7 7	.....
	8	Kotvál and his establishment ...	178 13 5	.....	.....	178 13 5
	9	Travelling allowances	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10	Contingencies	11 0 9	.....	.....	11 0 9
	11	Diet and road money to witnesses ...	0 15 0	.....	.....	0 15 0
	12	Jail	2,361 3 9	3,111 12 5	750 8 8	.....
	13	Law charges	132 8 0	750 9 11	618 1 11	.....
		Total ...	22,111 6 8	23,787 10 8	1,886 13 2	210 [illegible] 2

INCOME—*continued.*

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Receipts.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Grand Total ...	11,06,722 11 3	11,47,099 4 1	.....	.....

XVII—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
X		*Medical.*	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	1	Civil Medical Officer and his establishment	11,204 8 9	12,292 0 0	1,027 7 3	.....
	2	Travelling allowances	98 2 0	211 8 0	113 6 0	.....
	3	Contingencies	850 1 5	575 10 10	.....	274 6 7
	4	Purchase of medicines	1,475 2 8	1,451 0 8	.....	24 2 0
	5	Vaccination establishment ...	1,692 2 7	1,728 0 0	35 13 5	.....
	6	Contingencies	190 0 0	178 6 7	.....	11 9 5
	7	Leper Asylum establishment ..	556 0 0	575 7 3	19 7 3	.....
	8	Do. contingencies ...	70 14 11	79 7 1	8 8 2	.....
	9	Do. food and clothing to patients	2,031 5 7	2,684 2 9	652 13 2	.....
	10	Contribution to dispensaries at Kudál and Bándá	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	.....	.....
		Total ...	19,628 5 11	21,175 11 2	1,857 7 3	310 2 0
XI		*Police and Local Corps.*				
	1	Sávantvádi Local Corps	62,132 3 5	60,488 1 6	.....	1,644 1 11
	2	Purchase of new arms	8,051 10 5	.....	.....	8,051 10 5
	3	Three District Fouzdárs and their establishments	2,600 12 11	2,544 12 8	.....	56 0 3
	4	Travelling allowances	417 6 11	593 0 8	175 9 9	.....
	5	Contingencies	636 7 2	782 14 2	146 7 0	.....
		Total ...	73,838 8 10	64,408 13 0	322 0 9	9,751 12 7
XII		*Pension and Gratuities.*				
	1	Pensions	9,961 2 3	9,899 14 9	.....	61 3 6
	2	Gratuities	1,739 0 0	780 0 0	.....	959 0 0
		Total ...	11,700 2 3	10,679 14 9	.....	1,020 3 6
XIII		*Fixed Assignments and Allowances.*				
	1	Revenue of Inám lands adjusted ...	19,802 6 5	19,781 10 8	.....	20 11 9
	2	Tankha payments	12,117 15 0	12,117 15 0	.....	.....
	3	Hakdárs	2,368 10 7	1,840 1 10	.....	528 8 9
	4	Dewasthán	6,562 0 8	5,778 1 6	.....	783 15 2
	5	Dharmádáya	1,139 6 3	598 3 7	.....	541 2 8
	6	Mosques	223 5 10	355 9 2	132 3 4	.....
	7	Máthás	1,125 4 7	973 15 6	.....	151 5 1
	8	Village temple allowances ...	4,475 4 2	3,227 6 10	.....	1,247 13 4
		Total ...	47,814 5 6	44,673 0 1	132 3 4	3,273 8 9
XIV		*Education.*				
	1	State contribution to Education Department	11,800 0 0	11,800 0 0	.....	.....
	2	Scholarships beyond the State ...	213 12 0	109 11 0	.....	104 1 0
		Total ...	12,013 12 0	11,909 11 0	.....	104 1 0
XV		*Public Works.*				
		State allotment for Public Works ...	41,368 11 5	28,341 0 8	.....	13,027 10 9
XVI		State Printing Press	1,448 9 11	1,470 10 8	22 0 9	.....

INCOME—*continued*.

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Receipts.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Grand Total ...	11,06,722 11 3	11,47,099 4 1	.....	.....

Sávantvádi, Political Superintendent's Office, 15th July 1898.

XVII—*concluded.*

EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
XVII		*Miscellaneous.*				
	1	Rewards for killing wild animals, &c.	94 1 6	61 4 6	.....	32 13 0
	2	Maintenance of insane and indigent persons and interment of paupers ...	522 15 0	519 13 4	.....	3 1 8
	3	Charges for special audit... ...	798 1 1	1,118 15 1	320 14 0	.....
	4	Purchase of service stamps ...	514 0 0	245 0 0	.....	269 0 0
	5	Book-binding, &c.	264 0 0	264 0 0	.....	.....
	6	Other miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	270 12 9	6,863 12 7	6,592 15 10	.....
		Total ...	2,463 14 4	9,072 13 6	6,913 13 10	304 14 8
XVIII		*Refunds.*				
	1	Land revenue	1,755 13 8	271 2 3	.....	1,484 11 5
	2	Sáyar revenue	.....	1 4 5	1 4 5	.....
	3	A'bkári	93 5 0	71 3 2	.....	22 1 10
	4	Stamps	108 3 0	127 15 0	19 12 0	.....
	5	Forest	98 11 9	273 7 7	174 11 10	.....
	6	Registration	5 0 0	7 8 0	2 8 0	.....
	7	Judicial	317 15 2	241 10 6	.....	76 4 8
		Total ...	2,379 0 7	994 2 11	198 4 3	1,583 1 11
		Total, Expenditure ...	4,22,384 2 5	4,16,869 14 1	33,722 2 8	39,236 7 0
XIX		Loans and Advances	6,189 2 9	24,987 13 5	.....	.....
		Total ...	4,28,573 5 2	4,41,857 11 6	.....	.....
		Deposits	1,26,656 11 8	1,70,558 14 4	.....	.....
		Total ...	5,55,230 0 10	6,12,416 9 10	.....	.....
		Balance at the close of the year.				
	1	State proper	1,12,578 1 2	1,19,347 12 9	.....	.....
	2	With the Collector of Ratnágiri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	Do. Bank of Bombay ...	27,683 6 6	10,923 4 6	.....	.....
	4	Government Securities	1,25,000 0 0	1,25,000 0 0	.....	.....
	5	Loans on mortgaged property ...	46,419 0 0	46,419 0 0	.....	.....
		Total ...	3,11,680 7 8	3,01,690 1 3	.....	.....
	6	Deposits	2,39,812 2 9	2,32,992 9 0	.....	.....
		Total ...	5,51,492 10 5	5,34,682 10 3	.....	.....
		Grand Total ...	11,06,722 11 3	11,47,099 4 1	.....	.....

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi.

No. Poll. / 229 of 1898.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Belgaum, 30*th July* 1898.

Forwarded to Government.

2. The relations of the Sávantvádi State with the Portuguese Authorities at Goa have always been good, but in 1895-96 the Political Superintendent complained of refusal on the part of the Portuguese Authorities at Goa to extradite 2 convicts ("one a lifer and the other in for ten years") who had escaped from the Sávantvádi Jail into the Goa territory. The particularly friendly attitude of the Goa Authorities at present is a matter for congratulation.

Paragraph 4.

3. The improvement of the general conduct of the Sar Desái noticed in the reports for the past four years was maintained during the year under report. His cousin, Ráo Sáheb Sri Ram Sávant Bhosle, is also favourably reported on.

Paragraphs 5 to 9.

4. The most unfortunate event of the year was the death of Tárabái Sáheb, the wife of the Chief, and the only daughter of Jamnábái Sáheb of Baroda. It was on account of this sad occurrence that the programme for the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India was not carried out in its entirety in June last. The funds raised on the occasion have been well utilized in the interests of pauper patients attending the State hospitals and dispensaries.

Paragraph 10.

5. During the greater portion of the year under review the State was administered by Major H. M. Abud, who was relieved by Mr. Walsh on the 23rd December last. The office of Second-in-Command and *ex-officio* Assistant Political Superintendent was held by Messrs. Hunter and Davies, and the duties of the office were also performed by the Political Superintendent, in addition to his own, from 1st December 1897 to 6th January 1898 and from 2nd to 9th March 1898. There were no changes in the personnel of the other subordinate Heads of Departments.

Paragraph 11.

6. The renewal of the leases of 32 Sheri Thikáns for an extended term of 25 years increased the revenue from those lands by Rs. 465-13-10 and the resumption of an Inám grant on account of breach of conditions brought in an additional revenue of Rs 31-4-5.

Paragraphs 12 to 15.

7. The State accounts for the year 1896-97 were, as usual, audited by a Head Accountant deputed on that duty from the British service. Some serious irregularities in connection with the payment of pensions have been discovered, and the matter has engaged the attention of the Political Superintendent.

Paragraph 17.

8. Nine estates were restored to the minors on their having attained their majority during the year. There is still a large number of wards on hand, of whom only 3 seem to possess an income worth looking after. It is presumed that the estate of Sid Sávant and Ragh Sávant Talikar is a joint one, as it is still kept under the State management, although the former has already attained his majority.

Paragraphs 19 to 23.

9. The Political Superintendent remarks that it will take two years to effect a separation between the Local Corps and the Police sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7693 of 16th December last. Twenty-one Police recruits have been enrolled and a corresponding reduction is stated to have been made in the strength of the Local Corps. The annual inspection of the corps was held in March 1898 and the drill and other exercises are stated to have been very creditably performed by

Paragraphs 25 to 42.

the members of the corps. In connection with the plague observation camps the corps, the Political Superintendent remarks, had to do very heavy duties and their conduct seems to have been excellent. A new kháki uniform was issued to the corps during the year. The total cost of the maintenance of the corps was Rs. 59,631-1-6 against Rs. 69,319-13-10, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 9,688-12-4, which was due to the non-supply of new clothing, arms and accoutrements to the corps during the year under report.

Paragraphs 43 to 47.

The following table compares the work done by the Police during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 :—

Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
1896-97.	1897 98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
299	334	338	382	322	361	152	169	144	148	44·9	44·2	47·2	46 8

The number of offences and persons dealt with by the Police rose from 299 and 338 in 1896-97 to 334 and 382, respectively, in the year under report. The commission of "petty thefts" by people who came into the State from the above-ghát districts owing to the prevalence of plague and famine there accounts for the increase in crime. Appendix 9 shows that 15 cases of theft out of a total of 134, 6 out of 7 of extortion, 2 out of 4 of dacoity, 6 out of 13 of dishonestly receiving stolen property, and 23 out of 28 of house-breaking remained undisposed of at the end of the year. The reasons for the non-detection of the offences mentioned above have not been given. The percentage of convictions to the number of persons arrested and of those sent for trial has slightly fallen from 44·9 and 47·2 in 1896-97 to 44·2 and 46·8, respectively, in the year under report.

Paragraph 48.

11. The subjoined table shows the value of property stolen and recovered during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 :—

Value of property stolen.		Value of property recovered.		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen.	
1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
3,482	3,556	2,415	990	70·1	27·83

Simultaneously with a rise in the amount of property stolen the percentage of recovery has fallen from 70·1 in 1896-97 to 27·83 during the year under review. This is not creditable to the State Police. The attention of the Second-in-Command, who is the Superintendent of the State Police, has been drawn to the abnormal fall in the percentage of recoveries by the Political Superintendent. The latter officer hopes that the formation of the new Police force on the lines approved of by Government will, when completed, result in an improvement of the work of the Police.

Paragraph 50.

12. The total number of offences reported during the year was 694 against 616 in 1896-97, of which 486 were under the Penal Code and 208 under Special Laws. The corresponding figures of offences under the Penal Code and Special Laws for the year 1896-97 were, respectively, 453 and 163. The increase in the number of offences under the Penal Code is particularly noticeable under "thefts" and "house-breaking", while that under Special Laws falls under offences under the Municipal, Salt and Arms Acts.

13. The following table compares the work done by the Criminal Courts during the year under report with that of the year 1896-97 :—

Paragraphs 52 to 57.

Number of cases disposed of.		Number of persons dealt with.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	
1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
572	624	(*a*) 1,134	(*b*) 1,100	395	494	687	574

(*a*) One died pending enquiry and 51, including 1 lunatic, remained untried at the end of the year.
(*b*) One died and 31, including 1 lunatic, remained untried at the end of the year.

The percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial rose from 34·83 in 1896-97 to 44·9, while that of persons discharged without trial fell from 42·41 in 1896-97 to 39·4 in the year under report. The amount of supervision exercised by both the Political Superintendent and the District Magistrate over the work of the Magistracy is indicated by the former having reviewed 221 criminal cases against 150 in 1896-97 and the latter 758 against 277.

14. The total number of prisoners in the State Jail was 187 against 169 in the preceding year and the daily average was 44 against 33. In addition to the prisoners released on the expiry of their sentences and on appeal, 9 prisoners were released and partial remissions of sentences were granted to 18 prisoners in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 66-5-8 against Rs. 68-12-5 in 1896-97. The decrease was due to a larger number of convicts than that year in the State Jail and to the consequent decreased incidence of the cost of establishment. The general health of the prisoners was fair and their conduct generally good. Thirty-one prisoners were punished for breaches of jail discipline against 22 in 1896-97.

Paragraphs 59 to 64.

15. Certain changes were made in the constitution of the Civil Courts of the State during the year (Government Resolution No. 3263 of 22nd May 1897). The number of suits filed during the year under review was 2,449 against 2,084 in 1896-97. The numbers disposed of in the two years were, respectively, 2,307 and 2,172. The balance remaining undisposed of was 753 against 611 in the previous year. The duration of the pending cases has been stated by the Political Superintendent in paragraph 67 of the report as suggested in paragraph 15 of this office review of the report for the last year. The average duration of the suits disposed of by the 4 Courts was 6 months and 21 days against 4 months and 19 days in 1896-97. The rise in duration is accounted for by the disposal of some complicated and long-standing cases.

Paragraphs 65 to 68.

16. Financially, the Judicial Department was more than self-supporting,* although special charges on account of grain compensation had to be paid during the year.

Paragraph 77.

17. The working of the Mámlatdár's Courts Act was on the whole satisfactory. The number of suits filed during the year fell off by 28 per cent., of which no explanation is given. Of the 23 applications received by the Political Superintendent for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction, all but 9 were disposed of. Twelve months is too wide a margin for judging whether in any of the pending cases there was unusual delay.

Paragraph 78.

18. Both in point of number and value the registration transactions show an increase over the corresponding figures of the preceding year, an increase which the Political Superintendent attributes to the prevalence of scarcity. The fee receipts also show a rise

Paragraphs 79 to 81.

* Income Rs. 20,562-10-3, expenditure Rs. 19,925-4-4.

of Rs. 1,223-5-0, leaving to the credit of the Department a net surplus of Rs. 8,007-0-11 as against Rs. 6,842-1-9 in 1896-97.

Paragraphs 82 to 93. Municipality.

19. The only Municipal institution in the State seems hitherto to have led a hand-to-mouth existence. It has revised during the year its schedule of taxation, both direct and indirect, and abolished petty and vexatious imposts such as those on artisans, &c. This arrangement is estimated to bring in an additional annual revenue of Rs. 1,500.

Town.	Deaths.	Births.
Sávantvádi ...	23	20
Vengurla ...	26	31

The registration of vital statistics calls for greater attention. The rates of births and deaths compare unfavourably with those found to exist in the Municipal town of Vengurla when the sanitary and other conditions of life are nearly the same.

Paragraph 94.

20. From the figures given in paragraph 94 it appears that the whole of the arable area of the State, excepting the small item of 813 acres thrown up by occupants, is occupied and there is no assessed waste. Such a state of things is perhaps possible in Konkan, where cultivation has reached its utmost limits, but it is doubtful whether it has occurred in Sávantvádi. It would be better if full details of fallows were given in the form prescribed by Government for its own territories.

	Acres.
Area actually cultivated	... 1,43,325
Occupied current fallow	... 1,62,053
Area left uncultivated for seasonal cause by the occupants	... 73,751
	3,79,129
Add—	
Occupancies relinquished and remaining undisposed of	... 813
	3,79,942

Paragraphs 96, 98, 99 and 100.

21. The rain-fall was above the average and consequently the outturn of rice and warkas crops was larger than in the previous year, although the garden crops and hot weather rice did not fare so well. Prices, which depend on the Bombay market more than on local produce, ruled high, especially owing to the prevalence of plague in Bombay and Belgaum, and the consequent difficulties of importing grain. The price of rice remained almost stationary, while that of nachni rose from 40 lbs. 10 ounces per rupee in 1896-97 to 31 lbs. 7 ounces, or by 22 per cent. The rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labour underwent a slight change, those of blacksmiths, stone-masons and adult female coolies rising, respectively, from 0-8-6, 0-7-9 and 0-2-3 to 0-10-0, 0-8-0 and 0-2-6.

The agricultural stock shows a slight decline, particularly under she-buffaloes, which decreased from 9,104 to 8,970 in the year under report.

Paragraphs 102 to 109.

22. The area under Forests, both reserved and protected, remained unchanged. Free grants of timber of the value of Rs. 328-2-0 were sanctioned during the year for temples and charitable institutions. The total cost of the Forest Establishment, both permanent and temporary, was Rs. 8,891-13-8 as compared with Rs. 7,689-13-6 in the preceding year, the increase being due to the payment of grain compensation to the low-paid servants of the Department, increased salary to the Forest Officer and the entertainment of a temporary measurer for surveying forest area in connection with the working plan of the State forests.

The number of forest offences dealt with by Magistrates during the year under review was 43 affecting 106 persons as against 22 offences affecting 46 in the previous year. Of the 106 persons brought to trial, 53 were convicted, 14 acquitted or discharged, and the rest remained under trial at the close of the year. The number of petty cases compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act was 145 implicating 339 persons as contrasted with 134 cases involving 345 persons in 1896-97. The compensation recovered from the persons was Rs. 256-3-8 against Rs. 188-9-6 in the previous year.

The total income from forests amounted to Rs. 23,770-8-5 and the expenditure to Rs. 18,140-5-0 against Rs. 28,986-15-3 and Rs. 14,781-11-8

respectively in 1896-97. The decrease in receipts was due to the large amount of timber having remained unsold at the end of the year, while the increase in expenditure is accounted for by the payment of accumulated arrears of compensation to the holders of kúmla* lands during the year under report.

23. As in the previous year, the trade and local industries suffered during the year owing to the prevalence of plague in Bombay, Belgaum and other places.

Paragraphs 110 to 112.

24. The total amount spent on Public Works was Rs. 46,814-9-2 against Rs. 50,627-9-2 in the previous year. The different sources from which the funds were appropriated were as shown in the margin. The decrease in expenditure on Public Works is ascribed to some of the works provided for in the budget remaining unexecuted. The cost of the Public Works establishment shows a decrease of Rs. 462-15-10 over the preceding year, which is caused by reductions in the pay and allowances of the present State Engineer.

Paragraphs 116 to 121.

	Rs. a. p.
State Funds	26,181 12 11
Local do.	13,754 11 4
Toll do.	6,877 7 11

25. The income of the State (exclusive of advances and deposits) as well as the expenditure fell off during the year under report, the former from Rs. 4,40,448-12-1 to Rs. 4,26,384-8-2, and the latter from Rs. 4,22,384-2-5 to Rs. 4,16,869-14-1. The decrease in receipts is chiefly noticeable under Land Revenue, A'bkári, Forest, Public Works and Miscellaneous; that in expenditure is found under Superintendency and General Administration, Revenue Department, Police and Local Corps, Pensions and Gratuities, Fixed Assignments, Education, Public Works and Refunds. The variations have been explained by the Political Superintendent in his report. With respect to the "Darbar" and "Págá Pilkhána" items, however, it may be pointed out that there is constant increase in expenditure.—*Vide* figures for four years given in the Table No. III. at paragraph 121.

Paragraphs 122 to 124.

The land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 3,66,844-14-4 and the collections to Rs. 2,62,022-6-4 against Rs. 3,64,198-11-3 and Rs. 2,65,825-9-3, respectively, in 1896-97. The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,04,822-8-0 against Rs. 98,373-2-0 in the previous year, the increase being accounted for by the inability of the ryots to pay their revenue punctually owing to the prevalence of scarcity.

26. The amount advanced as Takávi (probably on account of seed and cattle) during the year was only Rs. 365, of which Rs. 142 have since been recovered. The Political Superintendent reports that there is ample scope for the introduction of the Takávi system into the State and has taken steps to ascertain the wants of ryots in this respect.

Paragraph 127.

27. The total receipts under A'bkári were Rs. 37,189-6-7 against Rs. 4,502-4-9, which latter included a large amount of arrears of previous years. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,619-10-3 against Rs. 6,320-10-7. The slight increase that has occurred is due to the purchase of dead-stock articles for the use of the Distillery Inspectors. The consumption of liquor per head of population was 0·32 gallon against 0·34 gallon in 1896-97. The number of offences against the A'bkári Act was 19 against 41 and that of persons involved in them 28 against 73 in the preceding year. Of the persons implicated 26 were convicted and 2 were discharged. There were 4 cases of smuggling liquor into the State from Portuguese territory, the quantity smuggled being $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

Paragraphs 131 to 138.

28. The receipts from stamps rose during the year from Rs. 30,467-7-0 to Rs. 32,665-11-0, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 1,654-12-0 to Rs. 1,005-15-6. The increase in receipts is ascribed to the large number of mortgage and sale transactions effected as well as to the unusually large number of rent suits filed in the Civil Courts during the year under review.

Paragraph 139.

---

* Kúmla (कूमळ) *i.e.*, rent paid for lands held in fee.—(Molesworth).

29. There was no change during the year in the number of medical institutions maintained by the State. The general health was fairly good. The aggregate number of in-door and out-door patients fell from 15,914 in 1896-97 to 14,918, the decrease being mainly observable in the out-door patients treated at the Civil Hospital and the Kudál and Bándá Dispensaries. The births and deaths registered during the year were, respectively, 6,097 and 5,815 against 7,127 and 4,315 in the previous year. The increase in the number of deaths is ascribed to more accurate registration, the result of special measures adopted in connection with plague. Influenza of mild type and cholera were prevalent in places. Three imported cases of plague from Belgaum, of which two proved fatal, occurred during the year against 46 from Bombay in the preceding year. It is noticeable, however, that not a single indigenous case occurred. Precautionary measures were, as elsewhere, adopted by establishing observation camps on the Belgaum-A'mboli and Belgaum-Rámghát roads for the purpose of inspecting, disinfecting and segregating persons coming from affected places. There were only 7 cases of small-pox against 74 in the previous year. The persons vaccinated numbered 6,147 against 6,854.

Paragraphs 144 to 154 and 176.

30. The number of schools decreased from 209 to 170, there being 3 English classes, 4 night classes, 1 girls' school and 31 private aided schools less during the year than in the preceding one. The number of scholars attending the schools also declined from 7,090 to 6,386. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in the attendance at the State vernacular schools, and is mentioned to be due to the return to their own places of immigrants who had sojourned in the State on account of plague in Belgum and elsewhere. The progress of the English school is reported to be satisfactory. In spite of the reduction of one girls' school the number of girls attending was the same as in the last year. The education of the girls is making fair progress. Technical and musical schools also seem to have done good work.

Paragraphs 155 to 164.

31. The number of arms in the hands of the people of the State was 1,672 as against 1,662 in the previous year. There were 11 offences under the Arms Act against one in the preceding year implicating 13 persons, of whom 12 were convicted and 1 was discharged.

Paragraph 169.

32. The dry season and hill crops having failed in certain villages, the State had to open petty relief works for the poor. These were in progress for seven months. It would have been well had the Political Superintendent given the number of such works and the localities in which they were opened. The average daily attendance at the works was 38 and the total expenditure on them amounted to Rs. 847-4-1.

Paragraph 175.

33. The report is full—perhaps too full—for it runs to 16 more paragraphs than did that of last year, which was sufficiently voluminous. It contains no matter of very salient interest. The State has been fortunate enough to escape plague, but has not yet altogether recovered from the year of scarcity and high prices in 1896-97. Both Major Abud and Mr. Walsh appear to have worked with zeal and energy.

C. B. WINCHESTER,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

SAWANTWADI STATE

for the year

1899—1900.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE
EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS.
1900.

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No. 2769 of 1900.

From

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH, Esq., C.I.E.,

Political Agent, Sawantwadi;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Political Department, Bombay.

Sawantwadi Political Agent's Office,

17*th July* 1900.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Sawantwadi State for the year ending 31st March 1900.

2. The usual Statements, as shown below, accompany :—

No. I.—Political Relations.
No. II.—Native Chiefs, Principal Male Members of their Families, &.
No. III.—Civil Divisions.
No. IV.—Population.
No. V.—Strength, Cost, &c., of Military Force.
No. VI.—Strength, Cost, &c., of Police.
No. VII.—Results of the working of the Police.
No. VIII.—Value of Property stolen and recovered.
No. IX.—Crimes committed, Cases disposed of, &c.
No. X.—Offences reported and dealt with.
No. XI.—Results of Criminal Appeals.
No. XII.—Persons convicted and confined in Jail.
No. XIII.—Nature and Value of Civil Suits.
No. XIV.—Results of Applications for execution of Decrees.
No. XV.—Registration of Documents.
No. XVI.—Agriculture.
No. XVII.—Income and Expenditure.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Relations with the British Government.

3. The relations of the State with the British Government are entirely satisfactory.

Relations with the Portuguese Government.

4. During my tour in the Banda Petha, His Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese India sent two European officers to call on me at my camp near Maneri on the Goa frontier. These gentlemen invited me to visit Mapuça, the chief town of Bardez, where

I was most hospitably entertained by the Administrador, Captain da Silva. Some Portuguese Officers visited Sawantwadi during the year under report, and were suitably received by the Political Superintendent. The relations of this State with the Portuguese authorities have been of a most cordial nature.

The Sir Desai.

5. The Sir Desai, Raghunath Sawant Bhonsle, died on the 14th December 1899. He had been in failing health since the early part of 1899. On the 7th December 1899, Lieutenant-Colonel Kirtikar, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri, was called in to see the Sir Desai. This officer approved of the treatment which had been adopted by Dr. Dalgado, the Civil Medical Officer of this State, but it was apparent to all that no human skill could prolong the Sir Desai's life, and he passed away at 4-45 P.M. on the 14th December 1899. The Sir Desai's body was cremated at the Burning Ground of the Bhonsle family with all the ceremony and honours due to his high position.

The Sir Desai left no issue, but was survived by Shrimati Laxumibai Saheb, his wife by second marriage. The Sir Desai was succeeded by his cousin Shriram Sawant Bhonsle, who was recognized by Government as Sir Desai of Sawantwadi on the 7th June 1900.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

6. I left Sawantwadi on the 11th May 1899 to proceed to Europe on six months' special leave, and Major H. M. Abud acted for me until my return on the 13th November 1899.

Lieutenant W. J. H. Hunter having reverted to the Military Department, Lieutenant G. Warneford succeeded him as Acting Second-in-Command on the 12th June 1899. The latter officer having been transferred to the Palanpur Superintendency handed over charge of his office to me on the 19th December 1899. Lieutenant H. S. Strong, who was appointed to act as Second-in-Command, relieved me on the 22nd January and continued to hold that office till after the close of the year.

Doctor D. G. Dalgado, Civil Medical Officer, went on furlough on Medical Certificate for two years on the 1st March and Assistant Surgeon G. G. Bopardikar has been appointed to act for him with effect from the 28th April 1900.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Settlement of Inams and Dewsu, &c.

7. A Dewsu Inam situated in the village of Hodawda in the Wadi Petha, having been sold by its holder, without the leave of the State, to a stranger, was resumed during the year 1899-1900, and continued in the occupation of the purchaser on payment of the survey assessment of Rs. 5-9-0.

Sheri Thikans.

8. The number of Sheri and Khasgi Thikans rose from 504 in 1898-99 to 508 in the year under report. This rise is due to the resumption of 4 Sheri Inams, consequent on the demise of their holders without issue. The leases of 24 of the Thikans having fallen in during the year, the Thikans were relet for a period of 25 years. The renewal of

these leases brought in an enhanced rental of Rs. 1,346-3-1, the former rent being Rs. 1,243-4-4. The total revenue derivable from all the Sheri Thikans during the year of report amounted to Rs. 42,242-10-10.

Waste land.

9. All the available waste land in the State has been brought under cultivation.

Account System.

10. The system of revenue accounts obtaining in the State is the same as that in force in British territory. The Political Superintendent and the State Karbhari inspected the village and Petha accounts during their tours in the districts. The Kamavisdars also scrutinized the accounts of the villages in their respective Pethas. The special Auditor deputed by the Commissioner, S. D., audited the State accounts for the year 1898-99, and his report on the inspection will be forwarded to the Commissioner, S. D., with the requisite explanations and remarks, at an early date.

Boundary-Dispute.

11. The boundary dispute between this State and the Belgaum Collectorate referred to in last year's Report is not yet settled, but it is expected that the matter will be adjusted in the course of the current year.

Ward's Estates.

12. Information about the minors and their estates is given in detail in the subjoined statement :—

No.	Name.	Age.	Place of Birth.	Place of Education.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance at the end of the year.		Value of movable property.	Area of land under management.
								In Cash.	In Government Promissory Notes.		
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Acres Guntas
1	Sid Sawant & Ragh Sawant Talikar.	20 16	Vadi Mangaon.	English School, Sawantwadi.	89 3 5	4,017 12 2	3,772 5 2	334 10 5	.....	5,346 5 9	310 2
2	Nar Sawant Tirodkar.	21	Tiroda ...	Kolhapur.	1,423 3 1	3,350 8 10	3,572 8 11	1,201 3 0	.....	618 8 0	385 29
3	Ramchandra Ladji Gurao.	19	Akeri ...	.....	1,171 7 5	920 15 8	645 12 6	1,446 10 7	.....	679 2 6	92 24¾
4	35 Petty Estates.	...	.....	.....	3,210 1 5	3,408 0 6	2,445 6 7	1,172 11 4	.....	1,225 15 11	885 25¾

There were 34 minors' estates under the management of the State authorities at the close of the year 1898-99. Four new estates were added during the year of report, bringing the total to 38, all of which continued under management up to the end of the year.

Sid Sawant and Ragh Sawant Talikars.

13. The State Karbhari continues to manage the estate of these Sardars. The younger one, Ragh Sawant, has now attained his 16th year and has been promoted to the 4th Standard in the local High School, where his progress is reported to be satisfactory. In addition to this, a private teacher has been engaged to give him lessons at home. The total income of the estate was Rs. 4,106-15-7, including the previous year's cash balance amounting to Rs. 89-3-5. The expenditure was Rs. 3,772-5-2, of which Rs. 200, being the amount contributed as an advance to the Relief Company at Sawantwadi, is recoverable. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 334-10-5. Sid Sawant is a major and resides in Wadi.

Nar Sawant Tirodkar.

14. The estate of Sardar Nar Sawant Tirodkar still continues under the State Karbhari's management, but as he has now attained the 21st year of his age, the question of restoration to him of his estate is under consideration. The young Sardar lives at Kolhapur under the personal supervision of the Maharaja of Kolhapur and the Chief of Kagal. He has lately been married. Including a cash balance of Rs. 1,423-3-1, the total receipts of the estate amounted to Rs. 4,773-11-11 during the year of report and the expenditure to Rs. 3,572-8-11, of which Rs. 1,475 represent a loan secured on the mortgage of landed property. The cash balance at the close of the year, to the credit of the estate, was Rs. 1,201-3-0.

Ramchandra Ladji Gurao.

15. This boy, who is now 19 years old, is a ward of the Civil Court and is now under private tuition. The opening balance to the credit of his estate was Rs. 1,171-7-5, which, with the receipts of the year, amounted to Rs. 2,092-7-1. After deducting from this sum the expenditure of Rs. 645-12-6, a balance of Rs. 1,446-10-7 was left at the close of the year, of which Rs. 837-4-0 has already been deposited in the Postal Savings Bank, and a further investment is about to be made.

Other Minors.

16. The estates of the remaining wards are under the management of the Civil Courts, with the exception of two, which are supervised by the Kamavisdars. As the estates belonging to these minors are not of any appreciable value, no special mention about them is deemed necessary.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

(*a*) *Legislation.*

17. The only enactment introduced into the State during the year under report was one relating to Lunatic Asylums drafted on the lines of India Act XXXVI. of 1858, as amended by Acts VIII. of 1886 and XXX. of 1889. The Legislative Committee of the State assembled twice during the year to consider its legislative requirements, and recommended to Government the introduction into the State of the following Acts:—

(1) Indian Stamp Act (II. of 1899).

(2) An Act relating to the registration of documents in the Sawantwadi State, prepared on the lines of India Act III. of 1897 and subsequent amending enactments.

(3) An Act relating to the sale of tobacco in the State of Sawantwadi, based on the lines of India Act IV. of 1857.

(4) Amendment of Section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure in force in the State (India Act XIV. of 1882) as amended by subsequent enactments.

Of these the Stamp Act was only approved and sanctioned by Government, but it was not made applicable to the State till after the close of the year. As regards the other enactments proposed for introduction, the question is still under consideration and will be decided shortly.

(*b*) *Military.*

18. The Local Corps is under the direct orders of Government, and is commanded by British officers.

Strength.

In accordance with the re-organization scheme sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7693, dated 15th December 1897, the Corps is being reduced to a strength of 301 of all ranks; the reduction is, however, proceeding slowly, as the immediate advantages offered to join the Police are not sufficient to induce smart men to volunteer for permanent service in that force, notwithstanding that on several occasions the prospects of advancement obtainable in the Police have been carefully explained to the men. The Corps was 36 men over strength on the 31st March 1900, and consisted of—

1	Subhedar.
4	Jamedars.
35	Non-Commissioned Officers.
297	Privates.
337	

The numbers of the different castes in the Corps on the 31st March 1900 were 133 Mahomedans, 141 Marathas, and 63 Christians.

Height and Age.

19. The average height and age of all ranks was 5′ 6″ and 32·3 years respectively.

Duties.

20. The Corps furnished guards to the Superintendency, Jail, State Treasury, &c., and escorts to the Sir Desai and his family. On the 31st March 1900 the number of Local Corps men temporarily performing Police duty was 48. The number of men required for this duty is decreasing with the gradual reduction of the Corps and corresponding increase of the Police Force. During the year under report Local Corps men were employed to keep order, &c., at Plague Inspection Camps. Several educated privates were also employed as Mukadams and mustering clerks on famine relief test works and were found very useful. The behaviour of the men employed both on Plague and Famine duty was excellent.

Drill.

21. The drill season commenced on the 30th of November and ended on the 3rd of February. The Commandant and Political Superintendent held his annual inspection of the Corps on the 3rd of February, when the drill and general appearance of the Corps was found to be very satisfactory. The Corps, which is armed with breach-loading Snider smooth-bore muskets without leaf back-sight, performed the annual course of musketry between the months of December and February, 30 rounds being fired per man as under:—

100	yards	individual,	15	rounds.
150	do.	do.	5	do.
200	do.	do.	5	do.
250	do.	do.	5	do.

Taking into consideration the nature of the weapon used, the practice made was on the whole satisfactory.

Gymnasium.

22. There being, under the present circumstances, no recruit undergoing instruction, the Gymnasium has been but little used for instructional purposes during the year.

23. The conduct of the Corps during the year was good; there were a few minor military offences, no court-martials, and no dismissals.

Conduct.

Discharges and Transfers.

24. During the year under review 12 men were discharged on pension and gratuity, and 26 men joined the State Police.

Deaths.

25. Three deaths occurred in the Corps during the year.

26. The health of the Corps during the year was good. The average daily admission to Hospital was 2·3 and the total number of admissions during the year was 266.

Health.

Enlistment.

27. No recruit was enlisted during the year.

School.

28. The average daily attendance at the Regimental Vernacular and English schools was 51·58 and 14·33 respectively.

Clothing.

29. Khakee clothing and puttees were issued to the Corps during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,659-5-0.

30. There are two obsolete 3-pounder M. L. guns in the charge of the Corps; these are only serviceable for saluting purposes. A gun squad consisting of 2 Havildars, 2 Naiks, and 16 privates is trained to work the guns on ceremonial parades, and to fire salutes when required. No ball practice is performed.

Guns.

Signalling.

31. Eight men of the Corps are qualified signallers with flags, lamps, and heliograph.

32. The outposts in the State were visited and inspected during the year by the Second-in-Command, and were visited monthly by a Native Officer of the Corps.

Outposts.

33. The total cost of the Local Corps to the State for the year under report amounted to Rs. 52,459-3-0 as against Rs. 55,901-10-9 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the reduction in the strength of the Corps.

Cost.

Sowars.

34. The number of Sowars in the State remains the same as before, *viz.*, 9.

(*c*) *Police.*

35. Under the new organization scheme the Police Force is to consist of 138 of all ranks. On the 31st March 1900 there were 88 permanent Police and 48 Local Corps men temporarily attached to the Force. With the decrease in the strength of the Local Corps the Police Force is slowly increasing, but it will be some two years before the Force attains its full strength and is absolutely independent of the Local Corps.

Strength.

Proportion to area and population.

36. The proportion of Police to area and population is 1 policeman to 6·6 square miles and 1,388·1 persons.

Cost.

37. The cost of the Police Force to the State for the year under report amounted to Rs. 10,976-10-6 as against Rs. 5,309-12-3 in the previous year. The increase is due to more men having enlisted in the Police Force and to the uniforms supplied to them during the year.

Work done.

38. Appendix VII. gives the result of the work done by the Police during the year as compared with that of the preceding year. The number of offences investigated during the year was 388, and the number of persons arrested in connection therewith was 347, against 280 and 316 respectively in the year 1898-99. Of the total number of offences, 384 were cognizable and four non-cognizable. Of the 347 persons arrested 332 were placed before the Magistrates for trial and the remaining 15 were released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code. Of the 332 persons tried, 158 were convicted, 27 were acquitted, 103 were discharged under Section 253, Criminal Procedure Code, and the complaints against 19 were compounded. 25 persons remained under trial on the 31st March 1900. The percentage of convictions to persons arrested and to those sent for trial was 45·53 and 47·59 as compared with 47·1 and 49·6 in the previous year.

The number of offences remaining undetected at the close of the year under report was 44, of which 43 were thefts under Sections 379 and 380, Indian Penal Code. The non-detection of most of these crimes was due in a great measure to the flight of suspected persons into Goa territory adjoining the State.

Property stolen and recovered.

39. From Appendix VIII. it will be seen that property worth Rs. 6,559-4-7 was stolen during the year, of which Rs. 3,655-12-8 or 55·7 per cent. was recovered, as compared with Rs. 5,358-1-4 stolen and Rs. 1,908-7-1 or 35·56 per cent. recovered in the previous year. This increase in the recovery of stolen property is satisfactory.

Inspection of Police Thanas.

40. Almost all the Police Thanas in the State were visited and inspected during the year by the Superintendent of Police, and the irregularities noticed were brought to the notice of the Chief Constables concerned.

Nature of offences, cases and punishments.

41. Appendix IX. gives particulars regarding the offences committed, cases instituted, and punishments awarded during the year of report.

The total number of offences committed during the year was 730 as against 665 in 1898-99. Of these, 421 were under the Indian Penal Code and 309 under special laws, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 421 and 244. The increase in crime is chiefly noticeable in the prosecutions under the Municipal Act. There were three cases of dacoity which were all unimportant. One of the cases was disposed of during the year, and the accused discharged by the trying Magistrate. The other two cases were pending at the close of the year. There were five cases under the Arms Act in which seven persons were implicated. Two of the offenders were acquitted and the remaining five were convicted and sentenced. During the year under report there was a decrease in the number of offences under the Salt Act, the figures being 71 against 87 in 1898-99. It may be said to be largely due to deterrent punishments inflicted by the State

Criminal Courts on the offenders during the past few years. In all 96 persons were implicated in these cases, of whom 93 were convicted, two were discharged, and one awaited trial at the close of the year.

The number of criminal cases during the year was 720, in which 1,115 persons were involved against 631 and 1,034 respectively in the previous year. 699 of these cases were disposed of during the year and 21 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 1,115 persons concerned, 571 were convicted, 516 were acquitted and discharged, and 28, of whom two were lunatics, remained under trial.

Work done by Village Fouzdars.

42. The number of Village Fouzdars in the State remained the same as in the year preceding, *viz.*, 215. Thirty-one petty cases of abuse were disposed of by these officials, in which 46 offenders were concerned. Thirteen of these offenders were convicted and 13 were acquitted. In 20 cases the complaints were withdrawn. The work of the Village Fouzdars was carefully scrutinized as usual and found on the whole to be satisfactory.

(*d*) *Criminal Justice.*

Courts of Criminal Justice.

43. The number and constitution of the Criminal Courts during the year under report remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.* :—

(1) The Court of the Political Superintendent exercising the powers of a Sessions Judge and of the Court of revision under Section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(2) The Court of the Assistant Political Superintendent exercising the powers of a First Class Magistrate.

(3) The Court of the State Karbhari exercising the powers of a District Magistrate.

(4) The Court of the Chief Judge exercising the powers of a First Class Magistrate.

(5) The Court of the Second Class Magistrate of Wadi Petha.

(6) Do. do. do. of Kudal Petha.

(7) Do. do. do. of Banda Petha.

(8) Do. of the Third Class Magistrate of the Town of Wadi.

(9) Do. of the Honorary Third Class Magistrate of Parma.

Work done by Criminal Courts.

44. The work done by the several Criminal Courts is shown in detail in Appendix X.

The number of offences reported to the Magistrates rose from 665 in 1898-99 to 730 in the year under review. There was a corresponding rise in the number of persons brought to trial, which was 1,115, against 1,034, including those remaining over from the previous year. Of the 1,115 persons, four were committed to the Sessions Court of the Political Superintendent, 116 were sent up to the District and First Class Magistrates, and 995 to the Second and Third Class Magistrates. Of the persons thus brought to trial, 571 were convicted, 140 were acquitted, 376 were discharged without trial, and 28, of whom two

were lunatics, awaited trial at the close of the year. The percentage of accused convicted to those brought to trial was 51·2 against 39·7 in the preceding year, and that of the accused discharged without trial was 33·7 against 43·8. Of the 376 accused discharged, 210 were released for want of sufficient evidence to frame a charge against them ; the complaints against 102 were compounded, and those against 64 were dismissed for non-appearance of the complainants. The ratio of convictions to the entire population was 2·9 per mille in the year under report against 2·09 in 1898-99.

Proportion of crime to area and population.

45. The proportion of crime during the year to area and population was 0·81 to every square mile and 2·9 to every 1,000 persons as against 0·71 and 3·44 respectively in the previous year. The increase in crime is not noteworthy, and what little is apparent may be ascribed to scarcity which prevailed during the latter half of the year.

Appeals.

46. A complete statement showing the results of appeals preferred against the decisions of the Criminal Courts is appended (Appendix XI). The number of appeals filed rose from 21 in 1898-99 to 67 during the year under report. Of the latter number, 3 were disposed of by the Political Superintendent as Sessions Judge, 38 by the State Karbhari as District Magistrate and 25 by the Chief Judge as First Class Magistrate exercising Appellate jurisdiction. Only 1 appeal awaited disposal at the close of the year. Of the appeals disposed of, 1 was summarily rejected, the convictions and sentences in 20 were confirmed, in 15 they were modified, in 25 they were reversed, in 3 the proceedings were quashed and the accused ordered to be re-tried, and in the remaining 2 the cases were sent back to the lower Courts for further enquiry.

Applications for revision.

47. The Political Superintendent received during the year 8 applications for revision of the decisions passed by the Subordinate Magistrates. All of these, except 1, were decided during the year. Besides these, 2 criminal references were made to the Sessions Court by the District Magistrate under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code, and in both of them the proceedings of the lower Courts were quashed and the accused were ordered to be re-tried.

There was only 1 appeal and 2 applications for revision to the Commissioner, S. D., against the decisions of the Political Superintendent, but in all of them the decisions passed by the latter were upheld.

Government received in all three applications for revision of the decisions passed by the Commissioner, S. D., but all of them were rejected.

Review of Proceedings.

48. In 195 cases the proceedings of the lower Courts were reviewed by the Political Superintendent during 1899-1900 against 187 in the preceding year. The decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates in 139 cases were confirmed and in the remaining 56 the irregularities discovered were brought to the notice of the Magistrates concerned. In 144 cases the proceedings of the Subordinate Magistrates were examined by the District Magistrate and the irregularities discovered were similarly pointed out.

(e) *Extradition.*

49. In the matter of extradition of criminals complete reciprocity exists between this State and the British Government as well as the Native State of Kolhapur.

During the year under report a requisition for the surrender of an offender was received by the State authorities from the Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and it was promptly complied with.

In the same way two persons were handed over to this State by the District Magistrate of Ratnagiri and one by the Political Agent, Kolhapur. All these three persons were tried and convicted by the Courts of the State under Section 380, Indian Penal Code.

(f) *Prisons.*

Building.

50. The Sawantwadi Jail is a large and well ventilated building, standing on an elevated and well drained site and sufficient to accommodate 75 prisoners.

Prisoners.

51. There were 36 prisoners at the beginning of the year, and 109 were admitted during the year under report, thus making a total of 145 as against 165 in the year 1898-99. Of these, 93 were discharged and 52 remained in jail at the close of the year. The daily average was 42 against 44 in the previous year. Out of the total number, 112 were short-term and 30 long-term prisoners and 3 were life-convicts. Of these three, two had their sentences reduced on application to Government to 7 and 14 years respectively. There was no escape from the jail during the year.

The number of under-trial prisoners in jail was 10 against 15 in the preceding year. Of these 8 were dealt with during the year and 2 awaited trial at the close of the year. The cost of their maintenance was Rs. 29-7-10 against Rs. 107-14-5.

Health and Conduct.

52. The general health of the prisoners was fair. Twelve patients were admitted into the Jail Hospital and 150 were treated as out-patients. There was no death. The conduct of the prisoners was generally satisfactory. Ten were punished for breach of jail discipline against 23 in the previous year.

Income and Expenditure.

53. The income of the jail derived from garden produce amounted to Rs. 170-3-5 against Rs. 156-15-3 in 1898-99. Besides, the dungri cloth, kambalies and sarees valued at Rs. 171-0-0, were manufactured by the prisoners during the year. The gross expenditure was Rs. 3,071-9-7 against Rs. 3,018-3-6 in the preceding year. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 73-2-2 against Rs. 68-9-6. The increase is due partly to the high prices of food-grains and partly to the fall in the average daily attendance during the year under report.

54. There are 4 lock-ups in the State, wherein prisoners sentenced to short terms and those under trial are confined. The number of prisoners confined therein was 177, all of whom were under-trial against 215 in the preceding year. The average period of detention in custody before trial was 8·8 against 9·1 days. The total cost of their maintenance amounted to Rs. 140-3-0 against Rs. 172-11-2 in 1898-99.

Lock-ups and under-trial Prisoners.

(g) *Civil Justice.*

55. During the year the reorganization of the Judicial Department of the State, which had been in contemplation for some time past, was effected with the sanction of Government, whereby the salaries of the presiding Judges of the Wadi and Kudal Courts were raised and their establishments revised. The scheme was brought into force with effect from the 1st of March 1900. The Court of Small Causes, which had been in existence since 1st August 1897, was abolished on the 1st of June 1899, and a new Court of Joint Nyayadhish was started for a term of one year from 1st February 1900 to assist the Nyayadhish of Wadi to clear off the arrears of civil work. Consequent on the creation of this Court, the territorial jurisdiction of the Wadi and Kudal Courts was readjusted by retransferring to the Kudal Court the twelve villages of the Wadi Petha which had been under the jurisdiction of the Wadi Court. The number of Civil Courts in the State at the close of the year stood as follows :—

(1) The Court of the Political Superintendent exercising the powers of a High Court.

(2) The Court of the Chief Judge exercising the powers of a District Court and power to dispose of small cause suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value.

(3) The Court of the Nyayadhish exercising original long cause jurisdiction and power to dispose of small causes up to Rs. 50 in value.

(4) The Court of the Joint Nyayadhish exercising original long cause jurisdiction and power to dispose of small causes up to Rs. 50 in value.

(5) The Court of the Munsiff exercising original long cause jurisdiction and power to dispose of small causes up to Rs. 50 in value.

(6) The Honorary Court of the Desai of Parma exercising jurisdiction in small cause suits up to the value of Rs. 20.

56. Appendix XIII. gives particulars of the suits instituted in, and disposed of by, the several Courts of the State during the year under report as compared with those of the preceding year. It will be seen from it that the total number of suits instituted during the year was 2,019 against 2,040 in the year 1898-99. Of these, 879 were long causes and 1,140 small causes against 897 and 1,143, respectively, in the previous year. Of the total institutions, 1,071 were filed in the Court of the Nyayadhish, 662 in that of the Munsiff, and the remaining in the Small Cause Courts of the Chief

Number of suits instituted and disposed of.

Judge and the Small Cause Judge. There was at the beginning of the year a balance of 686 suits. This, with the number instituted, gave a total of 2,705 for disposal, of which 2,049, as against 2,107, were decided, leaving a balance of 656 at the close of the year. Of the suits disposed of, 943 were long causes and 1,106 small causes, as against 989 and 1,118, respectively, in the preceding year. The subjoined table shows the number of suits, long and short, disposed of by the different Judges during the year under report and the one preceding it :—

Name of the Court.	1899-1900.		1898-99.	
	Long Causes.	Small Causes.	Long Causes.	Small Causes.
Court of the Chief Judge	.....	252	1	212
Court of the Nyayadhish....	531	524	533	.....
Court of the Judge of Small Causes (from 1st April to 1st June 1899)	3	32	118	680
Court of the Munsiff	409	297	337	225
Court of the Desai of Parma	.....	1	.....	1
Total....	943	1,106	989	1,118

The work of the Nyayadhish compares favourably with that done by him in the preceding year. The number of suits disposed of by the Munsiff shows an increase of 72 long causes, and 72 small causes over the figures for last year. This speaks well for the Courts concerned. Of the balance remaining undisposed of at the close of the year, 455 were long causes, and 201 small causes, against 519 and 167, respectively, in the previous year. Of this balance, 307 long and 117 small causes were pending in the Nyayadhish Court, 148 long and 29 small causes in that of the Munsiff, and 55 small causes in the Chief Judge's Court. The above balance is classified according to ages as follows :—

1	pending for more than	5 years.	
63	do.	do.	2 years but less than 5 years.
105	do.	do.	1 year but less than 2 years.
487	do.	below 1 year.	

Average duration of suits disposed of.

57. The average duration of suits disposed of in all the Courts was 4 months and 19 days, as against 4 months and 5 days in the year 1898-99. In the Nyayadhish Court it was 6 months and 6 days for long causes and 2 months and 8 days for small causes, against 5 months and 21 days, and 1 month and 26 days, respectively, in the previous year. In the Munsiff's Court the average duration of long causes fell from 9 months and 5 days to 8 months and 25 days in the year under review, while that of small causes rose by 11 days, it being 1 month and 21 days, against 1 month and 10 days last year. The average duration in the Small Cause Court of the Chief Judge was 2 months and 26 days, against 2 months and 9 days in 1898-99.

58. The table below gives the number and value of suits instituted during the year under report, as compared with that for the previous year:—

Nature and value of suits instituted.

Name of Court.	Suits for immovable property.				Money suits.			
	1899-1900.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1898-99.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Chief Judge ...	...	.....	...	.....	248	29,215 15 11	241	28,678 12 2
Nyayadhish of Wadi and Judge of the Court of Small Causes.	201	18,360 11 6½	199	21,789 2 11	208	25,291 13 7	1,058	44,681 12 8
Munsiff of Kudal.	72	7,186 11 1½	99	16,525 7 10	590	19,100 0 4	441	9,460 0 2
Desai of Parma.	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	2	24 6 0
Total...	273	25,547 6 8	298	38,314 10 9	1,746	73,607 13 10	1,742	82,844 15 0

It is apparent from the above that the number of suits for movable property slightly increased during the year, while that of suits for immovable property fell by 25, the figures being 1,746 and 273 against 1,742 and 298 respectively in the preceding year. However, the value of the subject-matter of such suits was less than that of the preceding year, being Rs. 99,155-4-6 against Rs. 1,21,159-9-9 in the year 1898-99. Of this total amount, Rs. 25,547-6-8 represent the value of suits for immovable property and Rs. 73,607-13-10 that of suits for money, as against Rs. 38,314-10-9 and Rs. 82,844-15-0 respectively in the previous year. There were 4 suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000, 19 above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000, 161 above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500, and 1,835 were below Rs. 100.

59. Full particulars regarding the execution of decrees have been given in Appendix XIV. The total number of applications for execution filed during the year under report in the Courts of the Nyayadhish and the Munsiff was 2,775 against 2,954. These, together with 1,230 remaining over from last year, gave a total of 4,005 for disposal, of which 3,189 were disposed of as against 2,883 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 816 as against 1,230 in 1898-99. The number disposed of by the Nyayadhish was 2,250 and that by the Munsiff of Kudal was 939 as against 2,024 and 859 respectively in the preceding year. The balance in the Nyayadhish Court fell from 992 to 567, while that in the Munsiff Court rose slightly from 238 to 249. The above balance is classified according to ages as follows :—

Execution of decrees.

461 for less than 6 months.
140 for more than 6 months, but less than 1 year.
112 for more than 1 year, but less than 2 years.
103 do. do. 2 years.

60. The total number of applications for certificates for disposal during the year was 13, of which 4 were under Regulation VIII. of 1827 and 9 under Act VIII. of 1890. Of this number, 8 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5 at the close of the year.

Miscellaneous Applications.

Appeals.

61. The work done by the Chief Judge in his appellate capacity is given in the following table:—

Name of the Court.	Opening Balance.		Filed.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.					
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Decrees reversed and cases remanded.		Compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1899-1900.			1898-99.		
	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Chief Judge	59	57	142	115	201	172	143	113	58	59	11,798 7 11	14,144 6 3	55	59	26	18	39	27	9	5	14	4	...	5	19	...	5	26

It will be seen that the number of appeals filed during the year under report was 142 as against 115 in the preceding year. These, together with the last year's balance of 59, amounted to 201, of which 143 were disposed of as against 113 in the previous year. The balance pending at the end of the year under report was 58 as against 59 in the previous year. The rise in the number of appeals filed may be ascribed to the larger number of contested cases decided in the year under report.

The average duration of appeals was 5 months and 19 days as against 5 months and 26 days in the previous year. Out of 143 appeals disposed of during the year under report, the decrees of the lower Courts were confirmed in 55, reversed in 26, and amended in 39. In 9 the decrees of the lower Courts were reversed and the cases remanded, and 14 were compromised or otherwise disposed of.

Second appeals.

62. The total number of second appeals, including 73 remaining over from last year, was 96. Of these, 32 were disposed of during the year. In 15 cases the decisions of the lower Appellate Court were confirmed, 4 appeals were struck off the file for want of prosecution, 7 abated, in 4 the decrees of the lower Appellate Court were amended; in 1 it was reversed and the case remanded, and 1 appeal was dismissed under Section 99A, Civil Procedure Code. Thus there remained a balance of 64 : 41 with the Political Agent and 23 with the Chief Judge, pending the preparation of translations, &c.

Applications for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction.

63. There was at the end of the last year a balance of 17 applications for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction. Three applications were received during the year, making a total of 20, of which 17 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3 at the close of the year. Of the 17 applications disposed of, the decrees of the lower Courts were confirmed in 8, and reversed in 2, 3 applications abated, 2 were struck off for want of prosecution, and in 2 the decrees of the Courts below were reversed and the cases remanded for re-trial.

Applications for review.

64. The total number of applications received by the Political Superintendent for review of his decisions in second appeals was 7. These, with 6 remaining over from last year, gave a total of 13 for disposal. Of these, 2 were granted, 5 rejected, and 6 awaited disposal at the end of the year.

Applications for revision of judgments in small cause cases.

65. There was at the end of the last year a balance of 11 applications for revision of decrees in small cause cases ; 1 was received during the year, making a total of 12, of which 7 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5 at the end of the year. Of the 7 applications, the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed in 3, and amended in 1. In 2 they were reversed and the cases remanded for re-trial ; 1 application abated.

Income and Expenditure.

66. The total income of the Department from all sources amounted to Rs. 19,626-3-8 as against Rs. 20,101-3-8 in 1898-99, showing a decrease of about Rs. 475. The total cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 17,814-13-6 as against Rs. 18,840-1-9. The net saving for the year under report is, therefore, Rs. 1,811-6-2.

67. The only Courts which exercised jurisdiction under the Mamlatdar's Courts Act in the State during the year were those of the three Kamavisdars. The total number of suits filed was 101 during 1899-1900 against 71 in the preceding year. The number for disposal, including the suits remaining over from last year, was 109. Fifty-four of these were decided in favour of the plaintiffs, 37 in favour of the defendants, 12 were rejected, and 6 awaited disposal at the close of the year. The average duration of suits disposed of was 39 days as against 51 in the year preceding.

The working of the Mamlatdar's Courts Act.

During the year the Political Superintendent had in all 12 applications for revision of the decisions passed by the Kamavisdars under Bombay Act III. of 1876. Of these, 11 were disposed of and 1 remained pending at the end of the year. Of the 11 applications, 9 were rejected, 1 was remanded, and in 1 the decision of the lower Court was reversed.

(*h*) *Registration.*

68. The strength of the Registration Establishment continued unaltered during the year under report.

Registration.

Appendix XV. gives details of registration during the year.

It will be seen that the number of documents presented for registration during the year was 2,615, of which 2,604 were registered, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 2,515 and 2,540. The increase is solely attributable to the prevalence of scarcity and the consequent high prices of grains which prevailed during the latter half of the year. The fact of scarcity having swelled the number of registrations will be apparent on a comparison of the figures with those of the year 1897-98, which again was also a bad year. In that year the number presented was 2,655, and the number registered was 2,646. The value of the property affected by the documents registered amounted to Rs. 3,00,682-7-4 in 1899-1900 as against Rs. 3,08,724-14-1 in the year preceding. The number of sales and mortgage-deeds and other instruments affecting immovable property rose from 2,483 in 1898-99 to 2,544 in the year under report. Five documents were refused registration.

69. The subjoined table compares the receipts and expenditure of the Registration Department of the State for the year under report with those of the preceding year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Description.	1898-99.				1899-1900.			
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.		Fees realised.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.		Fees realised.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Mortgages	1315	2,23,299	5 4	5,558 0 5	1294	2,01,589	4 6	5039 14 9
Sale-deeds	808	62,070	6 0	3,103 10 11	936	78,133	3 4	3912 13 3
Wills	7	.....		17 8 0	6	.....		15 0 0
Money-bonds	...	.....		.....	...	.....		.....
Miscellaneous and other receipts ...	415	25,205	2 9	480 14 10	379	21,074	12 10	397 2 8
Total...	2,545	3,09,574	14 1	9,160 2 2	2,615	3,00,797	4 8	9,364 14 8
Deduct Expenditure	...	.....		1,196 10 11	...	.....		1,197 13 8
Net Profit	...	.....		7,963 7 3	...	.....		8,167 1 0

The above figures show an increase of Rs. 204-12-6 in the income of the Department during the year under report over that of the previous one, and this is due to the rise in the number of registrations. The difference in the figures of expenditure of the two years is insignificant and needs no explanation. The net surplus left to the State after defraying the expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,167-1-0, which exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 203-9-9.

(*i*) *Municipality.*

Municipal Committee.

70. The Sawantwadi Municipality, the only institution of its kind in the State, has been in existence for the last 22 years. Its affairs are managed by a committee consisting of 20 members nominated by the Political Superintendent. Of these, 8 are officials and 12 non-officials.

Meetings.

71. During the year there were in all 34 meetings of the Municipal Committee. Of these 16 were general and 18 ordinary. They were attended on an average by 12 and 7·3 Commissioners respectively.

Population.

72. The population of the town, according to the census of 1891, is 9,269. The number of births registered during the year was 274, while that of deaths was 153, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being 245 and 160. With a view to ensure accurate registration of all births and deaths, a set of rules has been recently framed by the Municipality, under which omission to give prompt information of such occurrences to the Municipality is made penal. It is now expected that the number of births and deaths remaining unregistered will be minimized

Taxes.

73. No new tax was imposed, nor were any of the existing ones revised by the Municipality during the year.

Sanitary arrangements.

74. All the roads, wells and tanks were kept in proper order, and the cleaning and lighting of streets, as also the general conservancy of the town, were carefully attended to by the Municipality. The number of persons vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year under report was 220 against 230 in 1898-99. The town was free from plague or any other epidemic, and the health of its inhabitants was generally good. The water-supply from the Kesari springs, distant 9 miles from the town, was sufficient for the legitimate requirements of the town, but owing to the waste of water generally, its expenditure has to be carefully controlled during the month of May of each year.

75. The receipts and expenditure of the Municipality during the year under report are contrasted with those of the preceding year in the following table:—

Items.	Receipts. 1898-99.	Receipts. 1899-1900.	Items.	Expenditure. 1898-99.	Expenditure. 1899-1900.
Opening balance ...	210 2 10	643 0 10	Cost of Establishment	1,227 10 0	1,222 4 5
Indirect taxation (Octroi)	1,475 5 3	1,587 2 3	Cleaning roads and privies	3,201 3 5	3,085 13 1
Direct taxation (House tax, Halalcore cess, &c.)	3,925 2 7	4,428 11 9	Watering roads ...	262 4 9	356 2 1
State grant.... ...	1,700 0 0	1,700 0 0	Repairs to roads and buildings ...	1,142 14 11	1,152 5 1
Miscellaneous ...	334 5 11	261 3 7	Lighting	1,073 14 3	1,212 1 6
			Miscellaneous ...	94 0 5	782 15 9
Total Receipts ..	7,434 13 9	7,977 1 7	Total Expenditure,	7,001 15 9	7,811 9 11
Add— Opening balance...	210 2 10	643 0 10	Closing balance ...	643 0 10	808 8 6
Total ...	7,645 0 7	8,620 2 5	Total ...	7,645 0 7	8,620 2 5

It will be seen that the total receipts for the year 1899-1900 amounted to Rs. 7,977-1-7 against Rs. 7,434-13-9, and the expenditure to Rs. 7,811-9-11 against Rs. 7,001-15-9 in 1898-99. The increase in receipts was due to a greater portion of the arrears remaining outstanding at the close of the last year having been recovered during the year under report; whereas that in expenditure may be attributed to the contribution of Rs. 534-2-9 having been paid to the State for the first time during the year towards the maintenance of water-works in the town as well as to the cost of construction of a new Municipal Naka. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 808-8-6 to the credit of the Municipality, or Rs. 165-7-8 more than last year.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(*a*) *Agriculture.*

76. The whole area of culturable land in the State was 380,251 acres, of which 142,491 acres were under actual cultivation as shown below :—

Cultivated area.

	Acres.
Under rice cultivation	61,765
Under warkas or hill crops	74,658
Under garden cultivation.	6,068
Total...	142,491

The remainder represented the area of current fallows amounting to 237,006 acres as detailed below :—

Details of current fallows in occupied lands.

Name.	True fallow, *i. e.*, customary fallow in rotation.	Grass lands. *i. e.*, numbers or parts of numbers set apart for grass and never sown.	Grass bound or prickly pear bound-lands.	Shindad or rab lands.	Land unsown owing to unseasonable or deficient rainfall.	Land left unsown for miscellaneous reasons.	Total fallow.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sawantwadi State.	171,528	71	221	1,309	1,282	62,595	237,006

The total area of land relinquished on Rajinamas was 874 acres and 27½ gunthas, of which 840 acres and 33½ gunthas represent the balance from the previous year for disposal ; 120 acres and 7¾ gunthas of this area was re-let during the year under report, leaving at the end of the year a balance of 754 acres and 19¾ gunthas for disposal.

Weather and crops.

77. The rainfall of the year under report was very scanty, being only 88 inches in the town of Wadi, 75·32 inches at Kudal, and 91·87 inches at Banda. These appear to be the lowest figures in the record of the rainfall statistics. The average for the previous five years ending 1898-99 for the above places was 159, 123 and 147 inches, respectively. The year was one of great scarcity. In consequence of the deficient rainfall, the outturn of crops was on an average from 6 to 8 annas in the rupee all round. Happily, however, the deficiency was to a large extent made up by the Bengal and Burma rice, which was imported in large quantities by traders and some philanthropic gentlemen of the town of Wadi. The garden produce did not suffer much during the year, but it is feared that the effects of the drought will tell heavily upon that produce during the current year.

Temperature.

78. The maximum temperature registered at the Sawantwadi Civil Hospital was 97° on the 20th April 1899, and the minimum 52° on the 6th January 1900. The mean temperature was 74° 5′.

Agricultural Stock.

79. The agricultural stock in the Sawantwadi State during the year of report is shown in Appendix XVI.

Wages.

80. The rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labourers in the State during the year under report were as follows :-

	Per diem. Rs.	a.	p.
Lohars (blacksmiths)	0	8	0
Sutars (carpenters)	0	8	0
Gavandies (stone-dressers)...	0	8	0
Do. (stone masons)...	0	8	0

	Per diem. Rs. a. p.
Coolies (adult males)	0 3 0
Do. (do. females)	0 2 0
Do. (children)	0 1 6

Prices of Food-grains.

81. Rice and nachni are the principal food-grains in the State. The average sale rate of rice was 19 pounds per rupee during the year as against 21 pounds and 4 ounces in 1898-99, and that of nachni was 31 pounds and 6 ounces against 32 pounds and 12 ounces. Notwithstanding the failure of crops the price did not rise as high as was at first anticipated, and this is solely attributable to the very large importation of grain from outside, as above stated.

(*b*) *Horticulture.*

Vegetable, Fruit and Grain Show.

82. The vegetable, fruit and grain Show was held in the town of Wadi on the 18th September 1899 under the management of a committee, which was presided over by Dr. Dalgado. The expenditure, almost the whole of which was incurred in giving prizes for the exhibits approved by the committee, amounted to Rs. 49-12-0 during the year under report as against Rs. 47-4-0 in the preceding year.

Forest.

Area.

83. No portion of the forest area was disforested during the year under report. The only piece of land brought under reserved forest during the year measures 9 acres and 12 gunthas. Adding this to the area already reserved in previous years, the total area of reserved forests amounted to 34,348 acres and 2 gunthas against 34,338 acres and 30 gunthas in the year 1898-99. The area of the protected forests remained unaltered during the year, *viz.*, 515 acres and 9 gunthas. The total area of the forests at the close of the year thus came to 34,863 acres and 11 gunthas as against 34,853 acres and 39 gunthas in the year previous.

Concessions of Forest Produce.

84. No new privileges were conceded to the rayats of the State during the year, but the people were allowed, as usual, to take firewood below 6 inches in girth free of cost, and big firewood, husbandry implements, rab materials, &c., required for domestic or agricultural purposes on payment of a nominal price, which amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 235-11-2. They were also permitted to graze their cattle free of charge in all the State forests except the closed portions. Besides the above, free grants of timber, worth Rs. 70-5-0, were made to temples and other charitable institutions.

Establishment.

85. There was no change in the numerical strength of the forest establishment. A scheme for the reorganization of the Forest Department has been before Government, and it is expected that it will receive their sanction at no distant date. The total cost of establishment, including travelling allowance and contingencies, amounted to Rs. 7,066-13-3 as against Rs. 8,454-2-4, or Rs. 1,387-5-1 less than in the preceding year. Of this total amount, Rs. 4,612-13-1 represent

the cost of the permanent establishment and Rs. 792-13-10 that of temporary establishment as against Rs. 5,818-11-3 and Rs. 1,027-14-1, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease in the cost of the permanent establishment is due to the salaries of the Forest Officer and one of his deputies having been reduced, and the abolition of timber depôts at Nerur and Wagda at the commencement of the year accounts for the decline in the cost of the temporary establishment.

Forest Offences.

86. The number of forest offences for which prosecutions were instituted during the year was 27. This, with the number remaining over from last year, amounted to 44, of which 40 were disposed of. The total number of persons implicated in these offences was 87 ; of these, 48 were convicted, 20 acquitted and discharged, and 19 awaited trial at the close of the year. 185 petty offences, in which 446 persons were concerned, were compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act as compared with 198 offences and 489 persons in 1898-99. The sums recovered by way of compensation from the offenders amounted to Rs. 250-13-3 against Rs. 412-9-7 in the preceding year.

Review of cases.

87. The cases compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act were scrutinized and the irregularities detected were pointed out to the officers concerned.

Forest Fires.

88. The number of forest fires declined considerably during the year under review, being 5 against 13 last year. The damage resulting from these fires is estimated at Rs. 6-2-9 against Rs. 24-9-4 in the year previous.

Thinning operations.

89. According to the working plans prepared by Mr. Takle, improvement fellings were undertaken departmentally during the year in about 300 acres of felled area at a total cost of Rs. 353-13-6. Besides the rayats were permitted, as usual, to clear the forests of undergrowth by removing therefrom fencing and rab material without any charge. During the year 2,901 teak and 1,132 hirda seedlings raised in nurseries were transplanted in the Wagheri and Amboli forests. Seeds of teak and punchruk were also dibbled in the felled areas in different forests.

Timber depôts and sales of farms.

90. The total value of the timber in stock at the Wadi depôt, which alone remained open throughout the year, is estimated at Rs. 1,177. Timber worth Rs. 27-6-9, was sold during the year, and the rest remained undisposed of for want of the usual demand. The wood felled departmentally some years ago in the forests of Akeri and Insuli, was sold on the spot during the year at a total price of Rs. 775. In addition to the above, 8 coupes covering an area of 284 acres and 9 gunthas and 4,381 teak, and 7,206 Khair trees in Kumla lands were also sold by public auction, the realizations at which amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 11,419 against Rs. 12,125-8-0 in the year previous. The farm for the collection of hirda,

shikekai and honey in the State forests was sold for Rs. 1,005-12-0 against Rs. 400-0-0 and the realizations from grazing fees came to Rs. 134 against Rs. 125-12-0 in the year 1898-99.

Receipts and Expenditure.

91. The total actual receipts of the Department from all sources amounted to Rs.24,521-3-0, or Rs.11,767-6-5 more than in the preceding year, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 12,082-5-2 in 1898-99 to Rs. 9,675-14-7 in the year under report. The marked increase observable in receipts is due to a greater portion of the arrears remaining outstanding at the close of the last year having been realized during the year of report. The non-payment of Kumla-Aunsh due to owners of lands on account of the reserved trees felled in their holdings and the reduction effected in the salary of the Forest Officer accounts for the fall in expenditure. The net result of the year was a gain of Rs. 14,845-4-5 to the Forest Department against Rs. 671-7-5 in 1898-99.

Trade and Manufacture.

Import Trade.

92. In consequence of the prevalence of scarcity in almost the whole of the Bombay Presidency, the import trade was much hampered; with the exception of rice, all other imports were comparatively small. The import trade in rice increased enormously with the result that the total estimated value of the imports amounted to Rs. 4,72,553 in the year under review, as against Rs. 4,25,366 in 1898-99.

Export Trade.

93. The export trade did not suffer, as the people being in need of money for the purchase of their food provisions sold everything at their disposal, retaining none of the produce of their lands or labour in their possession. The estimated value of exports, therefore, amounted to Rs. 62,805 against Rs. 61,900 in the previous year.

Pottery.

94. Only one factory was worked during the year, and it turned out roofing tiles of the Mangalore pattern and bricks, valued at Rs. 3,000-0-0. The local consumption was limited to Rs. 850, and as there was no demand from outside in consequence of the prevalence of scarcity almost throughout the Presidency, the greater portion of the out-turn remained unsold.

Local Industries.

95. The art industries in the Sawantwadi State are principally confined to the manufacture of Kaskas work embroidery, lacquered work, inlaying and horn work. Goods of this description of the value of about Rs. 7,000 were manufactured, and the exports thereof amounted to nearly Rs. 4,000.

Fairs.

96. Akeri, Talawna, Kunkeri, and Tulas are the villages in the State where the principal fairs of any importance are held annually on the days fixed according to the Hindu Calendar. A full description of each of them was given in the report of the year 1889-90, and a repetition of the same seems unnecessary.

Public Works.

97. The total expenditure on public works during the year amounted to Rs. 43,950, against Rs. 40,093 in the preceding year. Of this sum, Rs. 33,794-10-0 were expended from State Funds, Rs. 6,635-4-1 from the Local Funds, and Rs. 3,520-7-10 from the Toll Funds. The above expenditure is classified according to works as follows:—

Total expenditure of the Public Works Department.

	Rs.
New works	13,512
Additions, alterations and special repairs	13,575
Annual repairs	8,709
Establishment	7,617
Tools and plant	537

The important works executed during the year were as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1.	Constructing New Local Corps Lines	13,512	1	11
2.	Special repairs to the old Hospital	1,022	15	9
3.	Metalling Bhurdi-Malgaon road...	951	5	2
4.	Do. Kolgaon-Insuli road	1,425	0	8
5.	Do. Insuli-Shiroda road	1,140	11	7
6.	Do. Wadi-Kudal road	1,189	6	3
7.	Do. Malgaon-Shiroda road	747	5	8

Of these, all works were completed during the year except No. 1. No new works of importance were undertaken during the year, as it has been decided not to start any such work unless absolutely needed so long as the New Local Corps Lines, &c., are under construction.

98. The work of the New Local Corps Lines was commenced in April 1899, and the only portion completed during the year was the Quarter Guard building and 2 out of the 8 blocks of Lines. The other buildings now under construction are progressing well.

New Local Corps Lines.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

99. Comparative statements showing in detail (1) the gross receipts, disbursements and balances, (2) the actual receipts and (3) the actual expenditure of the Sawantwadi State for the four years ending 1899-1900, are subjoined for ready reference.

Gross Receipts, Disbursements and Balances.

Statement No. I.

Year.	Opening Balance.			Receipts.			Disbursements.			Closing Balance.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1896-97	5,66,289	14	3	5,57,633	5	10	5,49,040	14	1	5,74,882	6	0
	*3,07,005	9	7	4,40,448	12	1	4,22,384	2	5	3,25,070	3	3
1897-98	5,74,882	6	0	5,90,123	12	9	5,87,428	12	5	5,67,577	6	4
	*3,25,070	3	3	4,26,384	8	2	4,16,869	14	1	3,34,584	13	4
1898-99	5,67,577	6	4	5,33,605	11	3	5,19,728	5	7	5,81,454	12	0
	*3,34,584	13	4	4,18,350	13	9	3,98,552	13	6	3,54,382	13	7
1899-1900 ...	5,81,454	12	0	6,42,872	15	7	5,96,141	9	8	6,28,186	1	11
	*3,54,382	13	7	4,27,861	11	9	3,83,812	6	5	3,98,432	2	11

* *Note.*—The figures shown by asterisks are for the State proper, while those above them include deposits.

The gross opening balance, including investments, loans and advances, amounted in the year of report to Rs. 3,54,382-13-7. The advances have been omitted from the receipts and expenditure and transferred to balances for the first time this year, and hence the figures for previous years given in the report for 1898-99 differ from those in the foregoing statement. The gross receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 4,27,861-11-9 and the gross expenditure to Rs. 3,83,812-6-5, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 4,18,350-13-9 and Rs. 3,98,552-13-6. The year closed with a gross balance of Rs. 3,98,432-2-11, of which the investments, loans and advances amounted to Rs. 2,27,854-10-4, the remainder, Rs. 1,70,577-8-7, being the cash balance in the State Treasuries on the 31st of March 1900. The difference between the gross and actual balances, amounting to Rs. 2,29,753-15-0, represents the amount of deposits, the details of which are given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wards' Estates	*2,03,741	7	9
Revenue Deposits	9,658	2	8
Dewasthans do.	6,124	2	10
Civil Courts do.	5,976	15	1
Toll Funds do.	3,361	10	8
Post Office do.	636	0	0
Criminal do.	229	10	9
Other petty do.	25	13	3
Total...	2,29,753	15	0

Statement No. II.

Abstract Statement of Receipts.

No.	Item.	1896-97.			1897-98.			1898-99.			1899-1900.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Land Revenue	2,86,477	7	7	2,82,603	14	9	2,85,564	6	5	2,83,142	0	0
2	Sayar	23,212	4	6	23,295	15	2	23,466	7	0	23,037	5	1
3	Abkari	40,577	10	1	37,273	7	7	41,183	2	6	36,847	4	0
4	Forest	28,986	15	3	23,770	8	5	12,753	12	7	24,521	3	0
5	Stamps	30,467	7	0	32,665	11	0	30,027	14	0	30,802	13	0
6	Registration	8,075	9	1	9,298	14	1	9,160	2	2	9,364	14	8
7	Judicial	3,087	5	6	2,980	12	7	2,272	2	10	2,951	0	5
8	Interest	6,117	11	4	6,358	1	2	5,933	11	6	6,955	1	4
9	State Press	1,827	3	1	1,872	0	11	443	9	10	410	15	2
10	Public Works	9,287	10	5	4,824	7	5	5,094	2	0	3,841	3	6
11	Medical	281	12	3	268	3	9	264	13	0	292	12	9
12	Miscellaneous	2,049	12	0	1,172	7	4	2,186	9	11	5,695	2	10
	Total...	4,40,448	12	1	4,26,384	8	2	4,18,350	13	9	4,27,861	11	9
	Deposits...	1,17,184	9	9	1,63,739	4	7	1,15,254	13	6	2,15,011	3	10
	GRAND TOTAL...	5,57,633	5	10	5,90,123	12	9	5,33,605	11	3	6,42,872	15	7

* Rs. 2,02,100 in Government paper.

The net receipts of the year exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 9,510-14-0. This excess is principally due to large arrears of forest revenue having been recovered during the year. The causes of material increases or decreases over the figures for the previous year under various heads are as explained below :—

Land Revenue.—The decrease under this head is due to the year having been one of scarcity, and consequently full recovery of land revenue was not possible.

Abkari.—The decline under this head is to be accounted for by the fact that arrears of former years recovered last year were larger than in the year under report.

Forest.—The abnormal rise under this head is, as already explained, attributable to the recovery of a greater portion of the arrears of forest dues.

Interest.—The increase is due to larger recovery of rents of the landed property held in mortgage by the State.

Public Works.—The diminution in the receipts of the year under report is more apparent than real, the preceding year's amount having swelled by larger deposits having been received and advances recovered.

Miscellaneous.—The excess under this head is due, to a great extent, to credit having been taken of the first instalment of the refund (Rs. 20,713-2-3) sanctioned by Government of the over-recovery on account of the Agency Establishment—*vide* Government Resolution No. 4232, dated 7th September 1899, Political Department.

Statement No. III.

Abstract Statement of Expenditure.

No.	Items.	1896-97.			1897-98.			1898-99.			1899-1900.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Darbar	67,688	6	1	74,415	13	11	75,769	2	4	63,284	13	0
2	Paga	14,063	2	11	19,341	11	4	14,762	4	3	11,583	6	10
3	Superintendency and General Administration	44,029	11	3	43,069	10	10	40,484	2	4	40,529	2	4
4	Revenue Department	38,046	15	2	36,677	15	10	36,219	8	10	34,665	13	5
5	Abkari	6,227	5	7	6,548	7	1	5,700	15	9	5,706	15	8
6	Forest	14,781	11	8	18,140	5	0	12,082	5	2	9,668	7	7
7	Stamps	1,546	9	0	878	0	6	747	13	7	1,274	0	7
8	Registration	1,233	7	4	1,284	5	2	1,196	10	11	1,197	13	8
9	Judicial...	22,111	6	8	23,787	10	8	24,724	6	9	21,609	14	8
10	Medical	19,628	5	11	21,175	11	2	21,039	3	1	19,899	3	0
11	Police and Local Corps... ...	73,838	8	10	64,408	13	0	61,030	4	6	63,435	13	6
12	Pensions and Gratuities ..	11,700	2	3	10,679	14	9	10,913	7	8	11,498	13	10
13	Fixed Assignments	47,814	5	6	44,673	0	1	46,204	14	9	46,103	9	2
14	Education	12,013	12	0	11,909	11	0	11,800	0	0	11,800	0	0
15	Public Works	41,368	11	5	28,341	0	8	27,383	3	6	34,431	7	4
16	State Press	1,448	9	11	1,470	10	8	2,778	13	3	2,247	6	0
17	Miscellaneous	2,463	14	4	9,072	13	6	5,262	5	3	4,961	3	4
18	Refunds...	2,379	0	7	994	2	11	453	3	7	514	6	6
	Total...	4,22,384	2	5	4,16,869	14	1	3,98,552	13	6	3,83,812	6	5
	Deposits...	1,26,656	11	8	1,70,558	14	4	1,21,175	8	1	2,12,329	3	3
	GRAND TOTAL ...	5,49,040	14	1	5,87,428	12	5	5,19,728	5	7	5,96,141	9	8

The net expenditure of the State for the year 1899-1900 decreased by Rs. 14,740-7-1. The noteworthy increases and decreases may be explained as follows:—

Darbar.—The expenses in connection with the late Sir Desai's second marriage, which were defrayed and adjusted in 1898-99, swelled that year's figures, and hence the decrease in the current year's expenditure.

Paga.—The rates of gram at which the supply was contracted for, being more favourable than last year, caused a decrease in the charges under this head.

Revenue Department.—The items of pay and allowances payable to village officers fluctuate as the recipients do not draw them regularly, and this is the principal cause of the decrease under this head.

Forest Department.—In consequence of the reversion to British service of Mr. Takle, the salary of the post of Forest Officer was reduced; also the major portion of the compensation payable to landholders on account of their share of the reserved trees standing in their holdings remained undisbursed during the year; hence the decrease.

Stamps.—The cost of court-fee stamps obtained from England during the year 1899-1900 raised the expenditure.

Judicial Department.—The decrease under this head is mainly due to the significant fall in the law charges which had considerably and exceptionally increased during the previous year.

Medical.—The bills for the cost of medicines purchased for the Civil Hospital not having been received before the close of the year, the amount thereof could not be adjusted in the accounts during the year; hence the decline.

Police and Local Corps.—The rise in this item is due to the gradual increase in the strength of the New Police Force.

Public Works.—The increase was caused by payments which had to be made on account of the New Local Corps Lines under construction.

Printing Press.—No type or other printing material was obtained during the year, as in the previous one, and hence the reduction.

Detailed statement of income and expenditure.

100. Details of the receipts, expenditure and balances of the Sawantwadi State for the year 1899-1900 are given in Appendix XVII., as compared with those for the preceding year, together with increases and decreases under each head.

Land Revenue.

101. The total demands on account of land revenue for the year under report, including the arrears outstanding at the end of the year 1898-99, amounted to Rs. 3,77,235-13-3, against Rs. 3,73,459-9-2. The collections amounted to Rs. 2,62,853-8-0, against Rs. 2,65,042-2-10, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,14,382-5-3 on the 31st March 1900. The greater portion of this balance represents, as usual, the last instalment, amounting to Rs. 70,990-0-2, of the revenue year, which fell due in May, and the remainder, Rs. 43,392-5-1, is the amount of the arrears recoverable. Recoveries since made have amounted nearly to Rs. 53,000, and it is expected that a good deal more will be recovered by the end of July. The arrears on account of Sheri Thikans at Vengorla amount to Rs. 10,456-15-10, and these are not expected to be

recovered for some time more, that is, until some of the old tenants are actually ousted from the holdings. Suits for possession have been filed, but it will take months before the State can get possession of its holdings from the refractory tenants. Rs. 3,369-4-4 are due from the Desaies of Ker in Banda Petha, the recovery of which depends upon the settlement of their alleged title to hold the lands in question partly free of assessment. The question at issue will, it is hoped, be settled during the current year. Excluding the last two sums from the total arrears, the remainder will not appear excessive, especially when the difficulty in collecting the State's dues on account of the bad season is taken into consideration.

Local Funds.

102. The opening balance of this Fund for the year was Rs. 25,363-0-2 which, with the receipts amounting to Rs. 47,075-6-8, aggregated to Rs. 72,438-6-0. Deducting the expenditure of Rs. 34,988-4-8, the closing balance amounted to Rs. 37,450-2-2. The expenditure was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment	924	13	3
Public Works	6,635	4	1
Dispensaries and Leper Asylums	1,876	12	4
Educational charges...	25,457	3	4
Other Petty expenses	94	3	8
Total ...	34,988	4	8

The receipts of the year under report and of the preceding one do not differ materially. A major portion of the public works, including ordinary repairs, were held in abeyance, in order that the funds thus made available could be utilized for test relief works, some of which were started just before the close of the year, and this accounts for the decrease in expenditure.

Alienation.

103. The expenditure on account of personal Inams, Tankha payments and fixed cash allowances amounted to Rs. 46,103-9-2 in the year 1899-1900 against Rs. 46,204-14-9 in the previous year. Technically speaking, the Tankha payments and cash allowances cannot be included under alienations, and if they are so omitted, the amount of alienations proper will come down to Rs. 19,578-14-5.

Takavi Advances.

104. In consequence of the failure of crops a number of applications for takavi were received during the year. A majority of them were for the purchase of seed or plough cattle, or for both. A few only related to loans for the improvement of land. After due inquiry and tender of sufficient security, most of the demands were granted, the condition of repayment to all alike being limited to four equal instalments, payable within a period of two years without interest. This measure of relief has given great satisfaction to the needy rayats, who would otherwise have been obliged to fall into the clutches of relentless money-lenders. The total sum of these advances up to the end of March 1900 amounted to Rs. 3,374-0-0, which was distributed among 233 applicants. A further sum of Rs. 4,652-8-0 was also advanced to the rayats since, bringing the total to Rs. 8,026-8-0. The outstanding balance of takavi advances made in previous years, which was Rs. 150-12-0, was fully recovered during the year.

105. No duties are levied by the State on account of land or sea customs. All those rights have been ceded to the British Government, for which a fixed lump sum Rs. 13,443-4-1 by way of compensation is annually paid to the State by that Government.

Customs.

106. The manufacture of salt in the State has been discontinued, and a fixed sum (Rs. 5,500) is annually paid to the State by the British Government as compensation.

Salt.

107. The quantity of opium in stock on the 1st of April 1899 in the Huzur Treasury was 55 lbs. and 4 tolas. During the year under report a fresh supply of 68 lbs., 10 tolas and 40 grains was obtained from the Collector of Opium, Bombay, thus making the total of 123 lbs., 14 tolas and 40 grains. 36 lbs., 29 tolas and 40 grains were issued to licensed vendors for sale to the public, and a balance of 86 lbs. and 25 tolas was left at the close of the year. The sale rate of opium was raised during the year to Rs. 11-8-0 per lb. under the orders of Government. The realizations from licenses or the retail sale of opium amounted during the year to Rs. 58-6-8 against Rs. 72-1-4 in 1898-99. The average consumption of opium per head of population was 1·37 grains against 1·27 grains in the year preceding. There was no prosecution during the year under the Opium Act.

Opium.

Abkari.

108. The Abkari system in the Sawantwadi State remained unaltered. As reported last year, the Abkari farm has been sold for a term of three years, which will expire in December 1901. The minimum yearly revenue for the farm is Rs. 20,005.

Abkari System.

109. During the year the Abkari establishment maintained in the State was 2 District Inspectors, 6 Distillery Inspectors, 24 Guards, 4 Peons and 7 Sepoys from the Local Corps. In the scheme for the separation of the Police from the Local Corps, it having been decided to withdraw the Local Corps men, whose services had been lent for some years to the Abkari and Forest Departments of the State, the seven Privates doing duty in this Department were sent back to the Local Corps about the end of the official year.

Abkari Establishment.

110. The Abkari revenue fell from Rs. 41,111-1-2 in 1898-99 to Rs. 36,788-13-4 during the year under report. The recovery of large arrears of former years during the year 1898-99 accounts for this falling-off; excluding the arrears for the previous year the actual collections for the year under report amounted to Rs. 35,115-15-6 as against Rs. 36,159-3-9, or Rs. 1,621-3-11 less than in the preceding year. This decline in receipts may be ascribed to scarcity during the latter half of the year. The expenditure for the year of report, which consisted principally of establishment charges, amounted to Rs. 5,706-15-4 against Rs. 5,705-15-9. After deducting the expenditure from the receipts the surplus left to the State was Rs. 31,081-3-8 as against Rs. 35,405-1-5 in 1898-99. There were only two licensed vendors who held licences for the sale of Europe liquor.

Receipts and Expenditure.

111. The number of trees tapped during the year was 1,834 against 1,884 in the previous one. The rate of tree-tax continued to be the same as before, *viz.*, Rs. 8 per annum. The rates of still head duty also remained unaltered, being 8 annas 4 pies and 4 annas 2 pies per gallon of liquor 25° U. P. and 60° U. P., respectively.

Trees tapped.

112. Inclusive of the balance of 15,343 gallons of liquor, the total quantity of liquor for sale amounted to 63,183 gallons against 78,109 gallons in 1898-99. The quantity consumed was 49,670 gallons, thus leaving a balance of 13,513 gallons unsold at the end of the year under report. The rate of consumption of liquor per head of population was ·26 gallon against ·32 gallon in the previous year. This is solely due to the scarcity which prevailed during the latter half of the year under report. The rates of retail sale of liquor were the same as before, *viz.*, Rs. 3 per gallon of the strength of 25° U.P. and Rs. 1-8-0 per gallon of 60° U.P.

Liquor manufactured and consumed.

113. The stills for the manufacture of country liquor were under the supervision of the State authorities as before. Their number as well as that of liquor shops remained stationary, *viz.*, 6 and 92, respectively. The number of licences for the sale of Ganja and Bhang was three, the same as in the preceding year. The realizations from this source amounted to Rs. 295-13-4 as against Rs. 318-12-0 in 1898-99.

Stills and Shops.

114. There were 32 offences against the Abkari law or one more than in 1898-99. Forty-nine persons were concerned in those offences, of whom 44 were convicted and 5 discharged. There were 17 offences of liquor smuggling from Goa territory into the Savantvadi State and this number is included in the total Abkari offences. The quantity of liquor smuggled was over 12 gallons.

Offences against Abkari laws.

Stamps.

115. The total income from stamps amounted, during the year under report, to Rs. 30,802-13-0 against Rs. 30,027-14-0 in the preceding year, as shown below :—

		1898-99.	1899-1900.
Under the Court Fees Act	... Rs.	21,028-2-0	21,964-6-0
Under the General Stamp Act	.... ,,	8,099-12-0	8,838-7-0

The variations in these figures are not very large and therefore call for no remark. The expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,365-3-7, which exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 520-8-0, was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Discount allowed to stamp vendors	685	10	0
Cost of obtaining a supply of Court-fees stamps from England	555	13	3
Amount of refunds for unused stamps	91	3	0
Contingent charges	32	9	4
Total ...	1,365	3	7

It will thus be seen that the excess in expenditure was caused by a fresh supply of stamps obtained from England. The net income to the State after deducting all expenses amounted to Rs. 29,437-9-5 against Rs. 29,183-2-5 in 1898-99.

Toll Funds.

116. The toll farm at Amboli was sold for Rs. 12,050 for the year against Rs. 9,050 in 1898-99. This, with the opening balance of Rs. 4,950-12-3 to the credit of the fund and the miscellaneous receipts amounting to Rs. 181-7-2, gave a total of Rs. 17,182-3-5. Out of this a sum of Rs. 9,000 was remitted to the Ratnagiri treasury and Rs. 2,228-14-0 were

Amboli Toll Fund.

spent on Public works in connection with the Amboli-Vengorla Road and for pay of servants employed on travellers' bungalows and Dharmshallas on that road. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 5,953-5-5, of which Rs. 739-9-5 is the cash balance in the State Treasury and Rs. 5,213-12-0 remained in arrears with the contractor at the end of the year. Steps have been taken to recover these arrears by distraint and sale of the contractor's property.

Ajgaon Toll Fund.

117. With the balance of Rs. 514-9-6 at the close of the previous year, the total toll collections amounted to Rs. 2,352-4-5 during the year. Deducting from this the cost of repairs to the Malgaon-Shiroda Road, amounting to Rs. 1,120-14-2, a balance of Rs. 1,231-1-3 was left to the credit of this Fund at the close of the year.

Old Ghat Toll Fund.

118. The account of this Fund opened with the balance of Rs. 972-0-11. The receipts amounted to Rs. 659 during the year, thus making a total of Rs. 1,631-0-11. The expenditure in connection with the Ghats concerned amounted to Rs. 240-5-11, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,390-11-0 at the end of the year.

Transit Duties.

119. No transit duties are levied in this State.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Medical Institutions.

120. The number of medical institutions in the State remained the same as last year. The amount of relief afforded by the Westropp Civil Hospital and other institutions in the State as well as the cost of their maintenance are severally shown in the following table:—

Name of Institution.	Number of patients treated.		Result of In-door Patients.				Expenditure.			Daily Average.	
	In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged cured.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining.				In-door.	Out-door.
							Rs.	a.	p.		
1—A—Civil Hospital ...	651	6,981	541	60	31	19	12,944	10	1	22·8	117·8
B—Jail Hospital ...	12	150	12	...	...	...	214	0	0	·5	1·2
C—Lunatic Asylum ...	23	.....	2	8	2	11	714	8	4	14·7	.....
D—Leper Asylum ...	74	.....	.....	6	6	62	3,445	8	11	62·4	.....
E—Amboli Dispensary ...	...	142	.....	...	...	...	.....	..		.....	3·2
2—Kudal Dispensary ...	21	4,440	17	...	..	4	889	4	4	·57	40 99
3—Banda Dispensary ...	8	2,605	8	...	...	...	707	8	0	·066	32·36
Total ...	789	14,318	580	74	39	96	18,935	7	8	101·036	195·55

It will be seen that the total number of in-door patients was 789 and of out-door 14,318 as against 747 and 14,482 in 1898-99. The average attendance of in-door was 101·03 and of out-door 195·5, the corresponding figures for the

previous year being 90·58 and 177·06. Of the in-door patients, 580 were discharged cured, 74 absented themselves, 39 died and 96 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Of the total number of patients, 651 in-door and 6,981 out-door as against 605 and 7,496 in 1898-99 were treated at the Westropp Civil Hospital. Thus a marked decline is observable in the number of out-door patients, and is due to the opening of a private dispensary in the very heart of the town, as stated in last year's report. The average daily attendance, however, at this Hospital rose from 16·4 in-door and 97·6 out-door in 1898-99 to 22·8 and 117·8, respectively, in the year under report. The number of out-door patients treated at the Kudal Dispensary exhibits an increase of about 300 over the last year's figure, and is attributable to the prevalence of malarious fever in some of the villages of that Petha in the latter half of the year. The variations in the numbers treated at the remaining institutions are too small to require any explanation.

Surgical Operations.

121. The total number of surgical operations performed during the year at the several institutions was 743. , Of these 15 were major and 726 minor, as against 13 and 693 respectively in 1898-99. Of the total number, 15 major and 504 minor operations were performed at the Westropp Civil Hospital. Besides these, there were 43 medico-legal cases, including 14 *post-mortem* examinations at that institution.

Cost of the Department.

122. The total cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 18,935-7-8, or Rs. 1,450-2-10 less than in the previous year, the decrease being due to the cost of medicines purchased for the Civil Hospital from the Government Medical Stores not having been paid during the year.

Births and Deaths.

123. The population of the State according to the census of 1891 is 1,92,948. The total number of births registered during the year was 7,167 against 6,179, and that of deaths was 4,623 against 4,043 in 1898-99. Thus an increase of 988 births and 580 deaths is apparent over the figures for the last year. I am unable to assign any definite cause for the rise in births, but I think that the return of the families of certain mill-hands to their homes in this State, after the closing of the mills in Bombay may have contributed to some extent to this increase. As regards the increase in mortality, it may be attributed principally to the malarious fever which prevailed during the latter half of the year in some of the Kudal and Wadi Petha villages situated at the foot of the Ghats. The birth-rate *per mille* of population was 39·7 against 32·01 and that of deaths was 23·9 against 20·9 in the previous year.

General Health.

124. The general health of the people throughout the State was, on the whole, fair. The State enjoyed perfect immunity from indigenous plague throughout the year, but some 11 cases were imported therein from Belgaum and other places. Of these 8 proved fatal. The Inspection Stations established at Amboli and Ramghat last year for the examination of persons coming into the State from up-country were maintained by the State throughout the year, owing to prevalence of plague in Belgaum, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country. There was no case of cholera, but 69 cases of small-pox were reported from the districts.

125. The subjoined table shows the work done by the Vaccination Depart-
Vaccination. ment during the year, as compared with that in the year previous:—

Stations.	Operations by whom performed.	Number of persons vaccinated	Number of persons vaccinated.	Results.						
				Successful.		Unsuccessful.		Unkown.		
		1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	
Wadi Circle.	Ibrahim Khan. ...	909	806	898	786	5	9	6	11	P
		55	45	21	14	29	20	5	11	R
Banda Circle.	Vithal Babli	1,029	849	1,018	839	4	5	7	5	P
		4	17	3	12	...	4	1	1	R
Danoli ...	Babaji Luxmon...	1,014	932	932	904	39	12	43	16	P
		39	1	20	...	14	1	5	..	R
Kudal ...	Zilba D. Sawant.	1,415	1,305	1,389	1,283	14	13	12	9	P
		19	18	9	9	10	8	...	1	R
Math ...	Subhana D. Sawant.	1,348	1,139	1,287	1,076	33	22	28	41	P
		94	1	20	...	71	1	3	...	R
	Total Primary...	5,715	5,031	5,524	4,888	95	61	96	82	
	Total Secondary.	211	82	73	35	124	34	14	13	
	GRAND TOTAL...	5,926	5,113	5,597	4,923	219	95	110	95	

There were in all 5,926 vaccine operations as against 5,113 in the year 1898-99, exhibiting an increase of 813. Of the total operations, 5,715 were primary and 211 secondary, as against 5,031 and 82 respectively in the previous year. Of the primary vaccinations, 5,524 were successful, 95 unsuccessful and 96 unknown. The rate of primary operations *per mille* of population was 29·6. The total cost of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,758 against Rs. 1,750 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

126. The following table gives the progress of education in the Sawantwadi
Schools and Scholars. State during the year 1899-1900 as compared with that in the preceding year :—

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Daily average attendance.
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	
English School	1	1	266	264	230·4
Do. Classes	4	4	(62) 15	(64) 14	(49·09) 11·38
Vernacular Boys' Schools..	54	52	3,209	3,084	2,190·96
Do. Girls' Schools and Classes.	8	8	324	317	171·14
Do. Night Classes.	24	23	538	552	322·88
Technical School... ...	1	1	(203) 10	(253) 23	(177·93) 17·15
Music School	1	1	(32) 7	(25) 5	(15·21) 1·32
Total ...	93	90	(297) 4,369	(342) 4,259	(242·23) 2,945·23
Aided Schools.					
English Classes	2	1	(11) 16	(15)	(12·06)
Vernacular Boys' Schools.	36	42	1,315	1,475	1,091·86
Do. Girls' Schools.	1	1	27	27	19·65
Do. Night Class ...	1	...	11	...	.....
Total ...	40	44	(11) 1,369	(15) 1,502	(12·06) 1,111·57
Private Unaided Schools...	61	44	1,020	693	.....
Do. English Class ..	...	1	...	16	.....
Total ...	61	45	1,020	709	.....
GRAND TOTAL ...	194	179	(308) 6,758	(357) 6,470	(254 29) 4,056·74

It will thus be apparent that the total number of schools of all denominations fell from 194 in 1898-99 to 179 during the year under report and that of scholars from 6,758 to 6,470. Of this total, 90 were State schools, 44 aided and 45 unaided private schools, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 93, 40, and 61. The marked diminution is noticeable in the number of unaided private schools and scholars attending them.

English school.

127. The number of boys attending this school was almost the same as last year, *viz.*, 264 against 266. However, their daily average attendance increased from 207·65 in the year 1898-99 to 230·11 in the year of report. Of the total number of boys, 7 were Native Christians, 18 Mahomedans and the remainder were Hindus. Judging from the remarks made on the school by the Educational Inspector, S.-D., who inspected it as usual during his annual tour, it appears that instruction is given to the boys with care and that their progress was, on the whole, fair. The success of the school at the University Examinations was on the whole satisfactory, inasmuch as out of 7 boys sent up, 4 passed the Matriculation Examination and two out of 4 the University School Final Examination. The staff of the school remained the same as last year. The physical training of the boys too received due share of attention from the authorities.

Vernacular Schools for boys.

128. The number of schools as well as that of scholars taught in them decreased during the year, the former by 2 and the latter by 125, the figures being 52 against 54 and 3,084 against 3,209 in 1898-99. The prevalence of small-pox and measles in some of the State villages just at the close of the year accounts in a great measure for the diminution in attendance. However, it is to be noted that the daily average attendance of boys increased from 2,116·18 in 1898-99 to 2,190·96 during the year under report. All these schools were examined by the State Inspector, who reports that the results of such examinations were on the whole good. Out of the 13 candidates who appeared for the Third Grade Public Service Examination, 6 came out successful. No doubt, the results do not seem very cheering, but it is to be remembered that both the centres, *viz.*, Ratnagiri and Belgaum, having been affected by plague at about the time of the examination, many of the candidates from the State refrained from visiting those places through fear of infection and consequently the number of passes was comparatively small. I visited some of the schools during my annual tour in the districts and was pleased with the progress made by the boys under the various standards.

Night Classes.

129. The number of Night classes at the close of the year was 23 against 25 in the previous year, two being closed for want of attendance. The number of pupils receiving instruction in them was 552 against 549 in the preceding year. Of the total number of students, 5 were Christians, 34 Mahomedans, 10 Brahmins and 489 other Hindus and 14 Mahars. I visited some of these classes during the year and distributed clothes to the boys.

Girls' Schools and Classes.

130. The number of girls' schools and classes in the State was the same as last year, *viz.*, 9. Of these one is an aided private school. The total number of girls receiving instruction during the year was 499 as against 501 in the preceding year. Of these 155 attended the Boys' Schools and the remainder the Girls' Schools and classes. The principal

Girls' Schools in the State are those at Wadi, Kudal and Banda. Of these the first two are in charge of head mistresses. They were examined by the State Inspector and also by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnagiri, and the remarks made by both of them regarding the management and general efficiency of the schools, especially of the one at Kudal, are reported to be favourable.

Technical School.

131. The Technical School consists of only two classes, *viz.*, Drawing and Carpentry or Manual Training Class. The wood cut class opened some time ago was closed during the year at the suggestion of Dr. Thomson of the Poona Science College, who proposed that the boys should not be given instruction in wood cutting until they have completed the course of manual training. The Drawing Class was attended by 196 students as against 147 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the subject of drawing having been made compulsory in one more class in the English school. Only 5 boys passed the First Grade Drawing Examination during the year. The number of boys attending the carpentry class rose from 64 in 1898-99 to 80 during the year. This rise is principally due to the admission of some outsiders into the class during the year.

Indigenous Schools.

132. The number of private schools and scholars attending them was 89 and 2,211 as against 101 and 2,389 respectively in the preceding year. No special cause can be assigned for the perceptible decrease observed in the number of these schools, but it may be the result of scarcity which prevented the people from maintaining their children at schools at comparatively higher rates of fees. 44 of these institutions with an attendance of 1,502 scholars received grants from the State amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 925 as against Rs. 895 in the year previous.

Receipts and Expenditure.

133. The total receipts of the Educational Department from all sources amounted to Rs. 27,328-8-3 as against Rs. 27,511-6-4 in the preceding year, and the expenditure to Rs. 25,457-3-4 against Rs. 25,776-12-2 in 1898-99. Comparing the receipts with the expenditure, the result will appear to be that the former exceeded the latter by Rs. 1,871-4-11.

CHAPTER VIII.–MISCELLANEOUS.

Measures for destruction of wild Animal sand Poisonous Snakes.

134. Rewards to the extent of Rs. 119-10-0 were granted during the year for the destruction of wild animals, poisonous snakes, and stray dogs, as against Rs. 34-6-0 in 1898-99. All the police stations and the village fouzdars in the State have been supplied with liquor ammonia as an antidote for snake bite.

Post Offices.

135. The number of post offices, all of which are maintained by the British Postal Department, was the same as last year, *viz.*, 8. The value of postage stamps sold during the year amounted to Rs. 4,887 against Rs. 4,376-2-6 in 1898-99.

Telegraph Office.

136. The only Telegraph Office in the State is the one located at Sawantwadi. It is combined with the Post Office. The income of the Telegraph Office was Rs. 928-7-0 and the expenditure Rs. 417, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 903-12-0 and Rs. 252. 1,317 telegrams were received during the year and 1,226 were despatched.

Money orders.

137. The total number of inland and overland money orders issued fell again from 3,059 in 1898-99 to 2,934, but their value rose slightly, being Rs. 57,669 against Rs. 57,314-0-6. The number of money orders paid was 17,278 of the total value of Rs. 2,23,431 as against 16,233 and Rs. 2,50,334-15-9, respectively, last year.

Working of the Arms Act.

138. There were 1,590 arms with the people in the State against 1,625 in 1898-99. 1,228 of them were fire-arms, and 362 swords and other side-arms. The fees realized on account of licenses for 664 arms amounted to Rs. 302 against Rs. 332 in the previous year. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 30 was received on account of licenses issued for the sale of ammunition, which made up the total realizations of Rs. 332 against Rs. 362 in the year preceding. 986 arms were possessed by Mehmans, Sardars, Darakdars and other privileged persons free of charge. There were 5 offences during the year under the Arms Act, in which 7 persons were implicated, of whom 5 were convicted, and 2 discharged.

Condition of State Records.

139. The State records have been properly indexed and carefully looked after.

Printing Press.

140. The value of the work done by the State Press amounted during the year to Rs. 2,513, of which Rs. 2,349-3-2 worth of forms were supplied by the Press to the several departments of the State, and the work to the value of Rs. 163-13-0 remained in stock at the end of the year. The actual cash receipts of the Press for the work done for private individuals were only Rs. 24-12-2. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 2,247-6-0 as against Rs. 2,778-13-3, the decrease being due to no type or any other press material having been obtained during the year under report. The special report called for by Government in their Resolution No. 8,683, dated 21st December 1899, Political Department, will be submitted as soon as the requirements of the Press are determined. The matter is at present under consideration.

Libraries.

141. The subscribers of the United Institution of the Sawantwadi Library and Gymkhana numbered 102 against 106 in the preceding year. The income allotted to the Library was Rs. 742-9-0 inclusive of the previous year's balance, of which expenditure amounting to Rs. 682-14-11 was incurred, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 59-10-1 at the end of March 1900. 80 books at a cost of Rs. 200 were obtained during the year. The funded capital of Rs. 2,500 remained untouched. The reading rooms at Banda and Kudal are both independently housed and are in a satisfactory condition.

Taxes on Trade.

142. No tax of any kind detrimental to free trade was levied in the State during the year.

Scarcity and Relief Measures.

143. The prevalence of famine in the Bombay Presidency naturally caused a considerable rise in the price of all food-grains, which increase was very severely felt by the inhabitants of this State. Even in the best of years there is a large importation of rice, as the quantity raised locally is not sufficient for the requirements of the population. The average rainfall in this State is 159 inches, and during the year under report it only totalled 88 inches; and even this small quantity of rain fell very unseasonably. It commenced raining in April and continued until the middle of July,

when there was a break of a month's duration; between the 16th August and f27th September there were scattered showers of rain, which entirely ceased to all after the latter date. The result of these untoward circumstances was the partial failure of the crops, which averaged all round from 6 to 8 annas. The authorities foresaw a general scarcity, if not indeed actual famine, in some parts of the State; a programme of relief measures was drawn up, and an immediate expenditure of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned to aid cultivators to bund up streams and rivulets adjoining their lands. With a view to ascertain the real condition of the people and their means of subsistence, I personally visited a large number of villages, particularly those situated at the foot of the Ghats. The result of my enquiries showed that it was necessary to make takavi advances to cultivators for the purchase of seed and plough-cattle, and in some cases to give similar loans to landholders for the improvement of their land on condition that only the people in need of relief should be employed on such work. At the same time the State opened at convenient centres several test relief works, *viz.*, diversions of road to avoid steep ascents, reduction of gradients on existing roads, metal collecting, well sinking. The Famine Code Scale of wages was paid to all persons employed on the above works. The fact that the great majority of the people attending relief works were Mahars and Chambhars showed that this class really needed aid, and the practical absence of other castes proved that the latter had some means of subsistence, and were not compelled by absolute poverty to seek relief labour. The cultivating class, though in dire distress in many cases, regarded attendance at the relief works as derogatory to their self-respect. Mahars and Chambhars are rarely occupants of land, and are usually employed as labourers by the cultivators; in addition to the slender wages thus earned by them, they receive certain small allowances from the village community. Both these sources of income were stopped owing to the cultivator having lost his customary means of support.

Gratuitous relief was afforded to a few persons who, owing to bodily infirmity, were unable to work, and also who had no relations or friends willing and able to feed them.

As soon as the monsoon set in, there was a demand for labour. The test relief-works were consequently closed at once. The total sum expended in carrying out the foregoing arrangements amounted to Rs. 2,144-10-2.

In addition to the above measures of relief, the State granted suspensions of payment of Land Revenue collections to such of the occupants of land as were found, on minute enquiry, to be in absolute need of this concession.

In August 1899 the price of the principal food-grains had risen enormously, and it appeared likely that the local grain-dealers would continue to make rice even dearer than it was then. In order to enable the people to purchase rice at a reasonable rate, some of the leading inhabitants of the town of Wadi started a Relief Company with a capital of Rs. 15,000 raised by shares. Of this sum, the late Sir Desai subscribed from his private purse Rs. 10,000. By this means a shop was opened for the sale of grain, which had the effect of keeping down prices so much that rice fell from 8 seers per rupee to 12 seers per rupee, and was maintained throughout at the latter rate, thus conferring a great boon on the poverty-stricken portion of the population.

The Desai of Parma, who administers 24 of the villages of this State, adopted measures similar to those set forth in this Report.

Concluding Remarks.

144. Lieutenant W. J. H. Hunter, Acting Second-in-Command, continued to perform his duties in a most satisfactory manner. He was succeeded by Lieutenant G. Warneford on the 12th June 1899, and this latter officer rendered me very efficient assistance until his departure on the 19th December 1899, when his place was taken by Lieutenant H. S. Strong, who performed his duties with zeal and ability.

Dr. D. G. Dalgado, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., deserves my best commendations for the able way in which he conducted the duties of his office, as well as those connected with the inspection of travellers and other plague preventive measures. This officer obtained 2 years' furlough to Europe on the 1st March 1900.

Rao Bahadur Vinayakrao Pandurang Gupte, State Karbhari, has proved himself a most able Administrative Officer and his services in connection with the Relief Measures should be stated to his credit, as they reveal the energy and care displayed by him in carrying out these very arduous duties. I take this opportunity of expressing my high appreciation of the work done by Mr. Gupte at Shirwal in October 1898 and of explaining that his name was inadvertently omitted from my Report No. 4219, dated 5th December 1898, regarding plague preventive measures adopted in this State, which Government were pleased to recognize in very appreciative terms in their Resolution No. 4663-(P), dated 26th July 1899, General Department, and it is due to say that the success attained in preventing the spread of plague was largely attributable to Mr Gupte's personal supervision.

Rao Bahadur Hanumant Sheshgir Phadnis, B.A., LL.B., Chief Judge, is a very efficient Judicial officer, and has introduced several changes and reforms which promise well.

Mr. Narayan Janardan Joshi, L.C.E., State Engineer, is a hard-working officer, with a good knowledge of his profession.

Mr. N. K. Marathe, the newly-appointed Forest Officer, is an energetic officer and gives promise of becoming a useful servant of the State.

Mr. Shiwram Balwant Bawdekar, Head Clerk, continues to be a very hard-working and capable official and has fully justified the good opinion I have recorded in previous reports regarding his ability and the usefulness of his services to this Superintendency.

In previous reports it does not appear to have been the custom to mention the Kamavisdars. During the year under report, the extra work thrown on these three officials in making enquiries regarding distress, supervising Relief Works, and apportioning Takavi advances, has been exceptionally heavy and arduous. I therefore take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the intelligent and useful services rendered by Messrs. (1) Chimnaji B. Ajgaonkar, of the Banda Petha; (2) Nilkanth W. Chitnis, of the Kudal Petha; and (3) Gangaram R. Sabnis, of the Wadi Petha.

In conclusion, I may add that the Clerks of the Political Superintendent's Office, and also many other State servants, not mentioned by name, have afforded me every assistance in the administration of the various departments of this State.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,

Political Agent, Sawantwadi.

(THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, S. D.)

APPENDIX I.

Political Relations of Native States, 1899-1900.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mine.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Savantvadi ...	Nil.	Nil.	192,948 (according to the census of 1891).	179	6,470	5,926	Fever, bowel complaints and diseases of the respiratory system.	Rs. 4,27,861.	Savantvadi Local Corps.	Not levied.	Rice, nachni, vari, cocoanuts and betel-nuts, ornamental furniture in painted lacquer work, inlaid cocoanut and kuskus fancy articles, embroidery and horn work, toys, &c.

SAVANTVADI, POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
17th July 1900.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX II.

Native Chiefs, Principal Male Members of their Families, and Principal Male Members of their Court 1899-1900.

No.	Name of individual, State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has a sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CHIEF.										
1	Ragunath Savant Bhonsle.	Savantvadi.	Sir Desai Savantvadi.	Maratha Hindu	38	At the Rajkumar College and under private tuition.	.....	*	Follows primogeniture.	Not.	Died on 14th December 1899, and the question of succession has since been settled.
2	Shriram Savant Bhonsle.	Do.	1st cousin of do.	Do.	29	At the Belgaum High School and at the Rajkumar College.	Manages his own affairs.	No Sanad.	Not.	Has a son.	*Government of India have authorized the granting of the Sanad, but it has not been received.
3	Subhanrao Patankar.	Do.	Mehman.	Do.	29	At the Savantvadi High School.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has 2 sons.	
4	Sambhajirao Nimbalkar.	Do.	Do.	Do.	38	Knows Marathi and a little English.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has a son.	
5	Dow'atrao Palwi.	Do.	Sirdar.	Do.	30	Knows Marathi.	Do,	Do.	Do.	Do.	
6	Krishnarao Jiwanrao Desai.	Parma in the Savantvad State.	Do.	Do.	45	Knows Marathi and a little English.	Manages his own affairs. Honorary 3rd Class Magistrate.	Do.	Do.	Has 2 sons.	
7	Rao Bahadur Vinayakrao Pandurang Gupte.	Thana.	Karbhari of the Savantvadi State.	Kayastha Prabhu Hindu.	40	Knows English.	Karbhari of the Savantvadi State.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
8	Purushottamrao Jivaji Sabnis.	Savantvadi.	Darakdar of the Vadi Darbar.	Goud Brahmin.	50	Knows Marathi.	Manages his own affairs.	Do.	Do.	Has 4 sons.	
9	Nilkanthrao Waman Chitnis.	Do.	Do.	Do.	51	Knows Marathi and English.	Kamavisdar of Kudal Petha.	Do.	Do.	Has a son.	
10	Sid Savant Ragh Savant	Mangaon in the Savantvadi State.	Sirdar.	Maratha Hindu	29	Knows a little English and Marathi.	Is under instruction.	Do.	Do.	Not.	
11	Madhavrao Balwantrao Rane.	Pawsi in the Savantvadi State.	Do.	Do.	56	Do.	Manages his own affairs.	Do.	Do.	Has a son.	

SAVANTVADI, POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
17th July 1900.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control, 1899-1900.

Division.	Executive District.	Number of Executive Sub-Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1899-1900.	Chief Town, with population.		Number of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance of villages in miles from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarters Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Southern Division.	Savantvadi.	3	926	1,92,948 (according to the census of 1891).	Savantvadi.	9,269	225	6	7	25	8	138	202,096	262,853	427,861	

SAVANTVADI, POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
17*th July* 1900.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX IV.

Population of Native States, Savantvadi State, 1899-1900.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1899-1900 (according to the Census of 1891).						Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total number of agricultural males.	Prevailing language.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indian and others.	Natives.										
					Males.	Females.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Southern Division.	Savantvadi.	32,496	57,559	64,829	35,961	34,599	192,948	208	2	.....	4,594	183,749	4,455	.....	147	.....	.....	67,478	26,042	Marathi	*Nil.*

SAVANTVADI, POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
17*th July* 1900.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Savantvadi State, 1899-1900.

Arm of Service.	Total number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at the end of the year.						Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.			Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.							
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			17
															Rs.	a.	p.	
Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	378	...	...	3	3	12	26	337	1	2	1	5	35	297	52459	3	...	
Total...	378	...	...	3	3	12	26	337	1	2	1	5	35	297	52459	3	...	

SAVANTVADI, POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
17*th July* 1900.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline, and Education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
Chief Police Officer ...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	The 2nd in Command is the ex-officio Chief Police Officer.
Inspector	1	50	550 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Chief Constables.											
First Grade....	1	45	535 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Second Grade	1	40	475 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Third Grade	1	35	415 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Fourth Grade	1	25	305 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Head Constables.											
First Class	4	15	675 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	
Second Class	*5	12	251 3 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	*Of these 4 belonged to the Local Corps and 1 to the State Police Force.
Third Class	†5	10	274 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	†Of these 3 belonged to the Local Corps and 2 to the State Police Force.
Constables.											
First Class	‡22	8	1337 9 10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	‡Of these 4 belonged to the Local Corps and 18 to the Police Force.
Second Class	§35	7	1879 8 0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	§Of these 13 belonged to the Local Corps and 22 to the Police Force.
Third Class	¶57	6	1688 8 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	¶Of these 24 belonged to the Local Corps and 33 to the Police Force.
Karkuns	‖5	12	560 10 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	‖Of these 3 belonged to the Police Force of whom 2 are 3rd Class Head Constables and 1 First Class Constable. The remaining 2 belonged to the Revenue Department.
Travelling allowance with Office Contingencies and other expenses	...	...	1098 13 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Clothing	...	...	931 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total.....	139	...	10976 10 6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	*Note*:— The pay of the Military men serving in the Police is debited to the Local Corps.

SAVANTVADI, POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
17*th July* 1900.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Results of the Working of the Police in the Savantvadi State during the year 1899-1900 *ending* 31*st March* 1900.

Name of State.		Number of Offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested. (Columns 3 and 5.)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial. (Columns 4 and 5.)		Remarks.
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Savantvadi.	Cognizable ...	275	384	311	341	295	326	146	157	127	144	46·9	46·04	49·4	48·15	25 remaining under trial.
	Non-Cognizable	5	4	5	6	5	6	3	1	2	5	60·	20·	60·	16·66	
		280	388	316	347	300	332	149	158	129	149	47·1	45·53	49·63	47·59	

SAVANTVADI, POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
17*th July* 1900.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX **VIII.**

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and Amount of Recoveries in the Savantvadi State during the year 1899-1900 *ending* 31*st March* 1900.

State.	Amount stolen.						Amount recovered.						Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1898-99.			1899-1900.			1898-99.			1899-1900.			1898-99.	1899-1900.	
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Savantvadi	5,358	1	4	6,559	4	7	1,908	7	1	3,655	12	8	35·56	55·7	

Savantvadi, Political Agent's Office,
17*th July* 1900.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX IX.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the Number of Crimes Committed, Number of Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting trial in the Savantvadi State, during the year 1899-1900 *ending with* 31*st March* 1900.

Number.	Description of Crime or Offence.	Number of Crimes.			Number of Cases disposed of during 1899-1900.	Number of Cases undisposed of during 1899-1900.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons sentenced.									Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons confined being insane.	Number of Persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.								Remarks.
		Balance on 1st April 1899.	Committed during 1899-1900.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and Fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Transportation.	Death.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Offences against the Indian Penal Code.																													
1	Abetment of any offence.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Rioting	...	1	1	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Being legally bound to state truth, refusing to answer question ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Obstructing Public Servant in the discharge of his public functions ...	...	3	3	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Giving false evidence	1	1	2	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Fraudulent removal or concealment, etc., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture or in satisfaction of a fine, under sentence or in execution of a Decree	...	13	13	13	...	29	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Resistence or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension...	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a Judicial proceeding ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life or of grievous hurt from such																													

	animal	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
11	Insult to religion of any class or person	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
12	Murder	...	3	3	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
13	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					1 person remained under trial at the end of the year.
14	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage	...	2	2	2	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...					
15	Voluntarily causing hurt	4	113	117	112	4	236	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					5 Do. do.
16	Wrongful restraint	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
17	Wrongful confinement	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
18	Criminal force and assault	1	18	19	16	...	36	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
19	Theft	7	128	135	123	6	167	81	3	22	...	12	44	...	...	...	81	80	...	...	14	14	1	6	1	...	1	...	...					6 Do. do.
20	Robbery	...	4	4	2	2	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					9 Do. do.
21	Criminal misappropriation of property...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
22	Criminal breach of trust	1	6	7	7	...	11	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
23	Dishonestly receiving stolen property.	...	18	18	13	...	16	13	1	4	...	1	7	...	...	...	13	3	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...					
24	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property knowing it to be stolen	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...					
25	Cheating	...	3	3	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...					
26	Mischief	3	33	36	32	4	65	13	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	12	51	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...					1 Do. do.
27	Criminal trespass	1	20	21	19	1	54	26	...	...	2	1	23	...	...	...	26	26	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					2 Do. do.
28	Housebreaking	...	23	23	8	...	9	7	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...					
29	Adultery	...	2	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...					
30	Enticing away a married woman ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
31	Defamation	2	2	4	4	..	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
32	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace...	...	5	5	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
33	Criminal intimidation	1	4	5	5	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
34	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of divine displeasure ...	...	4	4	3	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Total ...	21	421	442	387	19	712	226	6	32	2	21	165	...	...	...	226	460	2	...	21	18	4	11	3	1	3	...	...					24 persons remained under trial at the end of the year.
	Offences against Special Laws.																																	
35	Cattle Trespass Act No. I. of 1871 ...	...	20	20	20	...	33	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	28	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...					
36	Abkari Act. V. of 1878	..	32	32	32	...	49	44	...	3	...	...	41	...	...	...	44	5	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...					
37	Forest Act No. VII. of 1878 ...	5	21	26	26	...	51	36	...	...	...	2	34	...	...	...	26	15	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
38	Arms Act No. XI. of 1878	...	5	5	5	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
39	Land Revenue Code Act V. of 1879.	...	10	10	10	...	15	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
40	Vaccination Act No. I. of 1892 ...	...	4	4	3	1	6	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
41	Salt Act No. I of 1896	...	71	71	70	1	96	93	...	36	...	3	54	...	...	...	93	2	...	...	3	9	15	12	...	...	...	...	...					1 Do. do.
42	Municipal Act No. I. of 1897 ...	...	146	146	146	...	146	146	...	...	...	...	146	...	...	...	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					1 Do. do.
	Total ...	5	309	314	312	2	403	345	...	39	...	5	301	...	...	...	345	56	...	...	5	11	16	12	...	...	...	...	...					2 Do. do.
	Grand Total ...	26	730	756	699	21	1115	571	6	71	2	26	466	...	...	...	571	516	2	...	26	29	20	23	3	1	3	...	...					26 persons remained under trial at the end of the year.

SAVANTVADI, POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
17*th July* 1900.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Savantvadi State during the year 1899-1900 *ending* 31*st March* 1900.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial in 1899-1900.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
	1898-1899.	1899-1900.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1898-99.	1899-1900.							
Court of the Political Superintendent (Sessions Judge).	6	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	15	4	...	1	2	...	...	1	
Court of the Assistant Political Superintendent (1st ClassMagistrate).	14	4	9	4	...	2	...	...	28	15	5	3	7	...	...	...	
Court of the State Karbhari (District Magistrate).	77	28	4	45	9	5	...	1	158	64	18	6	32	2	...	8	
Court of the Chief Judge (1st Class Magistrate).	8	32	4	19	12	1	1	...	12	37	26	2	8	2	...	1	
Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate of the Vadi Petha.	120	147	14	68	1	201	...	...	215	284	108	55	113	1	...	8	
Do. of do. of the Kudal Petha	104	88	*4	62	36	83	1	...	193	186	110	28	45	4	...	3	* There were five persons remaining over from the last year. Of these one was referred to the District Magistrate for enhanced punishment.
Do. of do. of the Banda Petha	184	200	2	170	1	78	1	...	224	252	53	31	161	...	...	7	
Do. of the 3rd Class do. of the Vadi Town.	125	198	3	19	1	195	...	...	154	218	35	10	173	1	...	...	
Do. of do. of Parma.	27	29	...	23	...	32	...	...	35	55	21	4	30	15	...	...	
Total.	665	730	40	414	60	597	3	1	1,034	1,115	376	140	571	25	...	28	

SAVANTVADI, POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
17*th July* 1900.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Savántvadi State during the year 1899-1900 *ending* 31*st March* 1900.

State.	Tribunal.	No. of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																													
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further inquiry, &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.																	
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Savantvadi.	Court of the Political Superintendent (Sessions Judge) ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Court of the State Karbhari (District Magistrate)	39	...	1	...	1	2	10	2	10	1	14	1	4	10	9	10	9	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	....	2	7	1	7	1
	Court of the Chief Judge (First Class Magistrate)... ...	25	...	...	...	...	...1	8	...	8	...	2	...	·1	...	15	...	15	...	1	...	°1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	67	...	1	...	1	5	20	3	20	1	16	1	5	10	25	10	25	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	7	1	7	1

SAVANTVADI, POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
17*th July* 1900.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Savantvadi State during the year 1899-1900 *ending with* 31*st March* 1900.

Station.	Number of prisoners.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of the Jail and prisoners.			Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		1899-1900.	1898-1899.					
				1899-1900.	1898-1899.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11
									Rs.	a.	p.	
Savantvadi	1	36	109	145	165	42	44	52	3071	9	7	Nil.

SAVANTVADI, POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
17*th July* 1900.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Work.—Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of in 1899-1900.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed in 1899-1900.								Suits disposed of in 1899-1900.									
												Value.	Nature.			Valuation.								Value.	Average duration.			Remarks.
		1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.	1899-1900.	1898-1899.		Suits regarding lands, houses, &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Under Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte.*	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the File.	Otherwise disposed of.		Years.	Months.	Days.	
	Long Causes.											Rs. a. p.												Rs. a. p.				
1	Chief Judge	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
2	Nyayadhish of Vadi with Joint Nyayadhish	273	260	520	546	793	806	531	533	262	273	30,564 2 5½	174	319	27	462	42	13	3	...	107	116	52	256	28,765 3 5	...	6	6	
3	Small Cause Court Judge	48	130	...	36	48	166	3	118	45	48	.....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	323 8 0	2	1	24	
4	Munsiff of Kudal ...	198	220	359	315	557	535	479	337	148	198	18,428 8 5	49	287	23	326	26	6	1	...	105	105	16	183	22,184 11 3½	...	3	25	
	Total...	519	611½	879	897	1398	1508	943	989	455	519	49,012 10 10½	223	606	50	788	68	19	4	...	212	221	68	442	51,273 6 8½	...	7	12	
	Small Causes.																												
1	Chief Judge	59	30	245	241	307	271	252	212	55	59	29,215 15 11	...	248	...	155	93	...	...	...	116	91	1	44	28 900 8 6	...	2	26	
2	Nyayadhish of Vadi.	...	...	551	...	551	...	524	...	27	...	12,368 12 11	...	551	...	551	...	...	...	...	214	167	58	85	12,017 6 5½	...	2	8	
3	Small Cause Court Judge	84	89	38	675	122	764	32	680	90	84	719 9 9	...	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	28	1	2	1	699 12 4	...	2	1	
4	Munsiff of Kudal ...	23	23	305	225	326	248	297	225	29	23	7,838 3 0½	...	303	...	303	...	...	...	...	172	78	10	37	6,795 15 1	...	1	21	
5	Desai of Parma ...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	1	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5 0 0	1	...	...	
	Total...	167	142	1140	1143	1307	1285	1106	1118	201	167	50,142 9 7½	...	1,140	...	1047	93	...	...	...	531	337	71	167	48,418 10 6½	...	2	8	
	Grand Total...	686	753	2019	2040	2705	2793	2049	2107	656	686	99,155 4 6	223	1,746	50	1825	161	19	4	...	743	558	139	609	99,692 1 1	...	4	19	

SAVANTVADI, POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
17*th July* 1900.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Work.—Results of Applications for Execution of Decrees in 1899-1900.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of Opening Balance for 1899-1900.	Applications brought to register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending at the close of 1899-1900.			Remarks.
		1899-1900.	1898-99.		1899-1900.	1898-99.	Value for 1899-1900.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Value for 1899-1900.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Value for 1899-1900.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Value for 1899-1900.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Court of the Nyayadhish	992	935	1,23,701 4 1	1825	2081	1,08,058 2 1¾	2817	3016	2,31,759 6 8¾	2250	2024	1,34,311 6 3¾	567	992	97,448 0 5	357	93	117	
2	Court of the Munsiff.	238	224	43,602 10 4¼	950	873	50,748 3 8½	1188	1097	94,350 14 0¾	939	859	49,537 5 6	249	238	44,813 8 6¾	104	47	98	
	Total...	1230	1159	1,67,303 14 5¾	2775	2954	1,58,806 6 4¼	4005	4113	3,26,110 4 9½	3189	2883	1,83,848 11 9¾	816	1230	1,42,261 8 11¼	461	140	215	

SAVANTVADI, POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
17*th July* 1900.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of Documents.

Number	Registry Office.	Documents presented for Registration.		Number of Documents Presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents Registered.		Documents refused to be Registered.		Documents remaining unregistered, pending enquiry, at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale Deeds.		Wills.		Money Bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900	1898-99.	1899-1900	1898-99.	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900.	1898-99	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
																Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Office of Vadi Registrar.	1816	1892	935	910	560	679	5	5	...	...	316	298	1811	1884	2,19,035 3 6	2,09,543 2 4	1	3	4	5
2	Office of Kudal Registrar.	729	723	380	384	248	257	2	1	...	...	99	81	729	720	89,689 10 7	91,139 5 0	...	2	...	1
	Total...	2545	2615	1315	1294	808	936	7	6	...	...	415	379	2540	2604	3,08,724 14 1	3,00,682 7 4	1	5	4	6

SAVANTVADI, POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
17*th July* 1900.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX **XVI.**

AGRICULTURE.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Savantvadi State during the year 1899-1900.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.								Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Asses.	Sheep or goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying.	
				Males.	Females.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Vadi Petha	14,940	14,384	7,681	4,402	7	.....	.....	3,720	11,191	.....	9	323	The rise in the general agricultural stock in the State may be said to be due to the excellent outturn of crops during the year 1898-99 and the consequent favourable condition of the agricultural classes in the State in that year.
2	Kudal Petha	17,284	8,121	4,636	2,289	8	6	.....	4,175	14,167	.....	4	77	
3	Banda Petha	8,832	7,681	5,638	2,052	11	2	.....	6,426	7,278	.....	2	191	
4	Town of Savantvadi	36	211	4	155	42	.....	.....	10	2	.....	11	7	
	Total...	41,092	30,397	17,959	8,898	68	8	.....	14,331	32,638	.....	26	598	

SAVANTVADI, POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
17*th July* 1900.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX XVII.

APPENDIX XVII.

Detailed Statement of Receipts and Disbursements and Balances of the Savantvadi State from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	INCOME. Heads of Receipts.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Balance—				
		In the State Treasury ...	1,19,347 12 9	1,50,538 10 8	.....	.....
		With the Collector of Ratnagiri...	.....	3,770 10 11	.....	.....
		With the Bank of Bombay...	10,923 4 6	5,198 4 3	.....	.....
		Government Securities ...	1,25,000 0 0	1,25,000 0 0	.....	.....
		Loans and Advances ...	79,313 12 1	69,875 3 9	.....	.....
		Total ...	3,34,584 13 4	3,54,382 13 7	.....	.....
		Deposits on account of Minors' Estates, Dewasthans, etc., under the management of the State officials... ...	2,32,992 9 0	2,27,071 14 5	.....	.....
		Total ...	5,67,577 6 4	5,81,454 12 0	.....	.....
I.		*Land Revenue—*				
	1	Of former years	6,351 6 7	4,651 1 5	.....	1,700 5 2
	2	Of the current year... ...	2,15,196 15 1	2,15,390 3 10	193 4 9	.....
	3	Special assessment	43,493 13 2	42,812 2 9	.....	681 10 5
	4	Other miscellaneous receipts,	713 10 1	709 9 7	.....	4 0 6
	5	Revenue of Inam lands adjusted	19,808 9 6	19,578 14 5	.....	229 11 1
		Total ...	2 85,564 6 5	2,83,142 0 0	193 4 9	2,615 11 2
II.		*Sayar Revenue—*				
	1	Of former years	301 3 6	238 12 1	.....	62 7 5
	2	Of the current year	23,165 3 6	22,798 9 0	.....	366 10 6
		Total...	23,466 7 0	23,037 5 1	.....	429 1 11
III.		*Abkari Revenue—*				
	1	Of former years	4,951 13 5	1,672 13 10	.....	3,278 15 7
	2	Of the current year ...	36,231 5 1	35,174 6 2	.....	1,056 14 11
		Total ...	4 1,183 2 6	36,847 4 0	.....	4,335 14 6

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	EXPENDITURE. Heads of Expenditure.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs, a. p.
I.		*Darbar—*				
	1	Expenses of the Sir Desai ...	13,995 15 6	10,494 12 1	.....	3,501 3 5
	2	Allowances to the Sir Desai's family	20,215 3 0	22,152 10 3	1,937 7 3	.....
	3	Darbar establishment and servants	6,191 8 7	5,640 4 2	.....	551 4 5
	4	Allowances to relatives and hereditary officers of Darbar	14,867 4 5	13,631 4 10	.....	1,235 15 7
	5	Travelling allowances ...	155 12 0	118 6 0	.....	37 6 0
	6	Ahers	185 0 0	144 0 0	.....	41 0 0
	7	Allowances for Hindu festivals	2,392 2 8	2,477 2 6	84 15 10	.....
	8	Ceremonies in the Sir Desai's family	12,170 12 6	4,065 15 9	.....	8 104 12 9
	9	Miscellaneous charity ...	723 5 10	597 8 1	.....	125 13 9
	10	Purchases for the State ...	243 0 6	210 0 0	.....	33 0 6
	11	Travelling expenses of the Sir Desai and family ...	76 10 0	.....	.....	76 10 0
	12	Entertainment of visitors and guests	612 15 1	297 12 3	.....	315 2 10
	13	Lights, subscription and other misc. expenses ...	3,576 4 11	3,416 9 11	.....	159 11 0
	14	Darbar office contingencies,	48 9 1	38 7 2	.....	10 1 11
	15	Clothing to Darbar servants	314 10 3	.....	.....	314 10 3
	16	Unforeseen expenses ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total .	75,769 2 4	63,284 13 0	2,022 7 1	14,506 12 5
II.		*Paga—*				
	1	Expenses of the Paga ...	13,669 11 6	11,270 13 7	.....	2,398 13 11
	2	Purchases for the Paga ...	776 0 9	38 4 0	.....	737 12 9
	3	Travelling allowances ...	316 8 0	274 5 3	.....	42 2 9
		Total ...	14,762 4 3	11,583 6 10	.....	3,178 13 5

IV.		*Forest Revenue*	12,753 12 7	24,521 3 0	11,767 6 5	.....	
V.		*Stamps*	30,027 14 0	30,802 13 0	774 15 0	.....	
VI.		*Registration*	9,160 2 2	9,364 14 8	204 12 6	.....	
VII.		*Judicial Receipts*	2,272 2 10	2,951 0 5	678 13 7	.....	
VIII		*Interest on Investments—*					
	1	On Government Paper ...	4,375 0 0	4,375 0 0	.....	.....	
	2	On loans to Sirdars ...	1,558 11 6	2,580 1 4	1,021 5 10	.....	
		Total...	5,933 11 6	6,955 1 4	1021 5 10	.....	
IX.		*State Press Receipts* ...	443 9 10	410 15 2	.....	32 10 8	
X.		*Public Works—*					
	1	House rent	1,085 7 10	1,059 13 0	.....	25 10 10	
	2	Other miscellaneous receipts	4,008 10 2	2,781 6 6	.....	1,227 3 8	
		Total...	5,094 2 0	3,841 3 6	.....	1,252 14 6	
XI.		*Medical*	264 13 0	292 12 9	27 15 9	.....	
XII.		*Miscellaneous—*					
	1	Darbar	101 14 6	22 10 9	.....	79 3 9	
	2	Paga...	582 9 0	107 9 10	.....	474 15 2	
	3	Police and Local Corps ...	936 0 4	1,297 3 5	361 3 1	.....	
	4	Other miscellaneous ...	566 2 1	4,267 10 10	3,701 8 9	.....	
		Total...	2,186 9 11	5,695 2 10	4,062 11 10	554 2 11	
		Total Receipts ...	4,18,350 13 9	4,27,861 11 9	18,791 5 8	9,220 7 8	
XIII		Deposits	1,15,254 13 6	2,15,011 3 10	.....	.....	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	5,33,605 11 3	6,42,872 15 7	.....	.....	
		Total with Balances ...	11,01,183 1 7	12,24,327 11 7	.....	.....	

III.		*Superintendency and General Administration—*					
	1	Political Superintendent and his Establishment ...	28,091 13 6	27,161 11 4	.....	930 2 2	
	2	Travelling allowances ...	863 14 6	887 1 9	23 3 3	.....	
	3	Karbhari and his Establishment.	5,571 3 6	5,767 8 7	196 5 1	.....	
	4	Account establishment ...	2,164 8 0	2,172 8 0	8 0 0	.....	
	5	Treasury Establishment ...	1,625 12 10	1,636 0 0	10 3 2	.....	
	6	Record Establishment ...	804 8 0	1,587 8 0	783 0 0	.....	
	7	Temporary Establishment ..	73 1 0	60 0 0	.....	13 1 0	
	8	Travelling allowances ...	377 1 0	441 9 3	64 8 3	.....	
	9	Contingencies	714 14 6	775 6 11	60 8 5	.....	
	10	Diet and road money to witnesses....	197 5 6	39 12 6	.....	157 9 0	
		Total...	40,484 2 4	40,529 2 4	1,145 12 2	1,100 12 2	
IV.		*Revenue Department—*					
	1	Pay of three Kamavisdars and their establishments...	10,327 10 0	9,804 14 6	.....	522 11 6	
	2	Travelling allowances ...	1,908 7 7	1,754 12 11	.....	153 10 8	
	3	Contingencies	819 2 8	1,116 3 11	297 1 3	.....	
	4	Diet and road money to witnesses	128 2 9	109 15 3	.....	18 3 6	
	5	Serving processes	244 10 10	256 0 0	11 5 2	.....	
	6	Sanadkaries...	980 10 2	916 7 10	.....	64 2 4	
	7	Gardens and Sheri and Khasgi Thikans	2,003 1 5	2,637 7 3	634 5 10	.....	
	8	Village establishments and contingencies... ...	19,807 11 5	18,069 15 9	.....	1,737 11 8	
		Total...	36,219 8 10	34,665 13 5	942 12 3	2,496 7 8	
V.		*Abkari Department—*					
	1	Establishment	3,704 7 3	3,654 4 8	.....	50 2 7	
	2	Travelling allowances ..	483 12 0	489 14 0	6 2 0	.....	
	3	Contingencies	312 12 6	362 13 0	50 0 6	.....	
	4	Contribution to Local Fund.	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	.....	
		Total...	5,700 15 9	5,706 15 8	56 2 6	50 2 7	
VI.		*Forest Department—*					
	1	Supplies and Services ...	3,460 2 10	2,581 2 4	.....	879 0 6	
	2	Pay of establishment ...	6,974 9 4	5,401 2 11	.....	1,573 6 5	
	3	Travelling allowances ...	1,262 2 0	1,011 13 4	.....	258 4 8	
	4	Contingencies	385 7 0	674 5 0	288 14 0	.....	
			12,082 5 2	9,668 7 7	288 14 0	2,702 11 7	

Major Head.	Sub-Head	INCOME. Heads of Receipts.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Major Head.	Sub-Head.	EXPENDITURE. Heads of Expenditure.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
							VII		*Stamps*	747 13 7	1,274 0 7	526 3 0	.....
							VIII		*Registration—*				
								1	Establishment	1,128 6 8	1,132 2 3	3 11 7	.....
								2	Travelling allowances ...	.....	1 10 0	1 10 0	.....
								3	Contingencies	68 4 3	64 1 5	.....	4 2 10
									Total ...	1,196 10 11	1,197 13 8	5 5 7	4 2 10
							IX.		*Judicial Department—*				
								1	Chief Judge and his establishment...	7,322 6 0	7,264 13 6	.....	57 8 6
								2	Travelling allowances ...	1 10 0	31 4 0	29 10 0	.....
								3	Contingencies	507 7 3	362 4 2	.....	145 3 1
								4	Diet and road money to witnesses...	17 14 6	52 14 0	34 15 6	.....
								5	Three Subordinate Courts and their establishments.	10,508 6 0	9,737 11 5	.....	770 10 7
								6	Travelling allowances ..	12 10 0	18 2 0	5 8 0	.....
								7	Contingencies	469 12 0	347 12 5	.....	121 15 7
								8	Jail	3,273 4 0	3,129 0 2	.....	144 3 10
								9	Law charges	2,611 1 0	66 1 0	.....	2,545 0 0
									Total ...	24,724 6 9	21,009 14 8	70 1 6	3,784 9 7
							X.		*Medical—*				
								1	Civil Medical Officer and his establishment ...	12,240 5 8	12,269 8 0	29 2 4	.....
								2	Travelling allowances ...	70 4 9	15 0 0	.....	55 4 9
								3	Contingencies	487 9 9	705 11 10	218 2 1	.....

	4	Purchase of medicines ..	1,755	12	3	339	6	3	.....		1,416	6	0
	5	Vaccination establishment..	1,680	0	0	1,704	0	0	24	0	0	.....	
	6	Contingencies	70	0	0	54	0	0	.....			16	0	0
	7	Leper Asylum establishment	552	0	0	556	0	0	4	0	0	.....	
	8	Leper Asylum contingencies	85	9	11	81	13	0	.....			3	12	11
	9	Leper Asylum food and clothing to patients ..	2,697	8	9	2,773	11	11	76	3	2	.....		
	10	Contribution to dispensaries at Kudal and Banda ...	1,400	0	0	1,400	0	0	.....			.....		
		Total ...	21,039	3	1	19 899	3	0	351	7	7	1,491	7	8
XI.		*Police and Local Corps*—												
	1	Savantvadi Local Corps ..	55,901	10	9	52,459	3	0	.....			3,442	7	9
	2	Purchase of new arms ..	.....			.....			.....			.....		
	3	Three District Foujdars and their establishments.	3,940	10	1	8,914	7	9	4,973	13	8	.....		
	4	Travelling allowances ...	382	13	0	511	0	0	128	1	0	.....		
	5	Contingencies	805	0	8	1,551	2	9	746	2	1	.....		
		Total ..	61,030	4	6	63,435	13	6	5,848	0	9	3,442	7	9
XII.		*Pension and Gratuities*—												
	1	Pensions	10,147	7	8	10,388	13	10	241	6	2	.....		
	2	Gratuities	766	0	0	1,110	0	0	344	0	0	.....		
		Total ..	10,913	7	8	11,498	13	10	585	6	2	.....		
XIII		*Fixed assignments and allowances*—												
	1	Revenue of Inam lands adjusted	9 808	9	6	19,578	14	5	.....			229	11	1
	2	Tankha payments	12,117	15	0	12,117	15	0	.....			.....		
	3	Hakdars	1,467	8	11	1,383	3	7	.....			84	5	4
	4	Dewasthans	6,433	5	3	6,124	12	8	.....			308	8	7
	5	Dharmadaya	783	2	1	630	7	3	.....			152	10	10
	6	Mosques	244	2	4	196	6	11	.....			47	11	5
	7	Mathas	1,673	2	7	882	7	3	.....			190	11	4
	8	Village temple allowances..	4,277	1	1	5,189	6	1	912	5	0	.....		
		Total ...	46,204	14	9	46,103	9	2	912	5	0	1,013	10	7
XIV		*Education*—												
	1	State contribution to Educational Department ..	11,800	0	0	11,800	0	0	.....			.....		
	2	Scholarships beyond State..	.....			.....			.....			.....		
		Total ...	1,1800	0	0	11,800	0	0	.....			.....		

Major Head	Sub-Head.	INCOME. Heads of Receipts.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Major Head.	Sub-Head.	EXPENDITURE. Heads of Expenditure.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
							XV		*Public Works*—				
								1	State allotment for Public works...	27,383 3 6	34,431 7 4	7,048 3 10	.....
							XVI		State Printing Press ..	2,778 13 3	4,961 6 0	.....	537 7 3
							XVII		*Miscellaneous*—				
								1	Rewards for killing wild animals, &c.	31 13 0	103 5 6	71 8 6	.....
								2	Maintenance of insane and indigent persons and interment of paupers ..	480 6 2	562 3 1	81 12 11	.....
								3	Charges for special audit ..	795 4 11	847 7 4	52 2 5	.....
								4	Purchase of Service stamps.	578 0 0	312 8 0	.....	265 8 0
								5	Book-binding, &c.	264 0 0	860 0 0	596 0 0	.....
								6	Other miscellaneous and unforeseen charges ..	3,112 13 2	2,275 11 5	.....	837 1 9
									Total ..	5,262 5 3	4,961 3 4	801 7 10	1,102 9 9
							XVIII		*Refunds*—				
								1	Land Revenue	221 10 7	180 7 2	.....	41 3 5
								2	Sayar Revenue	3 3 0	22 5 0	19 2 0	.....
								3	Abkari	5 0 0	.....	.....	5 0 0
								4	Stamps	96 14 0	91 3 0	.....	5 11 0
								5	Forest	7 5 0	7 7 0	0 2 0	.....
								6	Registration	2 10 0	.....	.....	2 10 0
								7	Judicial	116 9 4	213 0 4	96 7 4	.....
								8	Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....
									Total ..	453 3 7	514 6 6	115 11 4	54 8 5
									Total expenditure	3,98,552 13 6	3,83,812 6 5	20,720 4 7	35,460 11 8
							XIX		*Deposits*	1,21,175 8 1	2,12,329 3 3		
									Total ..	5,19,728 5 7	5,96,141 9 8		

	Balances at the close of the year—						
1	State Proper	1,50,538	10	8	1,57,406	10	9
2	With the Collector of Ratnagiri	3,770	10	11	4,631	14	0
3	With the Bank of Bombay..	5,198	4	3	8,538	15	10
4	Government Securities ..	1,25,000	0	0	1,25,000	0	0
5	Loans and advances ...	69,875	3	9	1,02,854	10	4
	Total ...	3,54,382	13	7	3,98,432	2	11
6	Deposits	2,27,071	14	5	2,29,753	15	0
	Total ...	5,81,454	12	0	6,28,186	1	11
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,01,183	1	7	12,24,327	11	7

SAVANTVADI, POLITICAL AGENT'S OFFICE,
17th July 1900.

L. PRENDERGAST WALSH,
Political Agent, Savantvadi.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

SAVANTVADI STATE

FOR THE YEAR

1900-1901.

PRINTED AT THE STATE PRESS.

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No. 2735 of 1901.

FROM

MAJOR E. F. MARRIOTT
Acting Political Agent, Savantvadi;

To

J. L. JENKINS Esq. I.C.S.
Acting Secretary to Government.
Political Department, Bombay.

Savantvadi; 15th July 1901.
20-8

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Savantvadi State for the year ending 31st March 1901.

2. The usual Statements, as shown below, accompany:—

No. I.....—Political Relations.
„ II.....—Native Chiefs, Principal Male Members of their Families, &c.
„ III.....—Civil Divisions.
„ IV.....—Population.
„ V.....—Strength, Cost, &c., of Military Force.
„ VI.....—Strength, Cost, &c., of Police.
„ VII.....—Results of the working of the Police.
„ VIII.....—Value of Property stolen and recovered.
„ IX.....—Crimes committed, Cases disposed of, &c.
„ X.....—Offences reported and dealt with.
„ XI.....—Results of Criminal Appeals.
„ XII.....—Persons convicted and confined in Jail.
„ XIII.....—Nature and Value of Civil Suits.
„ XIV.....—Results of Applications for execution of Decrees.
„ XV.....—Registration of Documents.
„ XVI.....—Agriculture.
„ XVII.—Income and Expenditure.

CHAPTER I.—POLITICAL.

Relations with the British Government.

3. The relations of the State with the British Government continue to be in every way satisfactory.

The Sar Desai.

4. Shrimant Shriram Savant Bhonsle was recognized as Sar Desai of Savant-Vadi in succession to his cousin the late Raghunath Savant Bhonsle on the 7th June 1900 on certain terms under which the administration of the State is to be carried on by the Political Agent in the name and under the seal of the Sar Desai. The formal installation ceremony was performed on the 23rd July in a Darbar specially held by the Political Agent for the purpose. A *Khilat* was presented on this occasion to the Sar Desai by the Political Agent on behalf of the British Government

Similarly a cash present was made by the Sar Desai to the British Government.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

5. In consequence of the accession of the Sar Desai to the Gadi, the designation of the Political Superintendent was changed to Political Agent.

Mr. L. Prendergast Walsh. C. I. E. having proceeded on furlough to Europe on the 4th February, I held charge of the Agency until the 2nd March when I was relieved by Colonel Fenton. He left on the 4th May on six months special leave and I was appointed to act on his departure.

I acted as 2nd in Command Savantvadi Local Corps from the 13th June 1900 till after the close of the year, relieving Lieutenant Strong.

Assistant Surgeon G. G. Bopardikar having been transferred to Rajkot, Assistant Surgeon J. E. Bocarro has been in Medical charge of the State from the 20th January 1901.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Sheri Thikans.

6. During the year the leases of 25 Sheri Thikans were renewed at a rental of Rs. 3,202-9-0 or Rs. 432-14-0 more than the former rent. The total income of all the Sheri lands in the State amounted to Rs. 42,535-0-4.

Account System.

7. The system of revenue accounts in force in the State remained unaltered. The accounts of the State were audited as usual by a special Government auditor.

Boundary dispute.

8. The boundary dispute alluded to in last year's report has not yet been finally settled.

Wards' Estates.

9. The subjoined table gives details of the Wards' Estates in the State.

Number.	Name.	Age.	Place of birth.	Place of Education.	Balance at the beginning of the year.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balance at the end of the year.		Value of moveable property.	Area of land under management.	
								In cash.	In Government Promissory notes.			
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	A.	G.
1	Sid Sawant and Ragh Sawant Talikar. ...	30 17	Vadi.	English School.	334-10- 5	4,416-11-4	4,125-14-6	625 -7- 3	...	5,346-5 -9	310	2
2	Nar Sawant Tirodkar. ...	22	Tiroda.	Kolhapur.	1,201- 3- 0	4,012-10-1	4,607- 3-5	606 -9- 8	...	618 -8-0	385	29
3	Ramchandra Ladji Gurao...	20	Akeri.	Akeri.	1,446-10-7	1,135-14-2	678-11- 8	1,903-13-1	...	679 -2-6	92	24¾
4	40 Petty Estates. ...				4,172-11-4	2,397-6-11	4,401- 5-2	2,168-13-1	...	11,391-4-4	776	7

During the year 8 new estates were brought under the management of the State and

3 were restored to their owners on their having attained majority.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

(a).—Legislation.

10. The Indian Stamp Act was introduced into the State from the 1st April 1900 with the sanction of Government. The Registration Act referred to in last year's report was approved of by Government during the year and will be made applicable to the State as soon as it is printed. Government having declined to pass the bill of the Tobacco Act, the tobacco cess will be abolished altogether from the 1st August next.

The proposal of the Legislative Committee for the amendment of sections 11 and 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure in force in the State so far as they related to Sheri and Dewasthan lands was submitted to Government during the year and has been sanctioned since the close of the year.

(b).—Military.

11. The Local Corps is being gradually reduced to its sanctioned strength viz. 301. The number of men on the 31st March was 332 of all ranks, details of which as well as the cost of the force are given in Appendix V.

Strength.

12. The conduct and discipline of the Corps during the year was good.

Conduct.

13. The Gymnasium of the Corps was made use of for Police recruits, there being no recruits undergoing instruction in the Corps.

Gymnasium.

(c).—Police.

14. The Police force of the State consisted of 139 men of whom 42 were detailed from the Local Corps for Police duty as usual. The particulars regarding their distribution, education, conduct and cost are given in Appendix VI.

Strength.

The question of arming the Police was decided in Government Resolution 2381 dated 26th March 1901, Political Department. Thirty M. L. Fusils will be kept for their use, but there will be no division of the force into armed and unarmed Police.

15. The results of the work done by the Police during the year are given in Appendices VII and VIII. The variations in the amount of work as compared with that in the previous year are not so important as to require any explanation.

Work done.

16. Details of the offences committed, cases instituted and punishments awarded during the year of report are given in Appendix IX. It will be seen that crime was generally on the decrease. There was no serious crime except 2 cases of murder, 7 of forgery, 2 of suicide, and 5 of robbery. There were 9 prosecutions under the Arms Act but none of them important.

Nature of offences, cases and punishments.

17. There was no change in the number of Village Fauzdars in the State. The

Village Police.

work done by them was found on the whole to be satisfactory. During the year 18 cases involving 25 persons were disposed of by them.

(d).—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Courts of Criminal Justice.

18. The number of Criminal Courts in the State remained unaltered.

Work done by Criminal Courts.

19 Particulars of the work done by the several Criminal Courts are given in Appendix X. A decrease is observable both in the number of offences as well as in that of persons dealt with. The percentage of persons convicted to those brought to trial fell from 51 to 48 and that of persons discharged without trial from 33 to 30.

Appeals.

20. The results of appeals preferred against the decisions of the several courts are shown in Appendix XI. There were in all 66 appeals for disposal of which 65 were disposed of leaving 1 pending at the close of the year.

Applications for revision

21. There were 6 applications before the Political Agent for revision of the decisions of the Subordinate Courts. All of these except one were disposed of during the year.

There were two appeals to the Commissioner, Southern Division, against the decisions of the Political Agent both of which were rejected.

(e).—EXTRADITION.

22. In the matter of extradition there was complete reciprocity between this State and the British Government and other neighbouring Native States. During the year 5 persons were surrendered to the District Magistrate of Ratnagiri for trial.

(f).—PRISONS.

Building.

23. The Savantvadi Jail Building is in a good state of repair and provides accommodation for 75 prisoners.

Prisoners.

24. Appendix XII gives particulars as to the number of convicts in the Jail. Of the total number of prisoners 166 were short-term and 33 long-term convicts.

Health and Conduct.

25. The general health of the prisoners was fair. There were two deaths in Jail. The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole satisfactory.

Income and Expenditure.

26. The total income of the Jail amounted to Rs. 422–12–10 and the total expenditure to Rs. 3484-7-9 as against Rs. 2887-1-5. The increased number of prisoners accounts for the rise in expenditure. The average cost per prisoner per annum came to Rs. 70–15–1 against Rs. 68-3-2.

Lock-ups.

27. The number of lock-ups in the State remained the same as last year viz. 4. During the year 336 under–trial prisoners were confined therein. The average period of detention in custody before trial was 6·32 against 8·88 days. The total cost of their maintenance was Rs. 193-11-9 against Rs. 140-3-0

28. During the year 48 previously convicted prisoners were identified by means of finger tip impressions but the system as it at present exists is not yet

System of identification by finger tip impressions.

perfected and the question of improving it is under consideration.

(*g*).—Civil Justice.

Constitution.

29. During the year there was no change in the number, constitution and jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in the State. The temporary Court of the Joint Nyayadhish referred to in last year's report was continued with the sanction of Government up to the 15th April 1901, when it was closed.

Suits instituted and disposed of.

30. Particulars of the suits instituted in, and disposed of by, the several Courts of the State during the year under report as compared with those of the preceding year are given in Appendix XIII.

An increase of 258 is observable in the total number of suits instituted in all Civil Courts and although no special cause can be assigned for this general rise, it may be attributed in a great measure to the good harvest of the year of report in many of the villages of the State. The number of disposals also exhibits an increase which is due to the Court of the Joint Nyayadhish having remained open throughout the year. The balance of suits remaining undisposed of at the close of the year was 518, of which only 8 are pending for more than 2 years but less than 4 years, 59 for more than one year but less than two years, and the rest are below one year.

Average duration of suits.

31. The average duration of suits disposed of in all the Courts in the year under report was 4 months and 20 days, being nearly the same as in the previous year.

Nature and value of suits instituted.

32. The following table gives the nature and value of suits instituted during the year under report as compared with the figures for the preceding year.

Name of Court.	Suits for immovable property.				Money suits.			
	1900--1.		1899-1900.		1900--1		1899-1900.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Court of the Chief Judge.	1	4,999 8 8	...	.....	278	30,608 2 5	248	29,215 15 11
Do. of the Nyayadhish.	153	43,617 1 10½	201	18,360 11 6½	1135	29,583 0 3½	908	25,991 13 7
Do. of the Munsiff. ...	86	9,970 0 ½	72	7,186 11 1½	624	14,873 3 1	590	19,100 0 4
Do. of the Desai of Parma.	...	.....	...	.....	...	...		.....
Total. ...	240	58,586 10 7	273	25,547 6 8	2037	75,064 5 9½	1746	74,307 13 10

Execution of decrees.

33. Appendix XIV gives details regarding the execution of decrees. It will be seen that an increase of 344 is apparent in the number of applications for execution of decrees filed during the year under review over the figure for the past year and may be attributed to

the same reason as is assigned above for the rise in the number of suits instituted. The number of such applications awaiting disposal at the close of the year shows a decline and of this number only 33 are of more than 5 years duration.

Appeals.

31. The work done by the Chief Judge in his appellate capacity is given in the following table.

Name of Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.										Average duration.					
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Decisions reversed and cases remanded		Compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1900-1.			1899-00.		
	1900-1.	1899-00.	1900-1.	1899-00.	1900-1.	1899-00.	1900-1.	1899-00.	1900-1.	1899-00.	1900-1.	1899-00.	1900-1.	1899-00.	1900-1.	1899-00.	1900-1.	1899-00.	1900-1.	1899-00.	1900-1.	1899-00.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Chief Judge.	58	59	142	142	200	201	133	143	67	58	Rs. 16,180-3-9½	Rs. 11,798-7-11	41	55	22	26	43	39	16	9	11	14	0	5	29	0	5	19

Second Appeals.

35. The number of second appeals for disposal including the balance remaining over from last year was 87. Of these 8 were decided leaving a balance of 79 at the close of the year.

Miscellaneous Applications.

36. The number of applications for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction in the Court of the Political Agent was 4, all of which were decided. Of the 13 applications for revision of decrees in small cause suits, 6 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 7. There were 6 applications for review of the decisions passed by the Political Agent in second appeals. Of these 5 were disposed of during the year.

Income and expenditure.

37. The total income of the department from all sources amounted to Rs. 21,202-1-11 against Rs. 19,626-3-8 and the expenditure to Rs. 18,910-11-8 as against Rs. 17,814-13-6. The increase in receipts corresponds with the rise in the number of suits and that in expenditure is mostly caused by the opening of the Joint Nyayadhish's Court.

Working of the Mamlatdar's Court's Act.

38. There were in all 94 suits under the Mamlatdar's Court's Act, of which 88 were disposed of during the year. The Political Agent received 6 applications for revision of the decisions passed by the Kamavisdars under Bombay Act III of 1876. Of these 3 were decided and 3 remained pending at the close of the year.

(*h*).—Registration.

Registration.

39. Appendix XV gives particulars of registrations in the two Registry Offices. 2,290 documents of the value of Rs. 2,71,984-10-7 were registered during the year as against 2,604 of the value of Rs. 3,00,682-7-4 in 1899-1900. A decrease is observable in all classes of documents, especially under sale deeds, and is due notably to a good harvest in some

of the villages in the State.

Receipts.

40. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 8,678-5-6 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,257-8-11 as against Rs. 9,364-14-8 and Rs. 1,197-13-8 respectively in 1899-1900.

(*i*).—Municipality.

41. The Savantvadi Municipality continues on the same lines as last year.

Population.

42. The population of the town according to the census taken on the 1st of March 1901 was 10,212 or 943 more than at the census of 1891.

Receipts and expenditure.

43. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 7,687-7-2 against Rs. 7,977-1-7 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,207-0-3 against Rs. 7,811-9-11 in 1899-1900. The balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 288-15-5.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(*a*).—Agriculture.

Culturable area.

44. The total area of culturable land in the State was 3,80,186 acres. The area actually under cultivation during the year was 1,42,727 acres. Of this area, 62,377 acres were under rice crops, 6,020 acres under garden cultivation and 74,329 acres under hill crops. 2,36,677 acres remained fallow. During the year 237 acres of land were relinquished by occupants; this with the area previously relinquished amounted to 991 acres, of which 209 acres were relet during the year.

Weather and Crops.

45. The total rain fall registered at the Savantvadi Hospital was 158 inches and 62 cents, the average fall for the previous five years being 148-62. The season was, on the whole, very favourable for rice crops, but the rains having ceased earlier than usual, hill crops and gardens suffered considerably. The outturn of rice during the year was about a 13 annas crop whereas that of nachni and other inferior grains was 5 annas.

Temperature.

46. The maximum temperature registered at the Savantvadi Civil Hospital was 97° on the 20th April 1900 and the minimum 50° on the 13th February 1901.

Agriculture.

47. Appendix XVI gives particulars of the agricultural stock in the State during the year. A decrease observable in the number of cattle was due to the heavy outburst of rain at the beginning of the monsoon having told severely on the enfeebled condition of the cattle.

Wages.

48. The rates of wages of skilled and unskilled labourers remained unaltered during the year.

Prices of food grains.

49. The prices of the principal staple food grains viz. rice and nachni in the State were 20 lbs. 13 ozs. and 27 lbs. 9 ozs. per rupee as against 19 lbs. and 31 lbs 6 ozs. respectively in the preceding year.

Forest.

50. The total area under forest conservancy remained almost the same as last year viz. 34,861 acres.

Area.

51. The scheme for the reorganization of the Forest Department referred to in last year's report was sanctioned during the year and was given effect to from October 1900.

Establishment.

52. During the year there were 20 cases under the Forest Act implicating 63 persons, as compared with 44 cases in which 87 persons were involved. Besides the above, 320 petty offences were compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act.

Forest offences.

53. The total actual receipts of the department excluding fractions of a rupee amounted to Rs. 18,822 against Rs. 24,521 in 1899-1900 and the expenditure to Rs. 10,874 against Rs. 9,676. The falling off in receipts was chiefly due to a more limited demand for timber, while the increase in expenditure was caused by the arrears of *Kumla aunsh* having been paid during the year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Trade and Manufacture.

54. The aggregate value of goods imported into the State during the year amounted to Rs. 5,34,717 as against Rs. 4,72,553 in 1899–1900. The imports consisted chiefly of rice, cotton and woollen piece-goods, paper, glass ware, tobacco, cattle &c. Goods to the value of Rs. 85,695 were exported from the State during the year, and consisted chiefly of timber, cocoanut, paddy, coir, *kuskus* and lacquered work &c.

55. The principal local industries of the State are kuskus embroidery, lacquered work, inlaid cocoanut shells and bison horn work &c. Articles to the value of Rs. 5,000 were manufactured during the year, of which Rs. 3,000 worth were exported.

Local industries.

Fairs.

56. The principal fairs of any importance are held annually at Akeri, Kunkeri, Talavna and Tulas.

Public Works.

57. The total outlay on public works amounted during the year to Rs. 53,481-2-0 as against Rs. 43,950 in 1899–1900 and was debited to different funds as follows.

			Rs.	a.	p.
State Funds	...	...	36,341	0	10
Local Funds	...	...	12,959	12	10
Toll Funds	...	...	4,180	4	3 .

No new work of importance was undertaken during the year, and the only work in progress is the new Local Corps lines which are likely to be completed next year.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

58. The following statements show (I) the gross receipts, disbursements and

Gross receipts, disbursements and balances.

balances (II) the actual receipts and (III) the actual expenditure of the Savantvadi State for the year under report as well as those for the preceding three years.

STATEMENT No. I.

Year.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1897—98 ...	5,74,882 6 0	5,90,123 12 9	5,87,428 12 5	5,67,577 6 4
	*3,25,070 3 3	4,26,384 8 2	4,16,869 14 1	3,34,584 13 4
1898—99 ...	5,67,577 6 4	5,33,605 11 3	5,19,728 5 7	5,81,454 12 0
	*3,34,584 13 4	4,18,350 13 9	3,98,552 13 6	3,54,382 13 7
1899-1900 ...	5,81,454 12 0	6,42,872 15 7	5,96,141 9 8	6,28,186 1 11
	*3,54,382 13 7	4,27,861 11 9	3,83,812 6 5	3,98,432 2 11
1900—1 ...	6,28,186 1 11	6,38,470 2 8	6,29,225 4 6	6,37,431 0 1
	*3,98,432 2 11	4,07,787 14 3	4,17,903 5 3	3,88,316 11 11

*Note:—These figures are for the State proper.

Of the closing balance of Rs.3,88,316 to the credit of the State, Rs.1,25,000 represent investment in Government paper, Rs.82,907 loans and advances and the remainder cash in the State Treasury.

STATEMENT No. II.

Abstract Statement of Receipts.

No.	Item.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue...	2,82,603 14 9	2,85,564 6 5	2,83,142 0 0	2,77,380 15 1
2	Sayar Revenue..	23,295 15 2	23,466 0 7	23,037 5 1	22,392 0 8
3	Abkari. ...	37,273 7 7	41,183 2 6	36,847 4 0	32,375 14 4
4	Forest. ...	23,770 8 5	12,753 12 7	24,521 3 0	18,821 15 11
5	Stamps. ...	32,665 11 0	30,027 14 0	30,802 13 0	31,489 6 0
6	Registration. ...	9,298 14 1	9,160 2 2	9,364 14 8	8,678 5 6
7	Judicial. ...	2,980 12 7	2,272 2 10	2,951 0 5	2,897 12 9
8	Interest. ...	6,358 1 2	5,933 11 6	6,955 1 4	5,418 2 2
9	State Press. ...	1,872 0 11	443 9 10	410 15 2	390 5 3
10	Public Works ...	4,824 7 5	5,094 2 0	3,841 3 6	2,717 13 3
11	Medical. ...	268 3 9	264 13 0	292 12 9	294 7 0
12	Miscellaneous....	1,172 7 4	2,186 9 11	5,695 2 10	4,930 12 4
	Total. ...	4,26,384 8 2	4,18,350 13 9	4,27,861 11 9	4,07,787 14 3
	Deposits. ...	1,63,739 4 7	1,15,254 13 6	2,15,011 3 10	2,30,682 4 5
	Grand Total. ...	5,90,123 12 9	5,33,605 11 3	6,42,872 15 7	6,38,470 2 8

Compared with the previous year there has been a decrease of Rs.20,073 in the

total amount of receipts. It occurred chiefly under the heads "Land Revenue", 'Abkari' and 'Forest'. The inability of certain rayats to punctually pay the State's dues accounts for the falling off under the head "Land Revenue". The causes of decrease under the other two heads have been explained in their proper places.

Statement No III.

Abstract Statement of Expenditure.

Number.	Item.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Darbar. ...	74,415 13 11	75,769 2 4	63,284 13 0	62,157 13 8
2	Paga. ...	19,341 11 4	14,762 4 3	11,583 6 10	18,328 0 0
3	Superintendency and General administration. ...	43,069 10 10	40,484 2 4	40,529 2 4	40,043 13 10
4	Revenue Department. ...	36,677 15 10	36,219 8 10	34,665 13 5	44,773 1 10
5	Abkari. ...	6,548 7 1	5,700 15 9	5,706 15 8	5,237 6 9
6	Forest. ...	18,140 5 0	12,082 5 2	9,668 7 7	10,901 13 8
7	Stamps. ...	878 0 6	747 13 7	12,874 0 7	2,841 5 3
8	Registration. ...	1,284 5 2	1,196 10 11	1,197 13 8	1,200 0 11
9	Judicial. ...	23,787 10 8	24,724 6 9	21,009 14 8	23,473 1 7
10	Medical. ...	21,175 11 2	21,039 3 1	19,899 3 0	20,541 12 4
11	Local Corps. ...	60,488 1 6	55,901 10 9	52,459 3 0	53,199 3 10
12	Police. ...	3,920 11 6	5,128 9 9	10,976 10 6	13,160 12 2
13	Pension and Gratuities. ...	10,679 14 9	10,913 7 8	11,498 13 10	10,613 10 0
14	Fixed Assignments. ...	44,673 0 1	46,204 14 9	46,103 9 2	52,509 10 4
15	Education. ...	11,909 11 0	11,800 0 0	11,800 0 0	11,800 0 0
16	Public Works. ...	28,341 0 8	27,383 3 6	34,431 7 4	36,341 0 10
17	State Press. ...	1,470 10 8	2,778 13 3	2,247 6 0	2,184 5 6
18	Miscellaneous. ...	9,072 13 6	5,262 5 3	4,961 3 4	7,816 15 1
19	Refunds. ...	994 2 11	453 3 7	514 6 6	779 5 8
	Total. ...	4,16,869 14 1	3,98,552 13 6	3,83,812 6 5	4,17,903 5 3
	Deposits. ...	1,70,558 14 4	1,21,175 8 1	2,12,329 3 3	2,11,321 15 3
	Grand Total. ...	5,87,428 12 5	5,19,728 5 7	5,96,141 9 8	6,29,225 4 6

The total expenditure during the year increased by Rs. 34,090. The increase is noticeable principally under the heads "Paga", "Revenue Department", and "Miscellaneous." The higher prices of gram and the purchase of new horses and a carriage have led to the increase under the head "Paga". The payment of Rs.12,000 to the mortgagee in possession of a large Sheri Thikan at Vengurla accounts for the rise under this head. The increase under the head "Miscellaneous" was due to the cost of relief works opened last year having been adjusted in the year under report.

Detailed statement of income and expenditure.

Appendix XVII gives details of the receipts, expenditure and balances of the State with increases and decreases for the year under report and the one preceding it.

Land Revenue.

59. The land revenue demands, inclusive of the balance at the end of the previous year, amounted to Rs.3,85,128 against Rs.3,77,235 and the collections to Rs.2,57,333 against Rs.2,62,853. The outstanding balance amounted to Rs.1,27,796. Of this, Rs. 72,568 represent the last instalment of land revenue which fell due after

the close of the year, Rs.36,740 the balance of instalment realizable during the official year, and Rs.18,488 the arrears for previous years. Of the above balance Rs.82,000 have since been recovered and more will be realized before the end of July.

Local Funds.

60. The total receipts on account of local funds, including the previous year's balance (Rs.37,450), amounted to Rs.82,248 and the expenditure to Rs.41,799, leaving a balance of Rs.40,449. Of this balance, a sum of Rs.22,200 are invested in Government securities.

Takavi advances.

61. Takavi advances amounting to Rs.6,847 were made during the year to 563 agriculturists. This, with the sum advanced last year, gave a total of Rs.10,221, of which Rs.2,111 were recovered and Rs.8,110 remained outstanding at the end of the year. This measure of relief proved very beneficial to the poor rayats in as much as it prevented them from borrowing money at exorbitant rates of interest from money lenders.

Opium.

62. During the year 37 lbs. and 39 tolas of opium was sold from the State Treasury to licensed vendors. There was no prosecution under the Opium Act.

Abkari.

63. There was no change in the abkari system in force in the State. The abkari revenue amounted to Rs.32,276 or Rs.4,471 less than in 1899-1900 and the expenditure to Rs.5,237 against Rs.5,706. The decrease in the abkari revenue is chiefly due to the number of trees tapped being less than in the previous year.

Abkari Offences.

64. The number of offences against the abkari law was 9 against 32 in 1899-1900. The 10 persons implicated in them were all convicted. There were 8 cases of smuggling liquor from Goa territory into the State.

Stamps.

65. The total realizations on account of the stamp revenue amounted during the year to Rs.31,488, of which Rs.22,977 were under the Court Fees Act and Rs.8,511 under the General Stamp Act, as against Rs.21,964 and Rs.8,038 respectively in the previous year.

Toll Funds.

Amboli Toll Fund.

66. The contract for the toll bar at Amboli was sold during the year for Rs.10,125. The actual collections, including the balance at the end of the previous year, amounted to Rs.7,239, of which Rs.5,000 were remitted to the Ratnagiri Treasury, and Rs.1,982 were expended on repairs to travellers bungalows, dharmshalas &c. on the Vingorla-Belgaum road within the State limits. The balance at the close of the year was Rs.9,266-15-0, of which Rs.257-11-0 were held in cash in the State Treasury and Rs.9,009-4-0 remained unrecovered.

67. The total collections on account of the Ajgaon and Old Ghat Toll Funds during the year, including the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs.5,178 and the expenditure to Rs.2,362. The balance to the credit of the funds at the end of the year was Rs.2,816.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

68. The number of medical institutions in the State remained the same as

Medical institutions.

last year. The subjoined table gives details of the work done in each institution and the cost of its maintenance.

Name of institution.	Number of patients treated.		Result of indoor patients.				Expenditure.			Daily average.	
	Indoor	Out door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining.	Rs.	a.	p.	Indoor.	Out-door.
Westropp Civil Hospital.	455	6,999	384	20	30	21	14,292	3	7	20·2	106·2
Jail Hospital. ...	51	201	48	...	2	1	.....			2·21	1:8
Lunatic Asylum. ...	14	...	2	...	4	8	425	9	4	8·8	.....
Leper Asylum. ...	90	...	...	21	12	57	3,071	5	11	53·5	.....
Kudal Dispensary. ...	11	3,792	9	...	1	1	1,130	9	8	·33	35:17
Banda Dispensary. ...	15	2,538	3	12	...	...	1,314	0	0	·88	35·09
Amboli Dispensary. ...	....	139	...	...	...	...	.....			.....	1·14
Total. ...	636	13,669	446	53	49	88	20,233	12	6	85·92	178:26

No special reason can be assigned for the diminution of 802 in the number of patients treated as compared with last year. There were in all 38 medico-legal cases, in 7 of which *postmortem* examinations were held.

Cost.

69. The total cost of the department amounted to Rs.20,233-12-6 against Rs.19,714-4-1 in 1899-1900. The increase was due mainly to the medicines purchased last year having been paid for during the year under report.

Births and deaths.

70. The population of the State according to the recent census is 2,17,800 or 24,352 more than the census of 1891. The total number of births registered during the year was 5,667 against 7,167 and that of deaths was 5,265 against 4,623 in 1899-1900. The prevalence of small-pox in the State is chiefly responsible for the increase in mortality, and it, no doubt, affected to some extent the birth-rate. The birth-rate per mille was 26·6 against 37·1 and the death rate 24·1 against 23·9 in the previous year.

General health.

71. The general health of the town and district was not good. A wide spread epidemic of small-pox prevailed throughout the year under report, 1,779 cases with 220 deaths having occurred. Cholera also appeared in Vadi town and in some villages in the district. There were 112 cases of this disease, of which 72 proved fatal. Malarial fever was, as usual, very prevalent in villages at the foot of the Ghats. The Medical Officer has proposed making an organized attempt to poison the breeding grounds of the malaria infecting mosquito. The proposal is worth consideration. The State continued free from indigenous plague; only 4 cases were imported into the State from Bombay and Belgaum, all of which proved fatal.

Vaccination.

72. The following table shows the work done by the Vaccination Department during the year as compared with that of the previous year.

Stations.	Operations by whom performed.	Number of persons vaccinated.		Results.						Remarks.
		1900-1.	1899-1900	Successful.		Unsuccessful.		Unknown.		
				1900-1	1899-1900	1900-1	1899-1900	1900-1	1899-1900	
Vadi. ...	Ibrahim Khan ...	1,393	909	1,363	898	14	5	16	6	P.
		1,089	55	181	21	408	29	200	5	R.
Danoli. ...	Vithal Babli ...	1,019	1,029	991	1,018	10	4	18	7	P.
		8	4	6	3	2	...	...	1	R.
Kudal. ...	Babaji Lakshman ...	1,407	1,014	1,344	932	36	39	27	43	P.
		110	39	59	20	34	14	17	5	R.
Math. ...	Zilba D. Savant ...	1,270	1,415	1,244	1,389	10	14	16	12	P.
		67	19	48	9	10	10	9	...	R.
Banda. ...	Subhana D. Savant ...	1,070	1,348	1,019	1,287	23	33	28	28	P.
		60	94	11	20	43	71	6	3	R.
	Total Primary ...	6,159	5,715	5,961	5,524	93	95	105	96	
	Total Revaccination...	1,334	211	605	73	497	124	232	14	
	Grand Total ...	7,493	5,926	6,566	5,597	590	219	337	110	

There has been an increase of 1,567 in the number of vaccine operations performed as compared with the previous year. The prevalence of small-pox in the State which induced people to get vaccinated accounts for this increase. The total expenditure of the vaccination department amounted to Rs. 1,767-4-0 as against Rs. 1,758-4-11 in 1899-1900.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Schools and scholars.

73 The progress of education in the Savantvadi State during the year 1900-1 as compared with that in the preceding year is shown in the subjoined table.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		Daily average attendance.
	1899-1900	1900-1.	1899-1900.	1900-1.	
English School.	1	1	264	191	197
English Classes.	4	4	(64) 14	(66) 13	(44·91) 9·78
Vernacular boys' schools. ...	52	48	3,084	2,777	1,935·06
Do. Girls' Schools and Classes....	8	5	317	277	137·73
Do. Night Classes. ...	23	20	552	489	281·39
Technical School	1	1	(253) 23	(210) 16	(187·53) 6·72
Music School	1	1	(25) 5	(31) 3	(16·12) 1·12
Total. ...	90	80	(342) 4,259	(307) 3,766	(240·28) 2,566·8
Aided Schools.					
English Classes.	1	...	(15)	.....	.....
Vernacular boys' Schools. ...	42	40	1,475	1,407	1,014·98
Do. Girls' Schools. ...	1	1	27	28	17·07
Do. Night Classes. ...	...	1	... ...	16	12·31
Total. ...	44	42	(15) 1,502	1,451	1,044·36
Private unaided Schools. ...	44	48	693	884	.....
Do. English Class. ...	1	...	16	.....	.....
Total. ...	45	48	709	884	.....
Grand total ...	179	170	(357) 6,470	(307) 6,101	3,611·16

During the year 10 State schools were closed for want of sufficient attendance. This as well as the prevalence of small-pox throughout the State accounts for the decline in the number of boys.

English school.

74. The results of the Matriculation and the University School Final examinations of the Bombay University so far as the Savantvadi English school is concerned were creditable inasmuch as out of 14 sent up 9 passed.

Receipts and expenditure.

75. The total receipts of the department from all sources amounted during the year to Rs.26,082-6-6 against Rs.27,328-8-3 in the preceding year and the expenditure to Rs.25,446-11-9 against Rs.25,457-3-4 in 1899-1900.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Measures for destruction of wild animals and poisonous snakes.

76. During the year a sum of Rs.55 was spent in rewards for killing wild animals and poisonous snakes as against Rs.119 in 1899-1900.

Post Offices.

77. There were in all 9 post offices in the State or one more than last year. The value of postage stamps sold fell from Rs.4,887 in 1899-1900 to Rs.4,251 during the year under report. The value of money orders issued during the year was Rs.41,411 and that of money-orders paid Rs.1,43,319, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs.57,669 and Rs.2,23,431.

Telegraph Office.

78. The receipts at the Savantvadi telegraph office amounted to Rs.829 and the expenditure to Rs.432, as against Rs.928 and Rs.417 respectively in the preceding year. 1,199 telegrams were received and 1,098 despatched during the year.

Working of the Arms Act.

79. The number of arms in the possession of the people of the State was 1,598 against 1,590 in 1899 1900. Of these 1,235 were fire-arms and 363 side-arms. 1,005 arms were held free of charge by Sardars, Mehmans, Darkdars and other privileged persons. The number of offences under the Arms Act was 9.

State Records.

80. The condition of the State records was on the whole satisfactory.

Printing Press.

81. The value of the work done by the State Printing Press amounted during the year to Rs.2,867 and the expenditure to Rs.2 183. The scheme for the reorganization of the press is under consideration and will be submitted to Government shortly.

Libraries.

82 The United Institution of the Savantvadi Library and Gymkhana continues to be in a satisfactory condition, the number of subscribers being 97.

Census.

83. The fourth general census of the State was taken on the night of the 1st of March last. It was carried out smoothly and satisfactorily as the people cheerfully cooperated with the officers employed. The total population enumerated was 2,17,800 consisting of 1,06,207 males and 1,11,593 females, as compared with 1,92,948 made up of 93,520 males and 99,428 females or a total increase of 24,852 souls. The above figures, however, being unchecked can not be accepted as absolutely accurate

until the work of compilation now in progress is finished.

The conduct of the census operations was left entirely to the State Karbhari who carried them to a most satisfactory conclusion. In this work he was ably seconded by the Petha Kamavisdars and by Mr. R. G. Sabnis, the Chairman of the Savantvadi Municipality.

Concluding remarks.

84. In concluding the report I feel myself at some disadvantage owing to the short time in which I have been acting as Political Agent, but I can, on the whole, endorse all that my predecessor said last year in favour of the officers working under him.

The Civil Medical Officer, Mr. J. E. Bocarro, is new to Savantvadi, but he has already set on foot some small but much needed reforms in Jail discipline, and in the hospital his knowledge of his work, and his business-like methods will be of great advantage to the State.

Rao Bahadur V. P. Gupte, State Karbhari, was highly recommended by Mr. Walsh in his report for 1899-1900 and I can subscribe to this favourable view of his services.

Rao Bahadur H. S. Phadnis B. A., L. L. B., Chief Judge, is a clever Judicial Officer and he will, I am sure, continue to be a valuable servant to the State.

Mr. N. J. Joshi, L. C. E., State Engineer. Of this officer's work I have had more opportunities of judging. I am, on the whole, favourably impressed by his ability; he works hard and takes keen interest in his profession. At the same time there have been small troubles connected with his establishment which a closer supervision could have prevented.

Mr. S. B. Bavdekar, Head Clerk. With this Officer I am daily brought in contact, and I can confidently testify in his favour. He is both a capable and painstaking officer, and under him the office work runs smoothly, and arrears are almost unknown. He is ably seconded by a particularly good staff.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. F. MARRIOTT, MAJOR.

Acting Political Agent, Savantvadi.

(THROUGH THE COMMISSIONER, S. D.)

APPENDIX I.

Political Relations of Native States, 1900-1901.

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military Force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sávantvádi.	Nil	Nil.	2,17,732 (according to the census of 1901.)	170	6,101	7,493	Small-pox, Cholera, Diarrhœa, Worms and diseases of the respiratary system.	Rs. a. p. 4,07,787 0 0	Savantvadi Local Corps.	Not levied	Rice, nachni, vari, cocoanuts and betelnuts. Ornamental furniture in painted lacquer-work, inlaid cocoanut and kuskus fancy articles, embroidery and horn work, toys &c

Savantvadi, 15th July 1901.

E. F. MARRIOTT, Major.

Acting Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX II.

Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families, and principal male members of their Court 1900-1901.

Number.	Name of individual, State and family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has a Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CHIEF.										
1	Shriram Savant Bhonsle...	Savantvadi.	Sar Desai of Savantvadi.	Maratha, Hindu.	39	At the Belgaum High School and at the Rajkumar College.	.....	.....+	Follows primogeniture.	Has one son.	+Government of India have authorized the granting of the Sanad but it has not been received.
2	Subhanrao Patankar. ...	Do.	Mehman.	Do.	30	At the Savantvadi High School.	Manages his own affairs.	No Sanad.	Not.	Has a son	
3	Sambhajirao Nimbalkar...	Do.	Do.	Do.	39	Knows Marathi and a little English.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has a son	
4	Dawlatrao Dalvi. ...	Do.	Sardar.	Do.	31	Knows Marathi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has a son	
5	Krishnrao Jiwanrao Desai.	Parma in the Savantvadi State.	Do.	Do.	46	Knows Marathi and a little English.	Do. Honorary 3rd Class Magistrate.	Do.	Do.	Has two sons.	
6	Purushottamrao Jivaji Sabnis. ...	Savantvadi.	Darakdar of the Vadi Darbar.	Goud Brahmin..	51	Knows Marathi.	Manages his own affairs.	Do.	Do.	Has 4 sons	
7	Nilkanthrao Waman Chitnis. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	52	Do. and English.	Kamavisdar of Kudal Petha.	Do.	Do.	Has a son	
8	Sid Savant Ragh Savant...	Mangaon in the Savantvadi Sate.	Sardar.	Maratha, Hindu.	30	Knows a little English and Marathi.	Is under instruction.	Do.	Do.	Not.	
9	Madhavrao Balwantrao Rane. ...	Pawsi in the Savaptvadi State.	Do.	Do.	57	Do	Manages his own affairs.	Do.	Do.	Has a son	

Savantvadi, 15th July 1901.

E. F. MARRIOTT, Major.

Acting Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX III.

Civil Divisions of Territory under Political Control, 1900-1901

Division.	Executive district.	Number of executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1900-1901.	Chief town with population.		Number of villages	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from the nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from the nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.		Remarks.
					Head-quarters town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12.	13	14	15	16	17
Southern Division ...	Savantvadi.	3	926	2,17,732 (according to the census of 1901).	Savantvadi.	10.213	225	6	7	25	8	139	Rs. 2,01,246	Rs. 2,57,332	Rs. 4,07,787	

APPENDIX IV.

Population of Native States, Savant Vadi State, 1900--1901

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1900-01 (according to the census of 1901.						Christians.			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landholders, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indians and others.	Natives.										
					Males.	Females.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Southern Division.	Savantvadi.	37,859	63,142	69,595	42,935	42,060	2,17,732	235	9	11	5,380	2,06,433	5,634	...	26 5	...	...	†	†	Marathi.	Nil.

†The new census returns are not ready and consequently these columns can not be filled in.

Savantvadi, 15th July 1901.

E. F. MARRIOTT, Major.

Acting Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the military force in the Savntvadi State, for the year 1900–1901.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Details of force at the end of the year.							Total cost of pay and allowances of Officers,, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Number of Regiments, Battalion or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.						
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	17
																Rs. a. p.	
Cavalry. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Sappers. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Artillery. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Infantry. ...	337	..	...	3	3	2	...	332	1	2	1	5	33	294		48,676 9 6	
Total ...	337	...	...	3	3	2	...	332	1	2	1	5	33	294		48,676 9 6	

Savantvadi, 15th July 1901.

E. F. MARRIOTT, Major.

Acting Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1900–1901.

Description of Office.	No.	Pay of the grade.	Total expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally	Judicially punished.	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
			Rs. a. p.								
Chief Police Officer. ...	1	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	...	The 2nd-in-Command is the ex-officio Superintendent of Police.
Inspector of Police. ...	1	50	600 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	...	
Chief Constables—											
1st Grade.	1	45	540 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	...	
2nd Grade	1	40	480 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	...	
3rd Grade	1	35	420 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	...	
4th Grade	1	25	300 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	1	...	
Head Constables—											
1st Class	4	15	720 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	4	...	
2nd Class	7	12	144 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	7	...	Of these 6 belonged to the Local Corps
3rd Class	6	10	240 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	6	...	Do. 4 Do. Do.
Constables—											
1st Class	21	8	1,698 11 9	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	21	...	Do. 4 Do. Do.
2nd Class	39	7	1,921 0 0	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	36	...	Do. 17 Do. Do.
3rd Class	52	6	3,110 13 10	.....	2	.....	1	1	40	...	Do. 11 Do. Do.
Karkuns	5	12	720 0 0	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	5	...	Of these 3 belonged to the Police Force, of whom 2 are 3rd Class Head Constables and 1 first Class Constable and the remaining two belong to the Revenue Dapartment.
Travelling allowance with Office contingencies and other expenses.	...	...	1,360 6 7	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
Clothing	...	...	905 12 0	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	*Note*:—The pay of the Local Corps men serving in the Police is debited to the Local Corps.
Total. ...	140	...	13,160 12 2	.....	7	.....	1	1	125	...	

Savantvadi, 15th July 1901.

E. F. MARRIOTT, Major,

Acting Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX VII

Statement showing the results of the working of the Police in the Savantvadi State during the year 1900-1901 ending 31st March 1901.

Name of State.		Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (Columns 3 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial (Columns 4 and 5)		Remarks.
		1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Savantvadi.	Cognizable.. ...	384	391	341	394	326	331	157	143	144	153	46·04	36·29	48·15	43·20	35 remained under trial at the end of the year.
	Non Cognizable.	4	18	6	22	6	22	1	17	5	5	20	77·27	16·66	77·27	
	Total. ...	388	409	347	416	332	353	158	160	149	158	45·53	37·03	47·59	45·32	

APPENDIX VIII

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Savantvadi State during the year 1900-1901 *ending* 31*st March* 1901.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900,	1900-1901.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Savantvadi	6,559 4 7	6,330 5 8	3,655 12 8	4,160 0 9	55·7	65·7	

Savantvadi, 15th July 1901.

E. F. MARRIOTT, Major.
Acting Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Savantvadi State, during the year 1900-1901 ending 31st March 1901.

Number.	Description of crime or offence.	Number of crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1900-1901.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1900-1901.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons released on probation, Section 562 Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of persons sentenced.									Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of imprisonment.								Remarks.
		Balance on 1st April 1900.	Committed during 1900-1901.	Total.						Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Transportation.	Death.	Total				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
										Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9A.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Offences against the Indian Penal Code.																														
1	Offences against the public tranquility; Chapter VIII. ...	...	1	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants; Chapter X.	...	6	6	6	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	False evidence, and offences against public justice; Chapter XI.	...	4	4	4	...	12	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals; Chapter XIV.	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Offences against the Human Body Chapter XVI.																														
5	Murder.	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Attempt to commit suicide. ...	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Hurt.	4	107	111	104	5	251	30	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	30	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 Persons remained under trial at the end of the year.
9	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	...	5	5	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Criminal force and assault. ...	...	11	11	11	...	22	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Offences against Property Chapter XVII.																														
11	Theft.	6	136	142	133	5	208	112	3	2	13	2	30	61	1	...	...	109	89	...	...	21	7	5	7	6	1	...	...	...	7 Do.
12	Robbery and Dacoity. ...	2	3	5	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

13	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Criminal breach of trust.	...	...	7	7	7	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Receiving stolen property.	...	...	16	16	14	...	16	13	...	...	5	...	2	4	2	...	...	13	3	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Cheating.	...	...	9	9	9	...	9	4	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	
17	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Mischief. ...	...	4	24	28	25	2	50	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	33	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Criminal trespass.	...	1	29	30	21	2	41	10	...	...	1	5	...	3	1	...	...	10	31	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
20	Offences relating to documents; Chapter XVIII.	...	...	7	7	2	1	7	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2 D ⊕.	
21	Offences relating to marriage; Chapter XX.	...	...	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	Defamation; Chapter XXI.	...	...	3	3	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Persons Do.
23	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance; Chapter XXII.	...	...	13	13	12	1	29	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 Persons Do.
	Total.	...	18	394	412	369	18	702	209	3	5	21	7	38	131	4	...	...	206	469	2	...	29	12	8	11	7	2	1	1	...	22 Persons remained under trial at the end of the year.
	Offences against Special laws.																															
24	Cattle trespass Act. No. I of 1871.	...	...	13	13	12	1	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	Abkari Act. (No. V of 1878.)	...	...	9	9	9	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Forest Act. (No. VII of 1878.)	...	...	16	16	14	2	44	27	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	27	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	Arms Act. (No. XI of 1878.)	...	...	9	9	9	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 Persons Do.
28	Land Revenue Code (No. V of 1879.)	...	...	5	5	4	1	14	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Do.
29	District Police Act. (No. IV of 1890.)	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	Vaccination Act. (No. I of 1892).	1	4	5	5	...	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	Salt Act. (No. I of 1896.)	1	85	86	86	...	125	113	...	2	35	...	19	57	...	...	...	113	12	...	...	10	22	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	Municipal Act. (No. I of 1897.)	...	...	133	133	...	134	130	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	...	130	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total.	...	2	275	277	273	4	369	313	...	2	35	...	20	256	...	...	...	313	52	...	...	10	22	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	4 Persons remained under trial.
	Grand Total.	...	20	669	689	642	22	1,071	522	3	7	56	7	58	387	4	...	...	519	521	2	...	39	34	20	24	7	2	1	1	...	26 Persons remained under trial at the end of the year.

Savantvadi, 15th July 1901.

E. F. MARRIOTT, Major.

Acting Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Savantvadi State during the year 1900-1901, ending 31st March 1901.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of Persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial, 1900-1901.					Total.							Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred		
Court of the Political Agent (Sessions Judge)	4	15	1	4	5	...	...	...	4	10	...	3	4	...	...	3	
Court of the Assistant Political Agent (1st Class Magistrate)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Court of the State Karbhari (District Magistrate)	28	58	8	62	14	9	...	...	64	93	17	11	56	...	...	9	
Court of the Chief Judge (1st Class Magistrate)	32	37	1	14	23	16	11	...	37	65	...	49	13	7	...	3	
Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate of Vadi Petha..	147	137	8	75	14	198	...	...	284	295	148	58	83	7	...	6	
Do. of do. of Kudal Petha...	88	65	3	50	4	43	...	...	186	100	22	31	47	3	3	...	
Do. of do. of Banda Petha...	200	158	7	151	4	92	...	...	252	254	103	9	135	...	...	7	
Do. of the 3rd Class Magistrate of the Vadi Town...	198	164	...	6	...	185	...	...	218	191	27	17	147	3	...	...	
Do. Do. Do. of Parma ...	29	35	...	19	18	26	...	...	55	63	9	17	37	29	1	...	
Total ...	730	669	28	381	82	569	11	...	1,115	1,071	326	195	522	49	4	28	

Savantvadi, 15th July 1901

E. F. MARRIOTT, Major.

Acting Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Savantvadi State during the year 1900-1901 *ending* 31*st March* 1901.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of Applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																											
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further enquiry &c., ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Savantvadi.	Court of the Political Agent (Sessions Judge)	6	...	1	...	1	2	8	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Court of the State Karbhari (District Magistrate)	49	1	1	1	1	10	11	10	11	14	9	14	9	9	27	9	27	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	1
	Court of the Chief Judge (1st Class Magistrate with Appellate powers) ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	..	...	...	5	...	5	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total. ...	66	1	2	1	2	12	25	12	21	14	9	14	9	10	33	10	33	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	1

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jail in the Savantvadi State during the year 1900-1901 ending with 31st March 1901.

Station.	Number of prison.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in Jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of the Jail and prisoners	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.						
				1900-1901.	1899 1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Savantvadi.	1	52	147	199	145	49·11	42	38	3,410–5–0	One died of dysentery.

Savantvadi, 15th July 1901.

E. F. MARRIOTT, Major.
Acting Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in 1900-1901.

Number.	Name of the Court.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1900-1.										Suits disposed of in 1900-1.									
													Nature.			Valuation.						Mode of disposal.						Average duration.			
		1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	Value.	Suits regarding land, houses &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Under Rs. 100.	Above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500.	Above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000.	Above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000.	Above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Remarks.
	Long Causes.											Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.				
1	Chief Judge.	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4,999 8 8	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4,999 8 8	...	4	11	
2	Nyayadhish of Vadi with the Joint Nyayadhish.	307	321	641	520	948	841	757	534	191	307	59,089 15 4	153	451	37	570	48	15	7	1	190	130	45	392	69,668 1 8	...	7	22	
3	Munsiff of Kudal. ...	148	198	355	359	503	557	402	409	101	148	16,112 7 1	72	269	14	328	23	2	2	...	107	73	9	213	20,106 15 10¾	...	6	9	
	Total. ...	455	519	997	879	1,452	1,398	1,160	943	292	455	80,201 15 1	226	720	51	898	71	17	10	1	297	203	54	606	94,774 10 2¾	...	7	7	
	Small Causes.																													
1	Chief Judge.	55	59	278	248	333	307	258	252	75	55	30,608 2 5	...	278	...	185	93	...	...	...	56	144	9	49	29,378 7 10½	...	3	1½	
2	Nyayadhish of Vadi ...	117	84	647	589	764	673	645	556	119	117	14,110 2 10	...	647	...	647	...	...	...	...	211	212	67	155	14,300 12 5	...	2	11	
3	Munsiff of Kudal. ...	29	23	355	303	384	326	352	297	32	29	8,730 12 ½	...	355	...	355	...	...	...	...	219	63	7	63	8,855 1 8	...	1	22	
4	Desai of Parma. ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
	Total. ...	201	167	1,280	1,140	1,481	1,307	1,255	1,106	226	201	53,447 1 3½	...	1,280	...	1,187	93	...	...	...	486	419	83	267	52,534 5 11½	...	2	10	
	Grand Total. ...	656	686	2,277	2,019	2,933	2,705	2,415	2,049	518	656	1,33,651 0 4½	226	2,000	51	2,085	164	17	10	1	783	622	137	873	1,47,309 0 2¾	...	4	20	

Savantvadi, 15th July 1901.

E. F. MARRIOTT, Major.

Acting Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Work—Result of applications for execution of decrees in 1900–1901.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance. 1900-1.	Opening balance. 1899-00.	Value of opening balance for 1900-1.	Applications brought to register. 1900-1.	Applications brought to register. 1899-00.	Applications brought to register. Value for 1900-1.	Total. 1900-1.	Total. 1899-00.	Total. Value for 1900-1.	Disposed of. 1900-1.	Disposed of. 1899-00.	Disposed of. Value for 1900-1.	Closing balance. 1900-1.	Closing balance. 1899-00.	Closing balance. Value for 1900-1.	Nature of applications pending at the close of 1900-1. Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
1	Court of the Joint Nyayadhish. ...	567	992	97,448 0 5	2,012	1,825	98,441 9 2½	2,579	2,817	1,95,889 9 2½	2,069	2,250	97,757 12 4½	510	567	98,131 13 3	351	64	95
2	Do. of the Munsiff	249	238	44,813 8 6¾	1,107	950	54,858 3 2	1,356	1,188	99,671 11 8¾	1,108	939	53,299 11 1	248	249	46,372 0 7¾	110	41	97
	Total...	816	1,230	1,42,261 8 11¾	3,119	2,775	1,53,299 12 4½	3,935	4,005	2,95,561 5 4¼	3,177	3,189	1,51,057 7 5½	758	816	1,44,503 13 10¾	461	105	192

APPENDIX XV.

Registration of documents.

Number.	Registry Office.	Documents presented for registration. 1899-1900.	Documents presented for registration. 1900-1901.	Number of documents presented. Mortgages. 1899-1900.	Mortgages. 1900-1901.	Sale-deeds. 1899-1900.	Sale-deeds. 1900-1901.	Wills. 1899-1900.	Wills. 1900-1901.	Money-bonds. 1899-1900.	Money-bonds. 1900-1901.	Miscellaneous 1899-1900.	Miscellaneous 1900-1901.	Documents registered. 1899-1900.	Documents registered. 1900-1901.	Value of documents registered. 1899-1900.	Value of documents registered. 1900-1901.	Documents refused to be registered. 1899-1900.	Documents refused to be registered. 1900-1901.	Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year. 1899-1900.	Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year. 1900-1901.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	
																Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.					
1	Office of the Vadi Registrar	1,892	1,609	910	846	679	556	5	6	...	...	298	201	1,884	1,602	2,09,543 2 4		1,79,668 6 8		3	...	5	7
2	Office of the Kudal Registrar	723	694	384	384	257	247	1	1	...	...	81	62	720	688	91,139 5 0		92,316 3 11		2	3	1	3
	Total...	2,615	2,303	1,294	1,230	936	803	6	7	...	...	379	263	2,604	2,290	3,00,682 7 4		2,71,984 10 7		5	3	6	10

Savantvadi, 15th July 1901.

E. F. MARRIOTT, Major.

Acting Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing agricultural stock in the Savantvadi State during the year 1900–1901.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.								Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Asses.	Sheep or goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying.	
				Males.	Females.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Vadi Petha	14,627	12,146	7,048	3,677	7	...	...	4,674	11,205	.....	8	337	
2	Kudal Petha... ...	17,279	7,815	4,301	2,347	17	...	...	3,458	10,988	.....	5	98	
3	Banda Petha	8,877	7,095	5,595	2,062	13	4	...	6,611	7,019	.....	3	140	
4	Town of Savantvadi	38	236	4	187	41	...	...	12	2	.....	13	6	
	Total ...	40,821	27,292	16,948	8,273	78	4	...	14,755	29,214	.....	29	581	

Savantvadi, 15th July 1901.

E. F. MARRIOTT, Major.
Acting Political Agent, Savantvadi.

APPENDIX XVII.

APPENDIX

Detailed Statement of receipts, disbursements

INCOME.

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Receipts.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Opening Balance.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		In the State Treasury ...	1,50,538 10 8	1,57,406 10 9	.....	.....
		With the Collector of Ratnagiri...	3,770 10 11	4,631 14 0	.....	.....
		With the Bank of Bombay..	5,198 4 3	8,538 15 10	.....	.....
		Government Securities ...	1,25,000 0 0	1,25,000 0 0	.....	.....
		Loans and Advances ...	69,875 3 9	1,02,854 10 4	.....	.....
		Total...	3,54,382 13 7	3,98,432 2 11	.....	.....
		Deposits on account of minors' estates, Devasthans &c. under the management of the state officials ...	2,27,071 14 5	2,29,753 15 0	.....	.....
		Total...	5,81,454 12 0	6,28,186 1 11	.....	.....
I		*Land Revenue.*				
	1	Of former years	4,651 1 5	12,102 5 7	7,451 4 2	.....
	2	Of the current year ...	2,15,390 3 10	2,04,965 1 8	.....	10,425 2 2
	3	Special assessment	42,812 2 9	40,265 3 8	.....	2,546 15 1
	4	Other miscellaneous receipts	709 9 7	606 13 4	.....	102 12 3
	5	Revenue of Inam lands adjusted	19,578 14 5	19,441 6 10	.....	137 7 7
		Total...	2,83,142 0 0	2,77,380 15 1	7,451 4 2	13,212 5 1
II		*Sayar Revenue.*				
	1	Of former years	238 12 1	71 7 2	.....	167 4 11
	2	Of the current year	22,798 9 0	22,320 9 6	.....	477 15 6
		Total...	23,037 5 1	22,392 0 8	.....	645 4 5
III		*Abkari Revenue.*				
	1	Of former years	1,672 13 10	2,949 0 0	1,276 2 2	.....
	2	Of the current year	35,174 6 2	29,426 14 4	.....	5,747 7 10
		Total...	36,847 4 0	32,375 14 4	1,276 2 2	5,747 7 10
IV		*Forest Revenue*	24,521 3 0	18,821 15 11	.....	5,699 3 1

XVII.

and balances of the Savantvadi State from 1st April 1900 to 31 March 1901.

EXPENDITURE.

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I		*Darbar.*				
	1	Expenses of the Sar-Desai	10,494 12 1	13,851 15 10	3,357 3 9	.....
	2	Allowances to Sar Desai's family	22,152 10 3	16,867 12 0	.....	5,284 14 3
	3	Darbar establishment and servants	5,640 4 2	6,078 10 5	438 6 3	.....
	4	Allowances to relations and hereditary servants ...	13,631 4 10	13,358 7 1	.....	272 13 9
	5	Travelling allowances ...	118 6 0	51 12 0	.....	66 10 0
	6	Ahers	144 0 0	384 0 0	240 0 0	.....
	7	Allowances to Hindu festivals	2,477 2 6	2,637 2 4	159 15 10	.....
	8	Ceremonies in the Sar-Desai's family ...	4,065 15 9	4,823 15 11	758 0 2	.....
	9	Miscellaneous charity ...	597 8 1	853 4 4	255 12 3	.....
	10	Purchases for the State ...	210 0 0	.....	.....	210 0 0
	11	Travelling allowance of the Sar Desai and family ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	12	Entertainment of visitors and guests	297 12 3	248 9 3	.....	49 3 0
	13	Lights, subscriptions and other miscellaneous expenses	3,416 9 11	2,541 11 2	.....	874 14 9
	14	Darbar office contingencies.	38 7 2	49 0 8	10 9 6	.....
	15	Clothing to Darbar servants	.....	.....	.....	.....
	16	Unforeseen expenses ...	.....	411 8 8	411 8 8	.....
		Total...	63,284 13 0	62,157 13 8	5,631 8 5	6,758 7 9
II		*Paga.*				
	1	Expenses of the Paga ...	11,270 13 7	14,545 10 3	3,274 12 8	.....
	2	Purchases for the Paga ...	38 4 0	3,504 0 9	3,465 12 9	.....
	3	Travelling allowances ...	274 5 3	278 5 0	3 15 9	.....
		Total...	11,583 6 10	18,328 0 0	6,744 9 2	.....
III		*Superintendency and General Administration.*				
	1	Political Agent and his establishment	27,161 11 4	27,387 1 7	225 6 3	.....

APPENDIX

INCOME.

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Receipts.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
V		*Stamps*	30,802 13 0	31,489 6 0	686 9 0	.....
VI		*Registration*	9,364 14 8	8,678 5 6	.....	686 9 2
VII		*Judicial*	2,951 0 5	2,897 12 9	.....	53 3 8
VIII		*Interest*				
	1	On Government paper ...	4,375 0 0	4,375 0 0	.....	.....
	2	On loans to Sardars ...	2,580 1 4	1,043 2 2	.....	1,536 15 2
		Total ...	6,955 1 4	5,418 2 2	.....	1,536 15 2
IX		*State Press*	410 15 2	390 5 3	.....	20 9 11
X		*Public Works.*				
	1	House-rent	1.059 13 0	1,008 4 0	.....	51 9 0
	2	Other miscellaneous receipts	2,781 6 6	1,709 9 3	.....	1,071 13 3
		Total...	3,841 3 6	2,717 13 3	.....	1,123 6 3
XI		*Medical*	292 12 9	294 7 0	1 10 3	.....
XII		*Miscellaneous.*				
	1	Darbar	22 10 9	43 8 0	20 13 3	.....
	2	Paga	107 9 10	457 13 10	350 4 0	.....
	3	Police and Local Corps ...	1,297 3 5	45 12 11	.....	1,251 6 6
	4	Other miscellaneous ...	4,267 10 10	4,383 9 7	115 14 9	.....
		Total...	5,695 2 10	4,930 12 4	487 0 0	1,251 6 6
		Total Receipts....	4,27,861 11 9	4,07,787 14 3	9,902 9 7	29,976 7 1
XIII		*Deposits*	2,15,011 3 10	2,30,682 4 5	.....	.....
		Grand Total...	6,42,872 15 7	6,38,470 2 8	.....	.....
		Total with Balances...	12,24,327 11 7	12,66,656 4 7	.....	.....

XVII—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	2	Travelling allowances ...	887 1 9	663 8 9	.....	223 9 0
	3	Karbhari and his establishment	5,767 8 7	5,814 2 5	46 9 10	.....
	4	Account establishment ...	2,172 8 0	2,138 1 8	.....	34 6 4
	5	Treasury establishment ...	1,636 0 0	1,425 1 2	.....	210 14 10
	6	Record establishment ...	1,587 8 0	1,364 12 1	.....	222 11 11
	7	Temporary establishmet	60 0 0	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0
	8	Travelling allowances ...	441 9 3	159 8 0	.....	282 1 3
	9	Contingencies	775 6 11	949 14 2	174 7 3	.....
	10	Diet and road money to witnesses.	39 12 6	111 12 0	17 15 6	.....
		Total. ...	40,529 2 4	40,043 13 10	518 6 10	1,003 11 4
IV		*Revenue Department.*				
	1	Pay of the three Kamavisdars and their establishments	9,804 14 6	9,998 15 11	194 1 5	.....
	2	Travelling allowances. ...	1,754 12 11	1,637 10 11	.....	117 2 0
	3	Contingencies	1,116 3 11	807 12 4	.....	308 7 7
	4	Diet and road money to witnesses	109 15 3	162 14 6	52 15 3	.....
	5	Serving processes ...	256 0 0	269 13 0	13 13 0	.....
	6	Sanadkaries.	916 7 10	922 13 8	6 5 10	.....
	7	Gardens and Sheri and Khasgi Thikans	2,637 7 3	14,929 0 0	12,291 8 9	.....
	8	Village establishment and contingencies	18,069 15 9	16,044 1 6	.....	2,025 14 3
		Total. ...	34,665 13 5	44,773 1 10	12,558 12 3	2,451 7 10
V		*Abkari.*				
	1	Establishment	3,654 4 8	3,174 14 4	.....	479 6 4
	2	Travelling allowances ...	489 14 0	318 5 3	.....	171 8 9
	3	Contingencies	362 13 0	544 3 2	181 6 2	.....
	4	Contribution to Local Fund	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
		Total. ...	5,706 15 8	5,237 6 9	181 6 2	650 15 1

APPENDIX

INCOME.

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Receipts.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Grand Total...	12,24,327 11 7	12,66,656 4 7	.....	.....

XVII—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
VI		*Forest.*				
	1	Supplies and services ...	2,581 2 4	4,363 11 1	1,782 8 9	.....
	2	Pay of establishment ...	5,401 2 11	5,433 0 6	31 13 7	.....
	3	Travelling allowances ...	1,011 13 4	822 0 1	.....	189 13 3
	4	Contingencies	674 5 0	283 2 0	.....	391 3 0
		Total. ...	9,668 7 7	10,901 13 8	1,814 6 4	581 0 3
VII		*Stamps.*	1,274 0 7	2,841 5 3	1,567 4 8	.....
VIII		*Registration.*				
	1	Establishment	1,132 2 3	1,129 12 11	.....	2 5 4
	2	Travelling allowances ...	1 10 0	.....	.....	1 10 0
	3	Contingencies	64 1 5	70 4 0	6 2 7	.....
		Total. ...	1,197 13 8	1,200 0 11	6 2 7	3 15 4
IX		*Judicial.*				
	1	Chief Judge and his establishment ...	7,264 13 6	6,517 14 10	.....	746 14 8
	2	Travelling allowances ...	31 4 0	6 0 9	.....	25 3 3
	3	Contingencies	362 4 2	273 1 10	.....	89 2 4
	4	Diet and road money to witnesses	52 14 0	44 0 6	.....	8 13 6
	5	Three Subordinate Courts and their establishments.	9,737 11 5	11,671 0 7	1,933 5 2	.....
	6	Travelling allowances ...	18 2 0	17 15 0	.....	0 3 0
	7	Contingencies	347 12 5	390 10 2	42 13 9	.....
	8	Jail	3,129 0 2	3,747 9 4	618 9 2	.....
	9	Law charges	66 1 0	804 12 7	738 11 7	.....
		Total...	21,009 14 8	23,473 1 7	3,333 7 8	870 4 9
X		*Medical.*				
	1	Civil Medical officer and his establishment	12,269 8 0	12,294 0 9	24 8 9	.....
	2	Travelling allowances ...	15 0 0	35 10 0	20 10 0	.....
	3	Contingencies	705 11 10	465 15 9	.....	239 12 1
	4	Purchase of medicines ...	339 6 3	1,496 9 1	1,157 2 10	.....
	5	Vaccination establishment...	1,704 0 0	1,723 8 8	19 8 8	.....

APPENDIX

INCOME.

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Receipts.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Grand Total...	12,24,327 11 7	12,66,656 4 7	.....	.....

XVII—*Continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1899-1900. Rs. a. p.	1900-1901. Rs. a. p.	Increase. Rs. a. p.	Decrease. Rs. a. p.
	6	Contingencies	54 0 0	54 8 2	0 8 2	.....
	7	Leper Asylum establishment	556 0 0	559 5 3	3 5 3	.....
	8	Do. contingencies... ...	81 13 0	77 10 4	.....	4 2 8
	9	Do. food and clothing to patients	2,773 11 11	2,434 8 4	.....	339 3 7
	10	Contribution to Dispensaries at Kudal and Banda...	1,400 0 0	1,400 0 0	.....	.....
		Total...	19,899 3 0	20,541 12 4	1,225 11 8	583 2 4
XI		*Local Corps.*				
	1	Pay	49,663 13 2	48,676 9 6	.....	987 3 8
	2	Travelling allowances ...	342 15 8	468 13 4	125 13 8	.....
	3	Contingencies	2,452 6 2	4,053 13 0	1,601 6 10	.....
		Total...	52,459 3 0	53,199 3 10	1,727 4 6	987 3 8
XII		*Police.*				
	1	Pay...	8,914 7 9	10,894 9 7	1,980 1 10	.....
	2	Travelling Allowances ...	511 0 0	519 5 0	8 5 0	.....
	3	Contingencies...	1,551 2 9	1,746 13 7	195 10 10	.....
		Total...	10,976 10 6	13,160 12 2	2,184 1 8	.....
XIII		*Pensions and Gratuities.*				
	1	Pension	10,388 13 10	9,791 2 0	.....	597 11 10
	2	Gratuities	1,110 0 0	822 8 0	.....	287 8 0
		Total...	11,498 13 10	10,613 10 0	.....	885 3 10
XIV		*Fixed Assignments.*				
	1	Revenue of Inam lands adjusted	19,578 14 5	19,441 6 10	.....	137 7 7
	2	Tankha payments	12,117 15 0	11,989 12 8	.....	128 2 4
	3	Hakdars	1,383 3 7	2,093 15 1	710 11 6	.....
	4	Dewasthans	6,124 12 8	10,647 0 6	4,522 3 10	.....
	5	Dharmadaya	630 7 3	604 9 6	.....	25 13 9
	6	Mosques	196 6 11	244 9 11	48 3 0	.....

APPENDIX

INCOME.

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Receipts.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Grand Total...	12,24,327 11 7	12,66,656 4 7	.....	.....

XVII—*Continued.*

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	EXPENDITURE. 1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	7	Mathas	882 7 3	1,399 7 9	517 0 6	.....
	8	Village temple allowances..	5,189 6 1	6,088 12 1	899. 6 0	.....
		Total...	46,103 9 2	52,509 10 4	6,697 8 10	291 7 8
XV		*Education.*				
	1	State contribution to Educational Department ...	11,800 0 0	11,800 0 0	.....	.....
XVI		*Public Works.*				
	1	State allotment for Public-works	34,431 7 4	36,341 0 10	1,909 9 6	.....
XVII		*State Press...*	2,247 6 0	2,184 5 6	.....	63 0 6
XVIII		*Miscellaneous.*				
	1	Rewards for killing wild animals	103 5 6	52 15 6	.....	50 6 0
	2	Maintenance of insane and indigent persons and interment of paupers ...	562 3 1	469 12 0	.....	92 7 1
	3	Changes for special audit...	847 7 4	1,048 8 11	201 1 7	.....
	4	Purchase of service stamps.	312 8 0	416 0 0	103 8 0	.....
	5	Book-binding &c.	860 0 0	874 1 1	14 1 1	.....
	6	Other miscellaneous and unforeseen charges ...	2,275 11 5	4,955 9 7	2,679 14 2	.....
		Total...	4,961 3 4	7,816 15 1	2,998 8 10	142 13 1
XIX		*Refunds.*				
	1	Land Revenue	180 7 2	168 13 4	.....	11 9 10
	2	Sayar	22 5 0	0 4 0	.....	22 1 0
	3	Abkari	.....	108 0 0	108 0 0	.....
	4	Stamps	91 3 0	182 11 0	91 8 0	.....
	5	Forest	7 7 0	21 9 6	14 2 6	.....
	6	Registration	.....	57 8 0	57 8 0	.....
	7	Judicial	213 0 4	209 15 0	.....	3 1 4
	8	Miscellaneous	.....	30 8 10	30 8 10	.....
		Total...	514 6 6	779 5 8	301 11 4	36 12 2
		Total Expenditure...	3,83,812 6 5	4,17,903 5 3	49,400 8 5	15,309 9 7

APPENDIX

INCOME.

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Receipts.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Grand Total...	12,24,327 11 7	12,66,656 4 7	.....	.....

Savantvadi, 15th July 1901.

XVII—*continued.*

EXPENDITURE.

Major Head.	Sub-Head.	Heads of Expenditure.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
XX		*Deposits.*	2,12,329 3 3	2,11,321 15 3	.....	.....
		Total...	5,96,141 9 8	6,29,225 4 6	.....	.....
		Balance at the close of the year.				
	1	State proper	1,57,406 10 9	1,63,467 7 3	.....	.....
	2	With the Collector of Ratnagiri	4,631 14 0	.....	.....	.....
	3	With the Bank of Bombay.	8,538 15 10	16,941 11 8	.....	.....
	4	Government Securities ...	1,25,000 0 0	1,25,000 0 0	.....	.....
	5	Loans and Advances ...	1,02,854 10 4	82,907 9 0	.....	.....
		Total...	3,98,432 2 11	3,88,316 11 11	.....	.....
	6	Deposits	2,29,753 15 0	2,49,114 4 2	.....	.....
		Total...	6,28,186 1 11	6,37,431 0 1	.....	.....
		Grand Total...	12,24,327 11 7	12,66,656 4 7	.....	.....

E. F. MARRIOTT, Major.

Acting Political Agent, Savantvadi.

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on 01 February, 2020